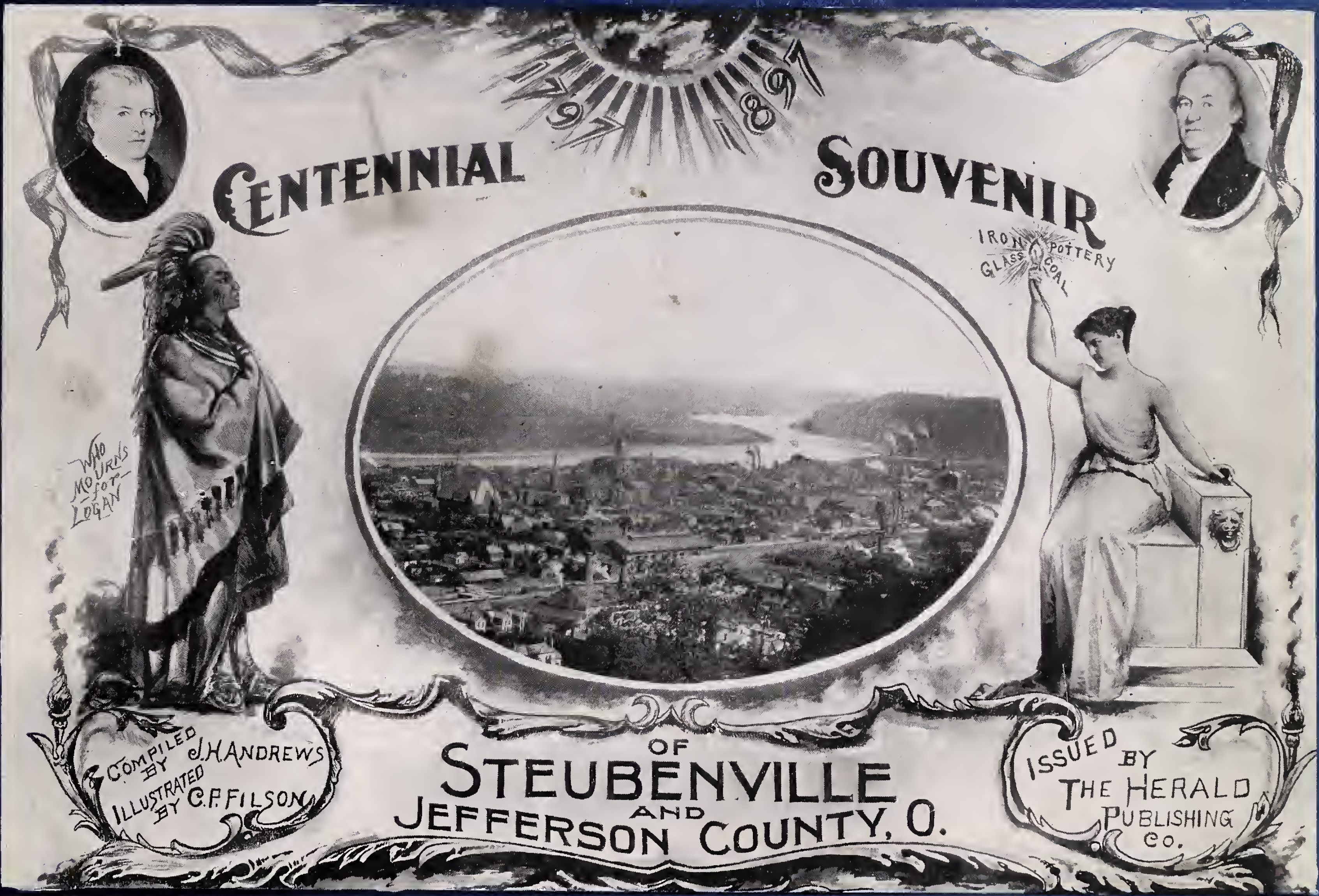
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 00094 2232

Gc 977.101 J35a
Andrews, J. H.
Centennial souvenir of
Steubenville and Jefferson
County, O.


1797 1897
WHO MOURNS FOR LOGAN
IRON GLASS POTTERY COAL

CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR

OF STEUBENVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, O.

COMPILED BY J.H. ANDREWS
ILLUSTRATED BY C.P. FILSON

ISSUED BY
THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/centennialsouven00andr_0

1797

CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR

Historical
Pictorial
Descriptive
Statistical

...OF...

STEUBENVILLE

...AND...

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO.

1897

ISSUED BY
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1142592

1-12-50

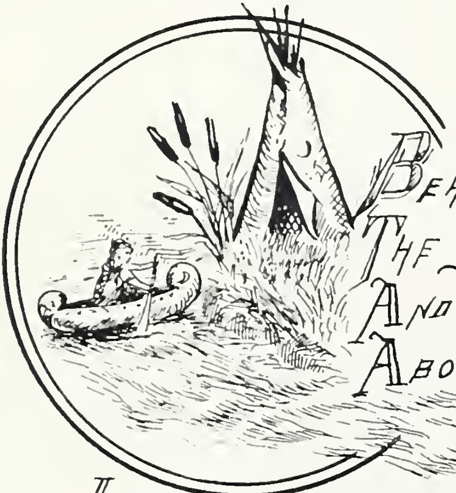
INTRODUCTION.

THE object of this volume is to present in a condensed form the history of the stirring scenes enacted in this immediate vicinity in those early days when the hardy pioneers first erected their cabins on the Western banks of the Ohio river; to tell of the founding of Steubenville and Jefferson County a century ago, and to portray their growth and the changes that have been wrought in both during the past one hundred years. In the compilation of this Souvenir we have used the utmost care to secure accurate data, and while our historical and descriptive accounts are of necessity brief, we have supplemented these with pictures that will enable the reader to form more correct ideas of the subject matter than could be communicated in the most minute or ingenuously worded description. The Centennial Celebration, to be held August 24, 25 and 26, 1897, will, it is believed, attract thousands of visitors to Steubenville. In order that these strangers within the county may better appreciate the beauty of its landscape, form an intelligent estimate of its natural resources and more fully comprehend its extraordinary commercial advantages, its great manufacturing and industrial enterprises, solid business houses, beautiful thoroughfares, handsome homes, venerable churches and educational institutions we have devoted considerable space to these features. In fact, it has been our aim to prepare a Centennial Souvenir, which will be of interest not only at the present time, but also in the future.

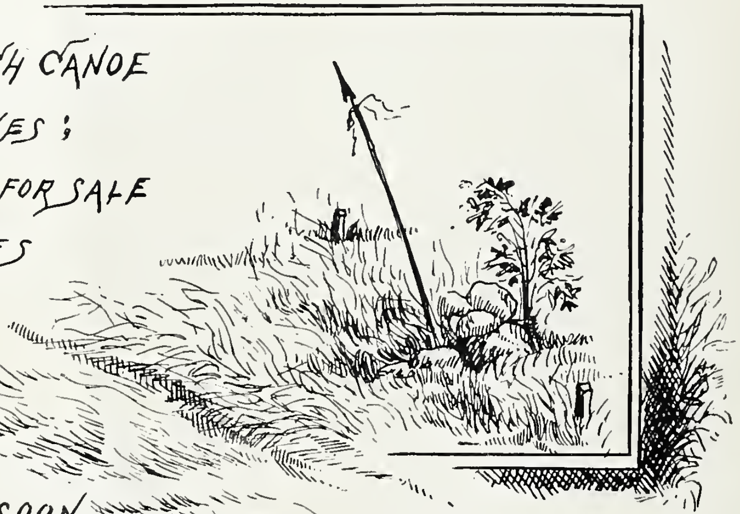
C.P. Filson J.H. Andrews

For the generous appreciation and kindly aid which the public has shown us during the preparation of this volume, we desire to make grateful acknowledgment.

J. H. ANDREWS.
C. P. FILSON.



BEHIND THE SQUAWS LIGHT BIRCH CANOE
THE STEAMER ROCKS AND RAVES;
AND CITY LOTS ARE STAKED FOR SALE
ABOVE OLD INDIAN GRAVES



I HEAR THE TREAD OF PIONEERS,
OF NATIONS YET TO BE —
THE FIRST LOW WASH OF WAVES WHERE SOON
SHALL ROLL A HUMAN SEA.

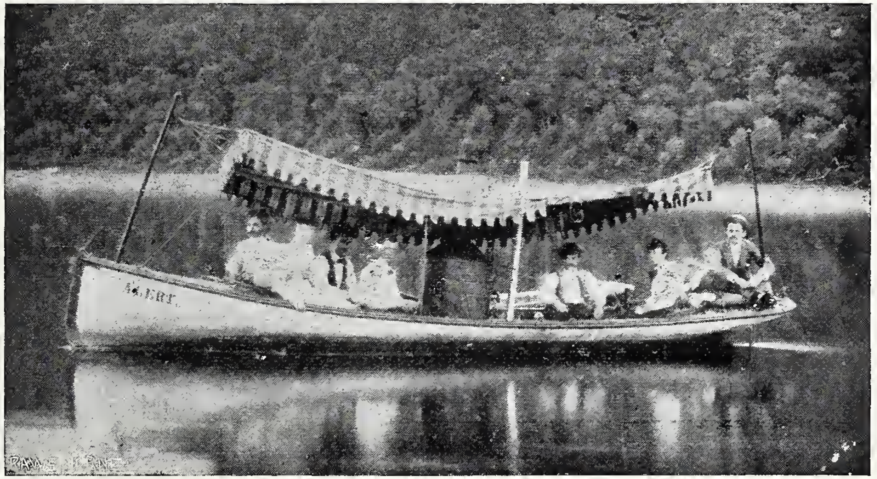
THE RUDIMENTS OF EMPIRE HERE
ARE PLASTIC YET AND WARM:
THE CHAOS OF A MIGHTY WORLD
IS ROUNDING INTO FORM.

—WHITTIER.—

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

Indian Inhabitants. Arrival of the First White Woman. Washington's Visit. Early Settlers Dispossessed. Survey of the Seven Ranges. Fort Steuben. Organization of the County.

Prior to 1650 there is nothing known of the race of people who inhabited the section of country which now constitutes the State of Ohio. This territory was then one vast wilderness, one immense forest, of which Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, an early settler and historian, said: "One prominent feature of the wilderness is its solitude. Those who plunged into the bosom of this forest, left behind them, not only the busy hum of men, but domesticated animal life generally. The solitude of the night was interrupted only by the howl of the wolf, the melancholy moan of the ill-boding owl or the shriek of the frightful panther. The day was, if possible, more solitary than the night. The noise of the wild turkey, the croaking of the raven, or "the woodpecker" tapping the hollow "beech tree" did not much enliven the dreary scene. The various tribes of singing birds are not inhabitants of the desert, they are not carnivorous and therefore must be fed from the labors of man. At any rate they did not then exist here."



On the River at Steubenville.

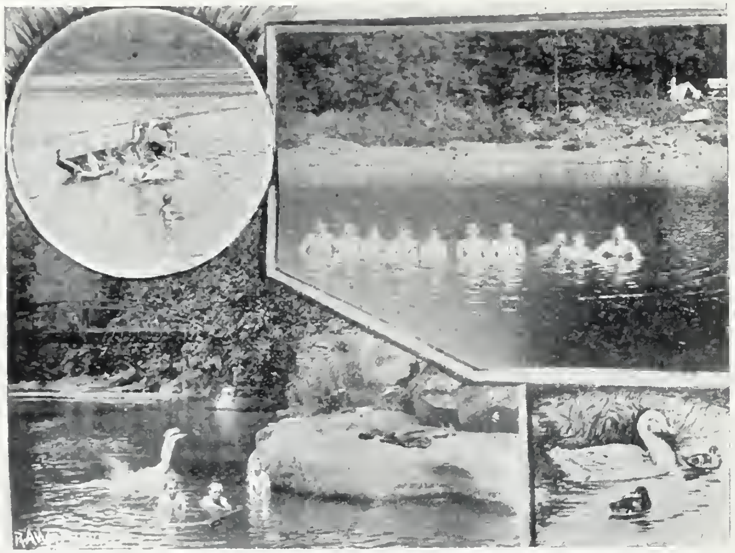
Early Indian Tribes. Tradition states that before the white men penetrated into this wilderness a fierce and warlike tribe of Indians known as the Eries dwelt along the shores of Lake Erie. No white man ever saw an Erie, but there is ample evidence that they existed and that they hunted over these hills and fought fierce battles in this valley. The ruins of their huts and fortifications, broken arrows and arrow heads and the graves of their dead were here in evidence when the white settlers arrived. There is a tradition that this powerful Erie tribe was wiped out of existence by a pestilence, but the generally accepted story of their extermination is that the arrogant and powerful Iroquois, or Five Nations of New York, waged war against them, and after annihilating them, became masters by conquest of the Upper Ohio Valley. However, the land which now constitutes Jefferson county was never, so far as known, the permanent home of any Indian tribe. The Iroquois were merely temporary sojourners here for the purpose of hunting and fishing, but many sanguinary battles occurred between them and bands of other savages who dared to invade this territory which they had so dearly won.

The Mingo Town. The most westwardly located of the Iroquois was the Seneca tribe, and it was chiefly members of this tribe who left their home on the Genesee river in New York State, and frequented this region. These wanderers were called "Mingoes," a Seneca word defined by Rufus King as meaning an outlaw, one in bad repute, but the Moravian Bishop, DeSchweinitz, states, probably more correctly, that it meant an emigrant or absentee. These Senecas established a settlement or place of rendezvous at the mouth of Cross Creek which they called "She-nan-jee," but named by white men "The Mingo Town."

The Ohio Company. The authenticated history of this vicinity begins about 1748. In that year "The Ohio Company" was formed by Thomas Lee and twelve other gentlemen of Virginia, among whom were

Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington. The king of England granted to this company 500,000 acres of land, which were to be chiefly taken on the south side of the Ohio river, but the privilege was given the company to embrace a portion of the lands on the north side of the Ohio river should it be deemed expedient. Shortly afterwards Christopher Gist explored this part of the country.

First Recorded Incident. So far as known, the first English speaking white person to set foot in what is now Jefferson county, was a woman, or rather a thirteen year old girl named Mary Jemison, afterwards known as Deh-he-wa-mis, the white woman of the Genesee. The history of her life with the Indians was first published in 1824 while she was still living, and in it is found the first recorded happening in this county. The Jemison family were taken prisoners at their home on Marsh Creek near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1755, when Mary was only 13 years of age. Her parents and relatives were murdered by their captors, but the girl was carried to Du Quesne, where she was given to two Seneca squaws, who next day started down the Ohio river with her in their canoe bound for their home at the Mingo town. Mary Jemison tells of that journey as follows: "On the way we passed a Shawnee town, where I saw a number of heads, arms, legs and other fragment of the bodies of some white people who had just been burned. The parts that remained were hanging on a pole, which was supported at each end by a crotch stuck in the ground, and were roasted as black as a coal. The fire was yet burning and the whole appearance afforded a spectacle so shocking that even to this day the blood almost curdles in my veins when I think of it. At night we arrived at a small Seneca Indian town at the mouth of a small river, which was called by the Indians in the Seneca language She-nan-jee, about eighty miles by water from the fort, where the two squaws to whom I belonged resided; there we landed. Having made fast to the shore the squaws left me in their canoe while they went to their wigwam in the town and returned with a suit of Indian clothing, all new and very clean and nice. My clothes, though whole and good when I was taken, were now torn in pieces so that I was almost naked. They first undressed me and threw my rags into the river, then washed me clean and dressed me in the new suit they had just brought, in complete Indian style, and then led me home and seated me in the center of their wigwam. I had been in that situation but a few minutes before all the squaws in the town came in to see me. I was soon surrounded by them and they immediately set up a most dismal howling, crying bitterly and wringing their hands in all the agonies of grief for a deceased relative. Their tears flowed freely and they exhibited all the signs of real mourning. At the commencement of this scene one of their number began in a voice somewhat between speaking and singing to recite some words." This was the ceremony of adoption, the two squaws having taken her as a sister to fill the place of a brother who had been killed in Washington's war. She was given the name of De-he-wa-mis, meaning "pretty girl." She spent her entire life with the Indians and for several years after her adoption she lived at the Mingo town. There were none but Indians here at that time, for she tells of going to Fort Pitt after it fell into the hands of the English and the joy it gave her to see people of her own race again.


In the River and Creeks Near Steubenville.

Early Explorers in This Vicinity. THE next historical fact of record is the march of Col. Henry Boquet's army of 1,500 men along Yellow Creek and across the county in October, 1764, on their way from Fort Pitt to subdue the hostile Indians in the Muskingum valley. On May 16, 1765, Col. George Crogan, on his way down the river to explore the country, camped at the mouth of Yellow Creek and noted in his journal that the trees were covered with grape vines. Under date of the 17th he wrote: "We came to a place called the "two creeks" (cross creeks), about fifteen miles from Yellow Creek where we put to shore; here the Senecas have a village on a high bank on the north side of the Ohio river; the chief of this village offered me his services to go with me to the Illinois, which I could not refuse for fear of giving him offense, although I had a sufficient number of deputies with me already."

Gen. George Washington's Visit to the Mingo Town.

In 1770, no less a personage than Gen. George Washington journeyed down the Ohio river to explore this section of the country, and as far as the records show, the only time he ever set foot on Ohio soil was when he spent several days in what is now Jefferson county. In his journal under date of October 20th of that year, after describing the topography of the land along the river in this county he wrote: "We came to the Mingo town situated on the west side of the river, a little above Cross creek. This place contains about twenty cabins and seventy inhabitants of the Six Nations. * * * Upon our arrival at the Mingo town we received the very disagreeable news of two traders being killed at a town called the Grapevine town, thirty-eight miles below this place, which caused us to hesitate whether we should proceed or wait for further intelligence." Under date of the 23d Gen. Washington wrote: "Several imperfect accounts coming in agreeing that only one person was killed, and the Indians not supposing it to be done by their people, we resolved to pursue our passage till we could get a more distinct account of this transaction. Accordingly about 2 o'clock we set out with the two Indians who were to accompany us in our canoe. At the Mingo town we found and left more than sixty warriors of the Six Nations going to the Cherokee country to proceed to war against the Catabas."

Fishermen's Haunts Near Steubenville.

On November 17th, 1770, Gen. Washington, on his return trip up the river, stopped again at the Mingo town to await the arrival of a runner who had been sent ahead to bring back horses from Fort Pitt. Freshets had made traveling difficult, and the runner did not return until the 20th. Gen. Washington spent the three intervening days at Mingo, and while waiting there made the longest entry which appears in his journal. Extracts from that entry which may be of local interest are as follows: "The Indians, who are very dexterous, even their women, in the management of canoes, have their hunting camps and cabins all along the river for the convenience of transporting their skins to market. In the fall, so soon as the hunting season comes on, they set out with their families for this purpose; and in hunting will move their camps from place to place, till by the spring they get two or three hundred or more miles from their towns; then catch beaver on their way up, which frequently brings them into the month of May, when the women are employed in planting. The men are at market and in idleness till the autumn again, when they pursue the same course. During the summer months they live a poor and perishing life. The Indians who reside upon the Ohio, the upper parts of it at least, are composed of Shawnees, Delawares, and some of the Mingoes, who, getting but little part of the consideration that was given for the lands east of the Ohio, view the settlements of the people upon their river with an uneasy and jealous eye, and do not scruple to say that they must be compensated for their right if the people settle thereon, notwithstanding the cession of the Six Nations. On the other hand the people of Virginia and elsewhere are exploring and marking all the lands that are valuable, not only on the Redstone and other waters on the Monongahela, but along the Ohio as low as the Little Kanawha, and by next summer I suppose, they will get to the great Kanawha at least.''

The Massacre of Logan's Kindred.

In the spring of 1774 there appeared in Jefferson county one of the most remarkable men in the history of this country—"Logan," the Mingo chief. He was born near Shamokin on the Susquehanna, about 1730, and was the second son of Shikillemus, a chief of the Cayugas, one of the Six Nations. His father had been converted by a Christian missionary and government agent, James Logan, and named his second son in his honor. Logan's Indian name was Tah-gah-jute. For a time he lived in the Kishaquoqullus creek valley in Pennsylvania, where he supported himself by dressing skins. His father died at the close of Pontiac's war, and in 1769 Logan moved to the Allegheny, where he remained but a short time, and in 1772 came to the Ohio valley, where he lived for a time at the Mingo town. Logan was a man of fine physique, fleet footed and of powerful endurance, a magnificent specimen of his race. He was also brave, hospitable, tender of the feelings of others and possessed a remarkably fine sense of honor. He loved the white people as he did his own race. In 1774 Logan and his followers on a hunting expedition encamped at the mouth of Yellow Creek. Across the river Joshua Baker kept a backwoods grog shop, frequented by the notorious Daniel Greathouse. It was the habit of the Indians to come over every day to the Baker tavern for their whiskey. Greathouse and his comrades secreted themselves about the tavern one day when a number of warriors came over, bringing the women and children with them. Baker gave the Indians all the whiskey they could drink, and when they were drunk, signaled to the men in ambush. A moment later and the work of slaughter was begun. Every Indian was killed and scalped except one little girl. The women were ripped open and the body of Logan's sister stuck up on a pole. Logan's brother, John Petty, and the rest of his kindred, were among those murdered. The heart of the noble chief was broken. He buried the bodies of his dead, then gathering about him the remnant of his band, Logan, the friend of the white man, went forth to seek revenge, and that revenge was terrible. How many victims were sacrificed to it no one knows, but it is said that Logan announced that he would take ten scalps for every one of his people who were murdered. A few days before the battle of Point Pleasant closed Dunmore's war, a Mr. Pool encountered Logan in the woods near his cabin. In speaking of his troubles Logan said his revenge had been satisfied, and after embracing Pool burst into tears. Although he was at peace with himself and the white men, yet he would not forsake his people who had risen to avenge his wrongs; and he with "Cornstalk" led them at the bloody battle of Point Pleasant. It was shortly after that battle that he delivered to Gen. Gibson the speech that made his name immortal. After Dunmore's war Logan's life was a sad and gloomy one. He became addicted to strong drink, and in 1779 he visited Detroit, where, while intoxicated, he insulted an Indian. When he started home from Detroit he stopped a short distance from the settlement, and while sitting with his blanket over his head near his camp fire, the Indian whom he had insulted slipped up behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brain.

RAWSTHORNE

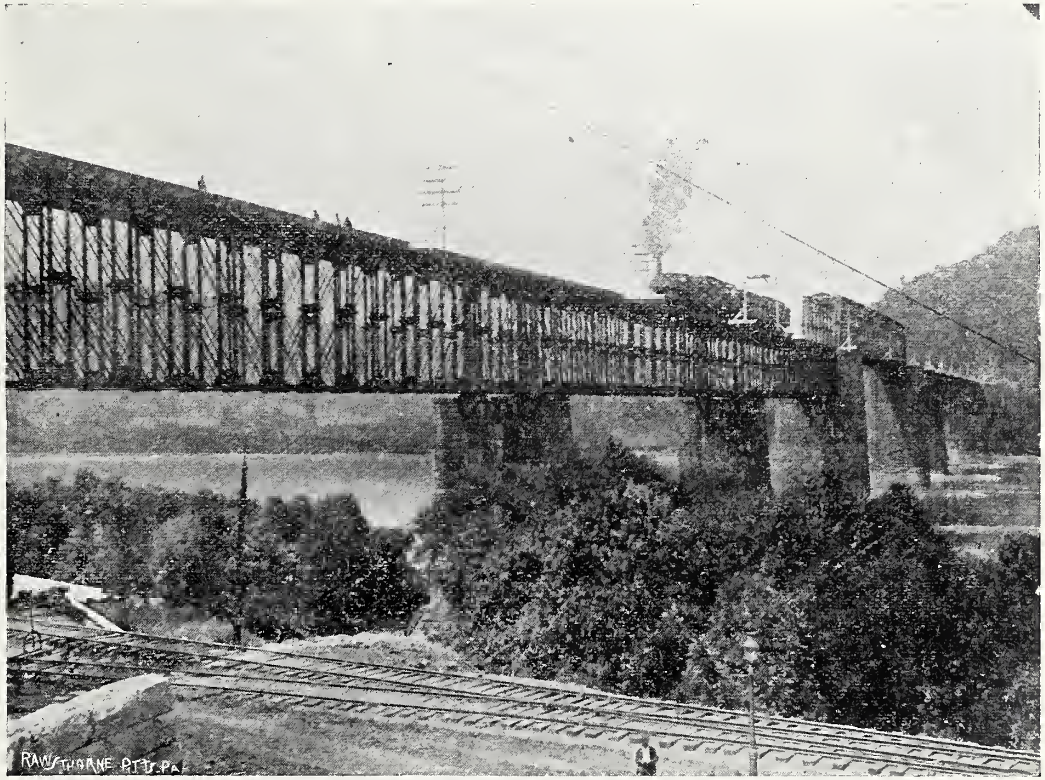
The County Infirmary.

Bloody Battles With the Red Men.

It was in February, 1782, that the Indians from Sandusky crossed the river at the present site of Steubenville and indiscriminately plundered, robbed and murdered the settlers on the other side. These depredations led to Col. David Williamson's murderous attack and ruthless slaughter of the Moravian or Christian Indians in the Tuscarawas valley in March, 1782, and Col. Wm. Crawford's fatal expedition against the hostile Indians about Sandusky in May of the same year. Both these expeditions rendezvoused at the old Mingo town, which had been deserted by the Iroquois several years before. The Indians in this vicinity did not cease hostilities towards the white settlers until after Wayne's victory.

Driving Early Settlers From the Indian Lands.

The policy of the government was to prevent white men tresspassing on the Indian land west of the Ohio river, but many of the latter persisted in tomahawking out claims in this territory and making improvements. They believed that by so doing they could secure title to the land, as the early settlers in Virginia had done. As early as 1779 Gen. Broadhead sent a detachment of soldiers to this vicinity, who burned the huts of these squatters. These settlers or squatters returned as soon as the soldiers left, and one of them, a man named Ross, caused the officers of the government considerable trouble. In 1785 Ensign Armstrong was sent with a detachment of troops to again burn their cabins. In his report to Col. Harmar, under date of April 12th, 1785, appears the following: "At Yellow Creek I dispossessed two families and destroyed their building. The 2d inst. being stormy, nothing was done. The 3d we dispossessed eight families. The 4th we arrived at Mingo bottom or Old Town. I read my instructions to the prisoner, Ross, who declared they never came from Congress, for he had late accounts from that honorable body, who, he was convinced, gave no such instructions to the Commissioners. Neither did he care from whom they came, for he was determined to hold possession, and if I destroyed his house he would build six more within a week. He also cast many reflections on the honorable, the Congress, the Commissioners, and the commanding officer. I conceived him to be a dangerous man, and sent him under guard to Wheeling. Finding that most of the settlers at this place were tenants under the prisoner, I gave them a few days, at which time they promised to move to the east side of the Ohio river, and to demolish their buildings. On the evening of the 4th Charles Morris, with a party of armed men, came to my quarters in a hostile manner, and demanded my instructions. After conversing with them some time and showing my instructions, the warmth with which they first expressed themselves began to abate, and for some motive lodged their arms with me till morning. I learned from the conversation of the party that at Norris' Town, (by them so-called), eleven miles further down the river, a party of seventy or eighty men were assembled with a determination to oppose me. Finding Norris to be a man of influence in that country I conceived it to my interest to make use of him as an instrument, which I effected by informing him that it was my intention to treat any armed parties I met as enemies to my country, and would fire on them if they did not disperse. On the 5th, when I arrived within two miles of the town or place where I expected to meet with opposition, I ordered my men to load their arms in the presence of Norris, and then desired him to go to the party and inform them of my intentions. I then proceeded on with caution, but had not got far when paper No. 1 was handed me by one of the party, to which I replied that I would treat with no party,



The Old Pan Handle Bridge at Steubenville.

but intended to execute my orders. When I arrived at the town there were about 40 men assembled, who had deposited their arms. After I had read to them my instructions they agreed to move off by the 19th inst. This indulgence I thought proper to grant, the weather being too severe to turn them out of doors."

In the fall of 1785 Gen. Richard Butler passed down the river with Gen. Samuel H. Parsons and Col. James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States. They stopped at Mingo, and found a number of people there, including the irrepressible Ross. Although these squatters in Jefferson County were organized and armed to resist the United States troops, yet they were finally forced to yield.

Scene of Poe's Encounter With Big Foot.

The Seven Ranges.

The great land system of the United States had its beginning when the survey of the seven ranges of government lands was made pursuant to an act of Congress, passed May 20th, 1785. On the 27th of May, 1785, Congress elected from each State surveyors for the public lands. These surveyors were placed under the direction of Thomas Hutchins, who had been appointed geographer of the United States. In July, 1786, the surveyors assembled at Fort Pitt and shortly afterwards began their work. They first ran a line westward from the intersection of the Ohio river and the western boundary of Pennsylvania, forty-two miles. On the south side of this line, known as the Geographer's line, seven tiers or ranges of townships six miles square, were laid out adjoining Pennsylvania and extending to the Ohio river. The ranges were numbered from one to seven from the Pennsylvania line westward, and the townships 1, 2, 3, etc., from the river northward. These townships were sub-divided into sections one mile square. The numbering of the ranges and townships starts in Jefferson County. Township 1 of range 1 takes in the northwest corner of Wells township, including sections 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36. Section 1, which is cut off by the river, would be located about a mile above Warrenton. When the survey of these seven ranges was completed the government offered the lands for sale at one dollar per acre. The first sale was held in New York City in 1787, and others afterwards at Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Fort Steuben.

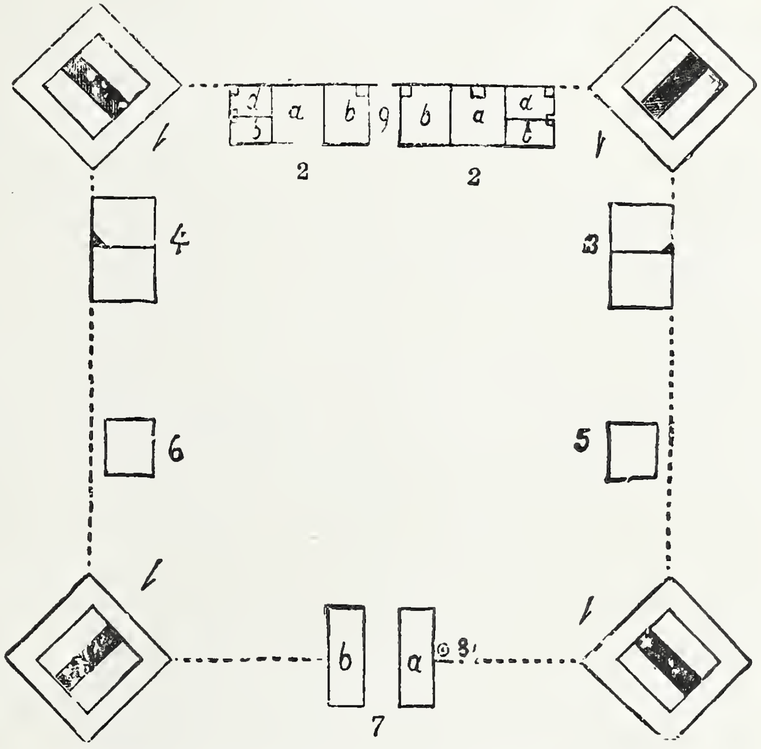
At the time the survey of the Seven Ranges was made the Indians in this vicinity were hostile, and the surveyors ran their lines under the protection of United States troops. In 1786 the government selected the present site of Steubenville as the most desirable point in this vicinity for military defense, and instructed Captain Hamtramck to build a fort here for the protection of the surveyors. In February, 1787, this fort was completed and named Fort Steuben, after the well-known Prussian nobleman, Baron Frederic William Augustus Steuben, who enlisted in the American army during the Revolutionary War and rendered such valuable services to the colonists in their struggle for liberty. The fort stood on what is now known as the J. H. Miller property, at the northwest corner of High and Adams streets. A diagram of the ground plan of the old fort appears in this souvenir. It was taken from a drawing made by Major E. Beatty, who visited the fort in 1787. In his journal, under the date of February 6, 1787, he wrote; "Arrived at Fort Steuben in one day. This is a fort built since I was on the river by Captain Hamtramck, above Mingo bottom on the Indian shore, about forty-seven miles below McIntosh, and twenty-three above Wheeling. It is about one hundred and twenty yards from the river, on a very excellent high bank of commanding ground. A square with a large block house on each corner, and pickets between each block house form the fort. The big gate, fronting the main on the west and the sally port the river, with the guard house over the latter. The block house serves for all the men, and the officers' houses are on each side of the big gate—the back part of them serving as a row of pickets. It is garrisoned by Captains

Hamtramck and Mercer's companies, the former commanding." In May 1787 the troops were moved to Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum river, and Fort Steuben abandoned. About the year 1790 the fort was totally destroyed by fire.

Last Indian Battle in the County.

In the summer of 1792 a party of Indians sunk their canoes opposite what is now Market street, Steubenville, and proceeded down the Virginia shore to Painter's Creek, where they captured Mrs. Lawson Van Buskirk, who was riding horse back. Three white men followed the Indians to the middle ferry, but were afraid to attack them on account of their number. While the men were watching the savages raise their canoes another party of whites came in sight. When the Indians saw this second party they threw the poor woman on a huge rock, known as "ferry," or "town rock," and tomahawked her to death. They then escaped across the river. A year later the Indian depredations in this vicinity increased, and it was resolved to hunt the marauders down. Captain Lawson Buskirk, husband of the murdered woman, enlisted a band of thirty men. At what is now called Battle's run, on the Adams farm, one mile from Mingo, they found a loin of "jerk." Knowing Indians were near the main party ambuscaded while Buskirk and a man named Carpenter reconnoitered. The latter espied an Indian and called to Buskirk as he sprang back, but before Buskirk could get behind a tree he was pierced by eleven bullets. For a time a bloody battle was waged, but the Indians finally retreated. Many wounded savages dragged themselves under the rocks and logs to escape the scalping knife, and their skeletons were found there years afterwards. Captain Buskirk was the only white man killed on the field. This was the last battle with the Indians in Jefferson County.

FORT STEUBEN.



No. 1, 1. 1, 1, Block Houses 28 feet square. divided int › two rooms sufficient for fourteen men each. 2. 2. Officers' barracks; a, a. parlors; b, b. b. b. bed rooms; d. d, k'tchens. 3, Commissary's Store. 4, Quartermaster's Store. 5, Magazine 6. Artificer's Shop. 7, Guard House, built on two piers, a. b, with a piazza looking inwards and a sally port between the piers, the pier a. the common store; b. a black hole. place of confinement. 8, Place of flag staff. 9 Main gate. The small squares in the sides and corners of the rooms represent chimneys. The width of the block houses diagonally is 39 feet 1 inch, nearly, and the distance between the points 150 feet.

Organization of Jefferson County.

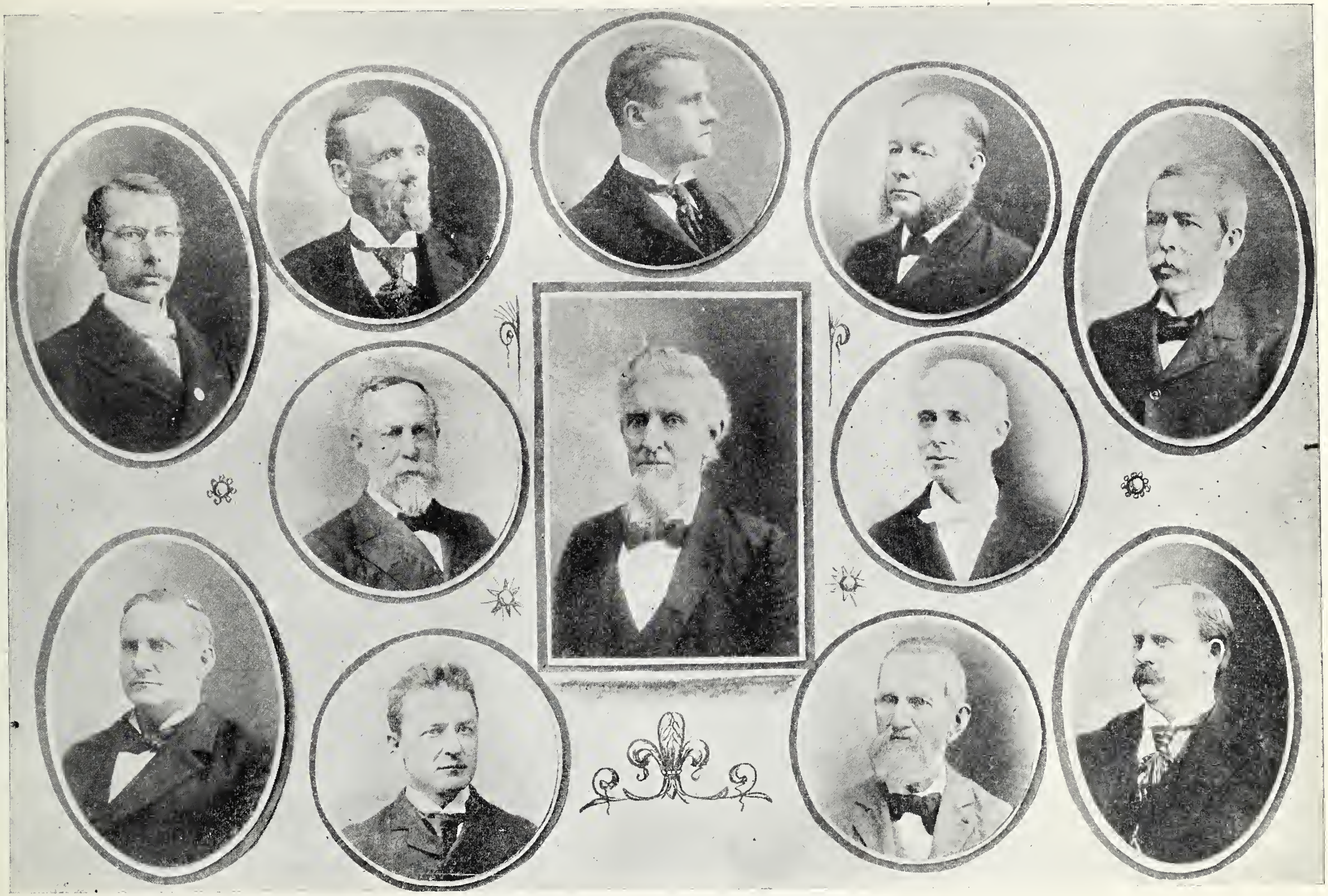
Virginia acquired title to the Northwest Territory by its several charters granted by James I. in 1606, 1609 and 1611. By the Treaty of Peace of 1783 England assigned all her rights to the United Colonies, and the Indian titles to the Ohio Valley were relinquished by the treaties of Fort Stanwix on October 22, 1784; of Fort McIntosh in January, 1785, and Fort Finney on January 31, 1796. In 1784 Virginia ceded the Northwest Territory to the United States. Congress in 1787 appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwest Territory. The first county proclaimed was Washington County, on July 27th, 1788, which included the territory now embraced in Jefferson County. On July 29th, 1797, Jefferson County was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. Its original boundaries embraced all of Ohio from Lake Erie on the north to the southern line of Belmont County on the south, and from the Ohio river and Pennsylvania line on the east to the Cuyahoga and Muskingum rivers on the west. In 1799 Trumbull County was formed on the north, and in 1801 Belmont on the south. In 1802 the Northwest Territory was divided, and representatives from the eastern half held a convention at Chillicothe, and organized the State of Ohio. Columbiana County was formed in 1803, Tuscarawas in 1808, Harrison in 1814, and Carroll in 1832. In the same year a portion of Columbiana County was annexed to Jefferson County, leaving the latter county with its present outline.

WELLS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sketch of the Organization Which Inaugurated the Movement for Celebrating Jefferson County's Centennial.

The organization of the Bezaleel Wells Historical Society was the outgrowth of the desire on the part of a number of our citizens to preserve in permanent and reliable form accounts and traditions of the pioneers of this section before the same should pass into oblivion. Also to inaugurate plans for a worthy celebration on or about August 25, 1897, of the centennial anniversary of the city and county. In furtherance of this object articles of incorporation were issued on March 7, 1893, to Alexander M. Reid, D. Filson, Robert Sherrard, Jr., Joseph B. Doyle, T. P. Spencer, Geo. W. McCook, Geo. A. Maxwell, Robert McGowan, D. J. Sinclair, W. McD. Miller and Wm. R. Johnson. The objects of the society, as stated in these articles were as follows: "To collect and collate literary and other material pertaining to the history and development of the city of Steubenville, State of Ohio and vicinity; to succeed to all rights and privileges of a historical and archæological society; to receive and hold by bequest, gift or purchase, and to exchange, by barter or sale, but not for profit, with similar societies, or with individuals, documents, relics, books, etc., and to receive, hold and use funds and other property by bequest or gift, in the furtherance of said above named object, and in providing storage rooms or buildings for the preservation of all kinds of personal property belonging to said society; to raise funds by entertainments, lectures or fairs, or by public or private subscription, and to hold and disburse the same in properly observing, by public demonstration and commemorating by publications and monuments on August 25, 1897, the centennial anniversary of the first sale of lots made in said city of Steubenville." The first meeting of the incorporators was held on December 4, 1893, and organized by electing Davison Filson, Chairman, and J. B. Doyle, Secretary. A committee consisting of the President, Secretary and Messrs. McGowan, Miller, Reid and Sinclair were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted on January 11 following. The first regular meeting of the society was held on February 1, 1894, when the following permanent officers were elected: President, D. Filson; Vice President, Robert Sherrard; Recording Secretary, Jos. B. Doyle; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Hunter; Treasurer, D. J. Sinclair; Trustees, Geo. W. McCook, Winfield Scott, Charles Gallagher, A. C. Ault and E. M. Crawford, with R. E. Roberts, Frank Stokes and A. M. Reid added subsequently. On the death of Mr. Sherrard, Dr. Reid was chosen Vice President; the other officers have since remained the same. On January 7, 1897, the subject of the Centennial observance coming formally before the society on motion of Hon. J. A. Mansfield, a committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting of citizens to consider a permanent organization for celebrations on July 29 for the county, and August 25 for the city. This committee was composed of Messrs. Mansfield, Scott, Oliver, Maxwell and Doyle. A meeting was called on Tuesday, February 2, and an adjournment taken to February 18, when steps were taken for carrying on the celebrations. The enterprise having been transferred to the community as a whole and enthusiastically taken up, its subsequent history belongs to another part of this work. The Society is now composed of forty-seven members.

Fort Steuben.



OFFICERS OF THE WELLS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

W. H Hunter, Cor. Sec'y.
Winfield Scott, Trustee.
E. Crawford, Trustee.
Rev. A. M. Reid, Vice Pres.
G. W. McCook, Trustee.
D. J. Sinclair, Treas.
Davison Filson, Pres.
R. E. Roberts, Trustee.
Jos. B. Doyle, Cor. Sec'y.
A. C. Ault, Trustee.
Chas. Gallagher, Trustee.
Frank Stokes, Trustee.

THE CITY OF STEUBENVILLE.

Known For Its Beauty as LaBelle City. Its Massive Public Buildings, Handsome Residences, Beautifully Shaded and Smoothly Paved Streets, Manufactories and Business Houses.

MAJOR GENERAL BARON STEUBEN

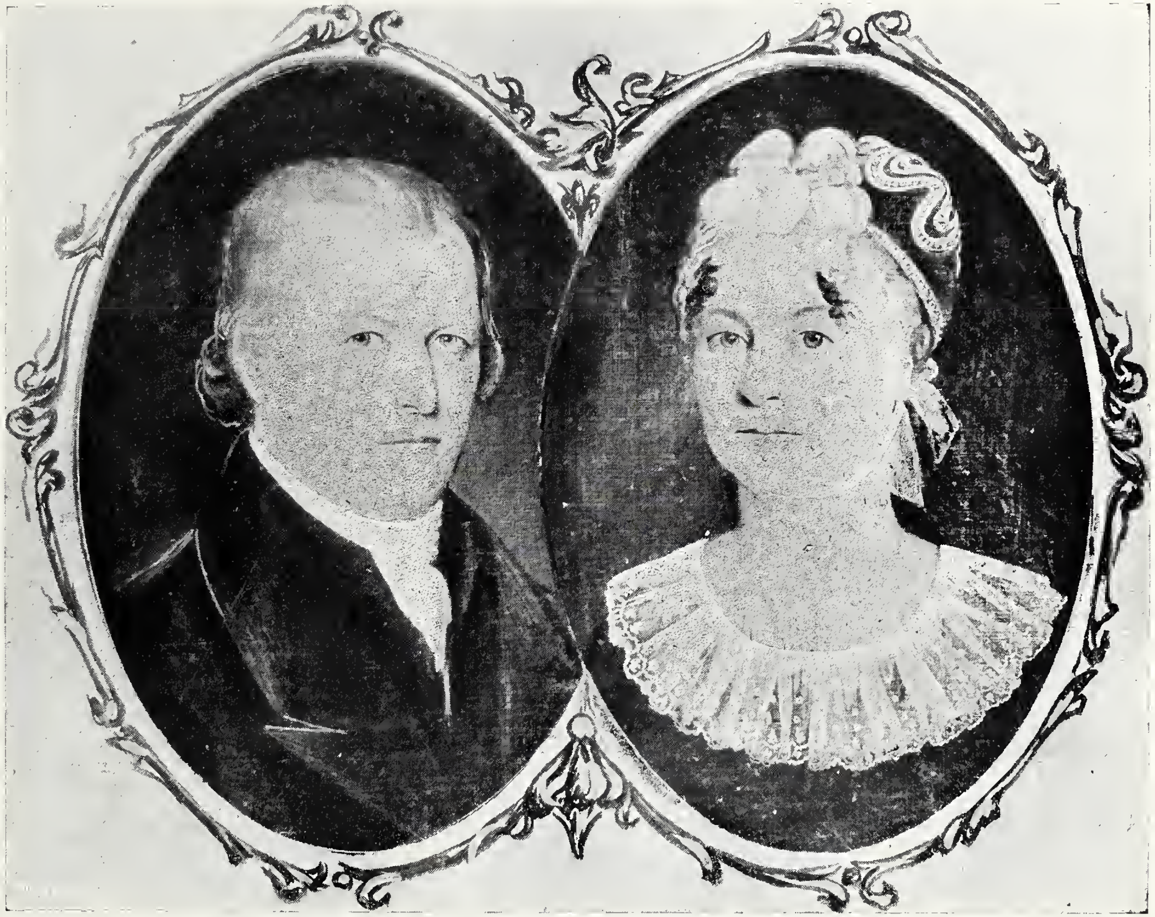
THE City of Steubenville, or La Belle" City as it is frequently called on account of its beauty, is the county seat of Jefferson county. It is admirably located on the west bank of the Ohio river in 40° 25′ North latitude and 3° 40′ West longitude from Washington. The river at average height in front of the city is about 1,000 feet in width and the corner stone of the court house is 675 feet above the sea level at Sandy Hook, an altitude which insures cooling breezes in summer without too rigorous cold in winter. The city proper presents a frontage on the river of about three miles, with an average width of less than a mile, including within its boundaries 1,676 acres. The whole plat of the city is naturally dry, and drains to the river. The soil on Water and High streets is a rich alluvial, but on Third, Fourth and Fifth streets is sand mixed with gravel and is believed to have been at one time the bed of the river. The city is surrounded by high hills covered with dense forests and intersected by deep ravines. Indeed the grand and beautiful scenery in the immediate vicinity of Steubenville is not excelled by any in the Ohio Valley.

The Founding of Steubenville. BEZALEEL WELLS, who had been employed as a surveyor by the government, was given his choice of cash or land for his services. He chose the latter and in 1796 selected a tract of 1,100 acres on the west side of the river. The northern boundary of the tract of land is now North street. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, owned the land adjoining that of the Wells tract on the north, and in 1797 the two laid out a town and named it Steubenville, after the fort which had once stood on its site. Bezaleel Wells did all the surveying. The original town was bounded by the river, Bank alley, North and South streets. It was divided into 236 inlots 60x180 feet, with 20 outlots of 5 acres each. The streets and alleys on the original plat were practically the same as they are to-day. The first sale of town lots took place August 25, 1797.

Founders of Steubenville. ABOUT the beginning of the eighteenth century, Jas. Wells left his home in England and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. There Alexander Wells, his son, was born March 12, 1727, and on reaching manhood married Leah Owings. As a result of this union Bezaleel Wells was born 1769. Four years later his father moved to Washington county, Pa., then a part of Augusta county, Virginia, where he erected the first frame dwelling house in that

James Ross.

part of the country. Bezaleel remained with his uncle in Baltimore until he was thirteen years old when he rejoined his parents and accompanied them to Charlestown, now Wellsburg, W. Va., which was to be his home until manhood. Young Bezaleel received a thorough education, making a special study of surveying and graduating from Williams and Mary College. Bezaleel Wells was a man of commanding appearance, towering over six feet in height, with dark hair and mild blue eyes. His face was a genial, kindly and pleasing one, of remarkable freshness and beauty of complexion; his nature was an energetic one, and, as will be seen in the following pages, it was due almost wholly to his efforts, his generosity, and his spirit of enterprise that Steubenville grew from a pioneer settlement to a prosperous city. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Reasteau. She had two children, who died in childhood. He afterwards married Miss Sarah Griffith, of Rockville, Md. In 1798 Mr. Wells began the erection of a large manor house in the beautiful grove then bounded by South and Third streets, the Ohio river and Wells' run. The house was finished and occupied by him in 1800. There for over a quarter of a century he entertained with a generous hospitality. Among his guests were many of the leading men of the country. This house, known as the "Grove" property, is still standing. Mr. Wells also laid out the town of Canton, Stark county, in 1804. He died on Aug. 14, 1846, and was buried in the old grave yard on lower Fourth street, but his remains were afterwards removed to the family burying ground in the Union cemetery. His wife, Sarah Griffith Wells, died in 1839. She was the mother of six sons and five daughters, all of whom have passed away, the last survivor being Francis Wells, of this city. His two daughters still reside in Steubenville. His sons, John B., resides in Florida, and Frank C., at Detroit, Michigan.



Bezaleel Wells.

Sarah Griffith Wells.

James Ross, who was associated with Bezaleel Wells, was an attorney at law and a man prominent in the early political history of Pennsylvania. He was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1798 and in that year Ross county, Ohio, was formed and so named in honor of him. Although he had large real estate and business interests in Steubenville James Ross never resided in the town.

Progress of the Town.

FOR a few years the town progressed slowly; plain houses were erected at first, and it is recorded that the first brick chimney was built by John Ward in March, 1798. The roads from up and down the river came in on Water street and ascended to High street by a dug out road on the side of the bank between Market and Washington streets. The first road into the country west of Steubenville was by the same route down Water street and out Wells' run. The town was first incorporated on February 14th, 1805, but as late as 1820 Washington street is said to have been nothing but a miry cow path. A few years later, as the surrounding country became more thickly settled and navigation on the river increased, the town began to grow, and on March 5th, 1851, was incorporated as a city with four wards. In 1872 additional territory was taken into the corporation limits and two more wards added. To-day the population of the city is about 14,000.

The Steubenville Land Office.

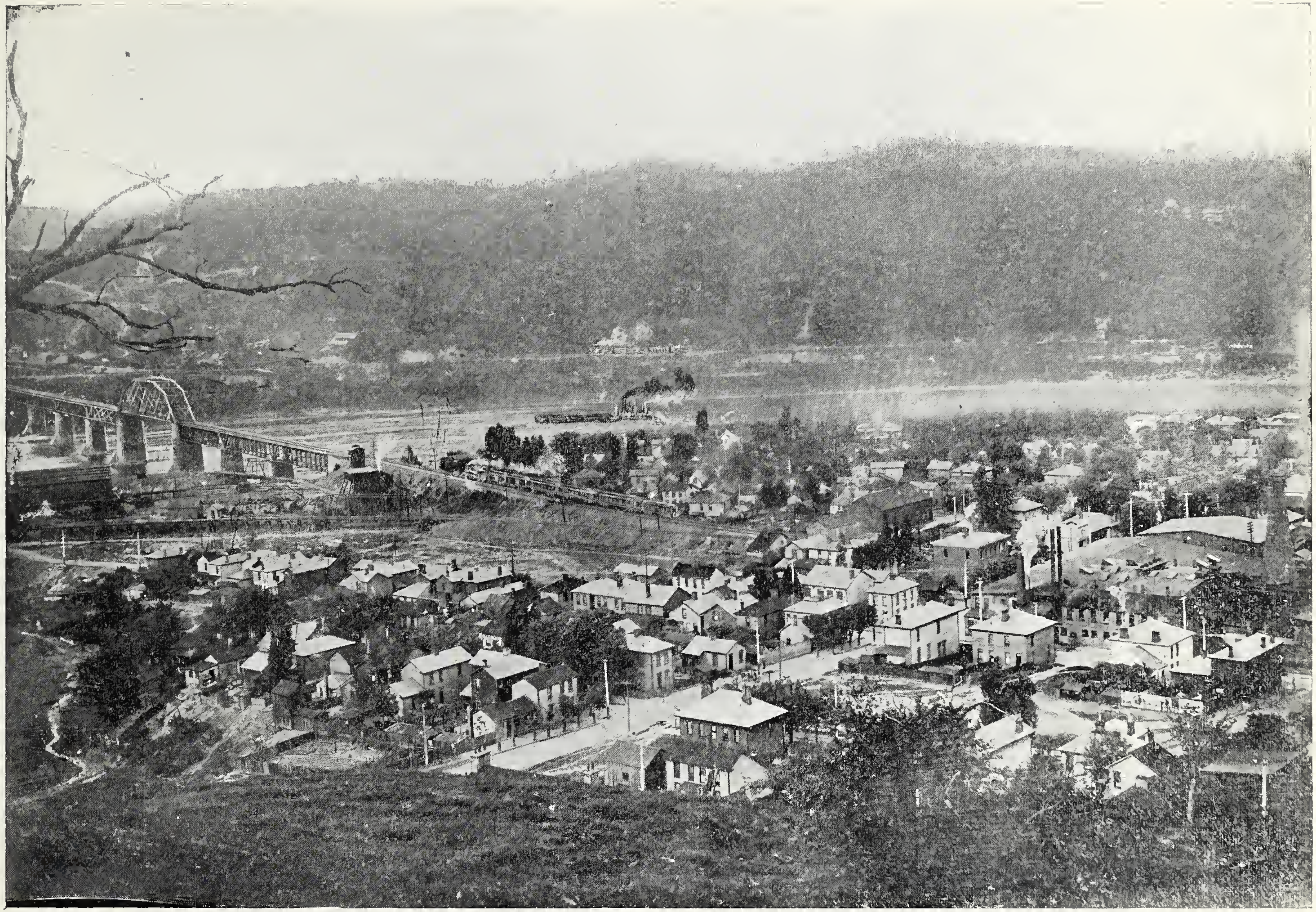
THE Steubenville district for the registration and sale of public lands in the north-western territory was established by act of Congress May 10, 1800. Two days later David Hoge, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Register of this office, which position he held for 40 years. In 1801 Mr. Hoge purchased from Bezaleel Wells for $50 lot No. 104 on the east side of Third street north of Market, and on the south part of this built a house in which the land office was located until 1809, when it was removed to lot 113 on Third street, north of Washington, where it remained until 1821, when it was removed to a building on the north-east corner of Market street and Alley A. In 1828 it was removed to lot 61 on the east side of Third street, midway between Market and Adams street, where it remained until 1840, The first receiver for the Steubenville office was Zacheus Biggs, commissioned July 1st, 1800; the second was Obediah Jennings, an attorney at law and politician, who subsequently became a Presbyterian preacher. The third was Peter Wilson, appointed Nov. 3d, 1808. He served until 1821, when his brother-in-law, Hon. Samuel Stokely, succeeded him. Gen. Stokely served twelve years. John H. Viers was appointed in 1833 and served until the Steubenville district was discontinued by an act of Congress on June 12th, 1840, when the unsold lands were attached to the Chillicothe district, and thus ended an interesting episode in the history of this region.

Bezaleel Wells' Residence in "The Grove."

James Hunter—The First White Child Born in Steubenville.

First White Child Born in Steubenville.

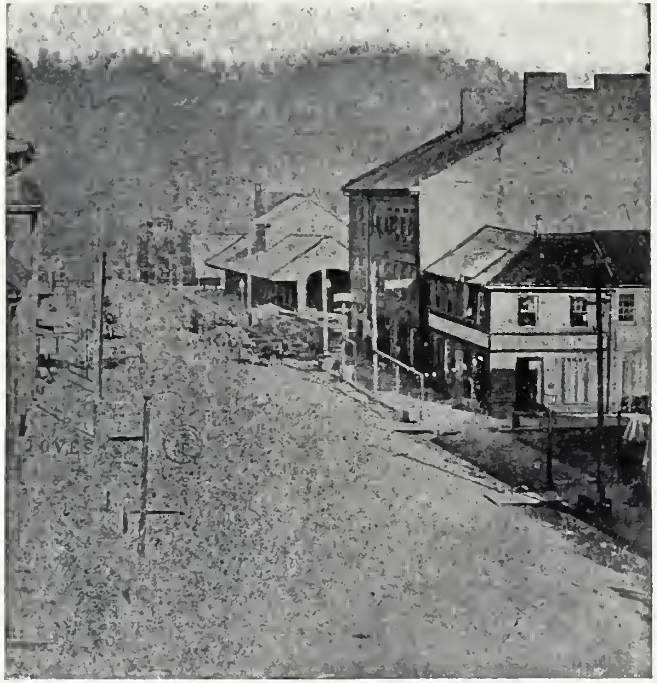
THE first white child born within the limits of Steubenville was James Hunter, a son of Samuel Hunter, on September 18th, 1798. The second was John Ward, born in October of the same year. The first white female child was Sarah Ward, who was born in 1800, and the second Elizabeth Ward, in 1801.



North End of Steubenville from Moodey's Hill.

Pioneer Business Men.

AMONG the pioneer merchants of Steubenville was Hans Wilson, who at the beginning of the century carried on a general store in a log hut on Market street near Fourth. He became wealthy and left his fortune to missionary societies. John England kept a general store at the south-east corner of Market Square, Martin Andrews also kept a hat and fur store and Moses Hale a dry goods store on Market street. The first hotel was built in 1800 by John Ward, who erected the old part of the U. S. Hotel. Other famous landlords of the early days were Squire Jenkinson, who kept the "Red Lion Inn," Col. Todd, of the "Cross Keys," Tom Hamilton, of the "White Horse," James Dick's "Sign of the Ship," Thomas Kells' "Green Tree," and Thomas Norton, of the "Black Bear."



Market Street in 1865.

First Woolen Mill in the United States.

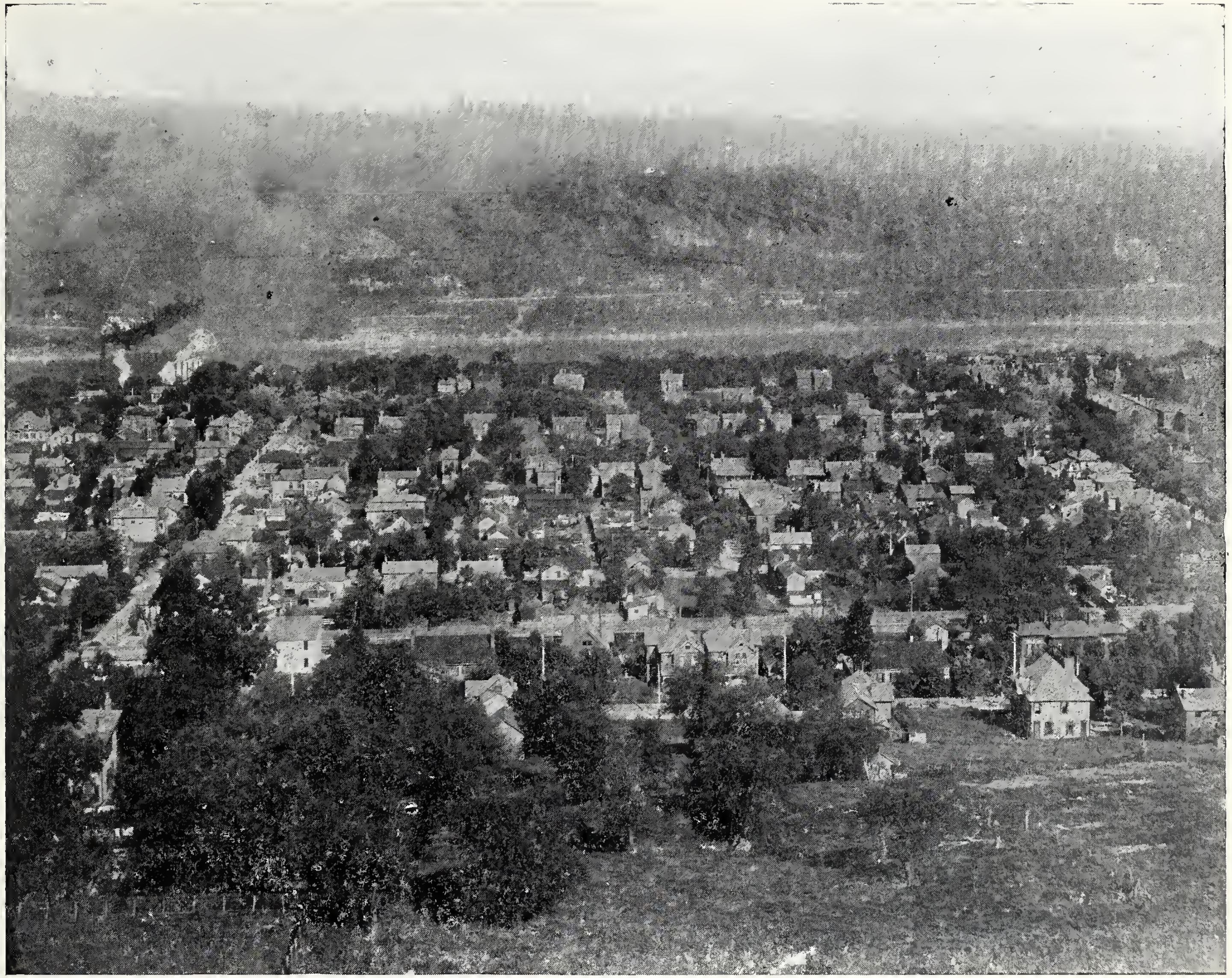
WHEN the war of 1812 interrupted communication with the outside world, the fact that there was not a woolen manufactory in the United States became painfully evident. Through the efforts of Bezaleel Wells and several other enterprising citizens of Steubenville this state of affairs was quickly remedied and it is to their energy that Steubenville enjoys the proud distinction of having produced the first woolen cloth in the United States. The original company was composed of Bezaleel Wells and Samuel Patterson, of Steubenville, James Ross and Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburgh. They erected a factory on the north side of Market street west of Seventh. It was a brick structure 28x110 feet with a spire surmounted by a golden ball and fleece. The works started April 10th, 1815. At first the firm had many difficulties to surmount as the workmen had to be taught and the machinery was new and untried. Spinning and weaving were at first carried on by hand and the carding and fulling by steam. In 1820 steam was applied to the power loom and to the spinning, knapping and shearing. The firm was first known as B. Wells & Co., but after several changes became Wells & Dickinson. They continued the manufacture of cassimeres and broadcloth until March, 1830, when they became the victims of their own enterprise. A judgment for $120.000 was obtained against them in the U. S. District Court and all their effects went under the hammer, including the woolen factory and 4,000 merino sheep, which had been kept and propogated so carefully. After the first woolen mill had been started here others were built and for many years Steubenville was the wool manufacturing center of the country. The first woolen mill was destroyed by fire in 1867.

Pioneer Copperas Works.

THE first copperas works west of the Alleghenies were built in Steubenville by Bezaleel Wells and Augustine Koeb in the year 1800. Mr. Wells conducted this business until 1843.

The First Merino Sheep in the United States.

THE first blooded merino sheep ever brought to this country, came to Steubenville. While William Jarvis was United States Consul in Spain, two members of the Spanish nobility who had become involved in an insurrection, entrusted to him the care of several blooded merino sheep to prevent their confiscation by the government. These Spanish nobles were not heard of again and it is supposed they were killed. Mr. Jarvis, when his term as Consul expired, brought the merino sheep to his farm in Windsor county, Vermont. About the year 1814 Bezaleel Wells, who was engaged in building the woolen mill in Steubenville, heard of these sheep, and went at once to Vermont, bought them and brought them to Steubenville. They were bred here for a number of years and were the parents of all the fine sheep in this region. In 1824 the flock numbered 3,500 and their clip was made into cloth in Steubenville mills.



Steubenville Between Logan and Ross Streets From Moodey's Hill.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Unlimited Supply of Coal, Natural Gas and Petroleum, Good Manufacturing Sites and Unexcelled Shipping Facilities, Both By River and Rail.

Of the upper Ohio Valley, noted for the extent of its great industrial interests, Jefferson County is an important part, and has contributed in no small degree towards gaining for this region the place it occupies in the industrial world. Along the river front within its boundaries, from Yellow Creek on the north to the Belmont line on the south, there is an unbroken chain of manufactories, and almost one continuous city made up of smaller towns from one to four miles apart. Of these Steubenville is much the largest, and but few cities are as advantageously located for manufacturing purposes or mercantile pursuits.

Fourth Street, North of Clinton Street.

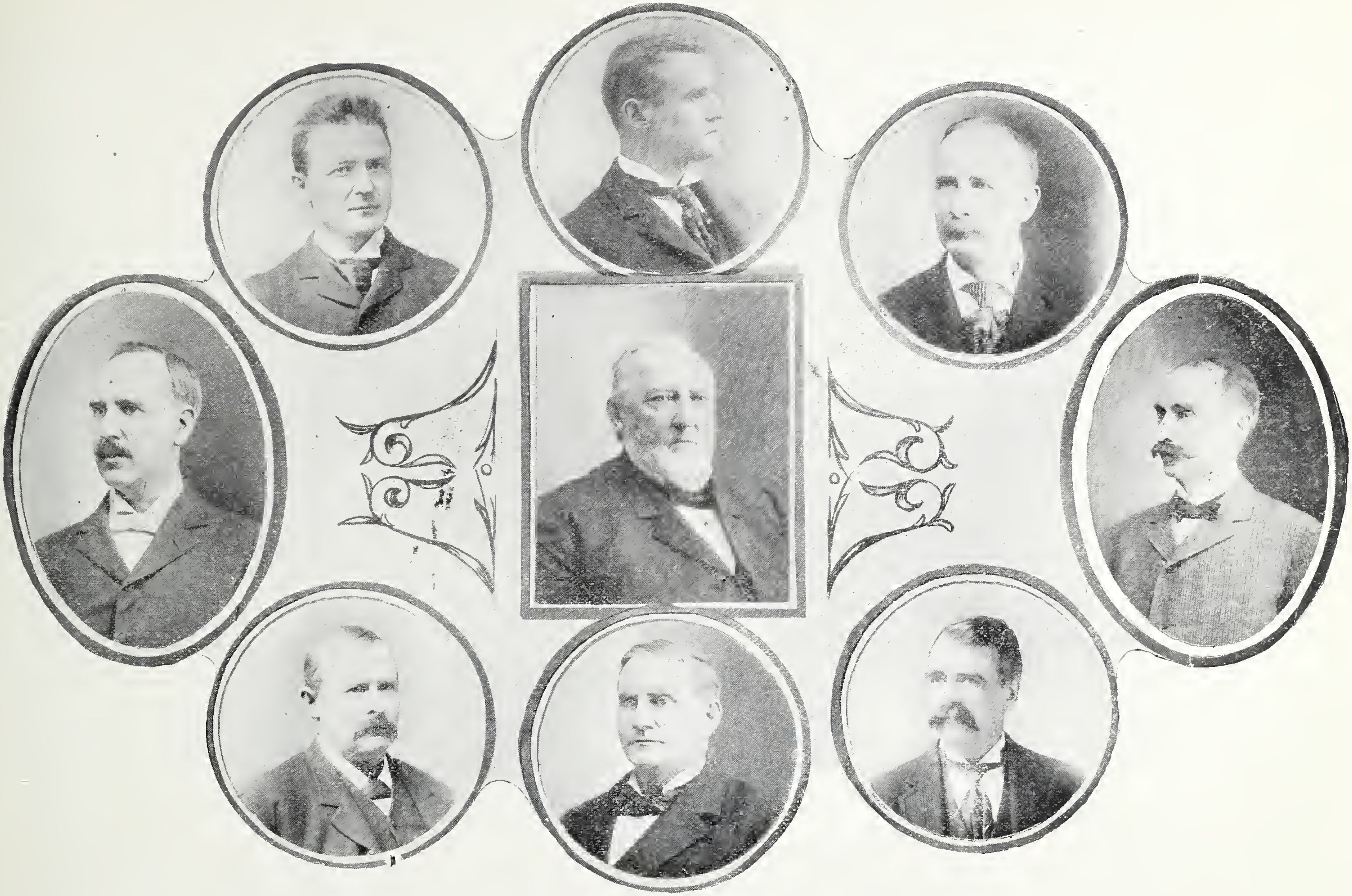
Unlimited Supply of Coal. An abundant supply of good and cheap fuel is the first requisite for all classes of manufacturing. Steubenville has an inexhaustible supply. The city is underlaid with it; the surrounding hills abound in it. There is not a corner of the county in which bituminous coal is not mined, and much of the product of these mines is sent north for lake shipment. Near the tops of the hills are seams of Pittsburg coal, worked from horizontal banks, but from 180 to 260 feet down the No. 6 vein is found about four feet in thickness, probably the most important of all Ohio coal veins. The valuable element in coal for manufacturing purposes is fixed carbon, and Steubenville coal contains more of it than any other in the State, and contains less sulphur than the celebrated cokes of the west.

Other Minerals. The supply of building stone is also inexhaustible, and consists chiefly of a light colored sandstone as durable as the hills themselves. Limestone also abounds of excellent quality for the manufacture of lime. Fire clay is to be found almost every where in the county in inexhaustible quantities, and there is clean, sharp sand, suitable for building, in great abundance within the city limits and along the river. Shale rock and common brick clay are also plentiful, from which excellent building brick, suitable for the purpose, are manufactured.

Natural Gas and Petroleum. Natural gas has been in common use in Steubenville for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes for over ten years, and yet the supply is ample. In almost every locality in the county at present wells producing either petroleum or gas are to be found.

Good Building Sites. The geological formation of the site upon which Steubenville stands is of a character affording elevations unsurpassed for building purposes, and numerous good manufacturing sites, either fronting on the river or adjoining one of the several railways, are to be had on extremely favorable terms. Any further information can be procured by addressing any member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, whose names and faces appear on the opposite page.

Unexcelled Shipping Facilities. As will be shown elsewhere, Steubenville possesses unexcelled shipping facilities. Four railroads leave the city in six different directions, and the Ohio river, which washes the entire front of the city, is navigable from this point southwardly the greater part of the year.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, STEUBENVILLE BOARD OF TRADE.

George W. McCook. D. J. Sinclair. William McClinton.
F. C. Chambers Secretary. Hon. J. Dunbar, President. J. W. Gill, Vice President.
Edward Nicholson. Winfield Scott. Robert McGowan.

RIVER AND RAIL.

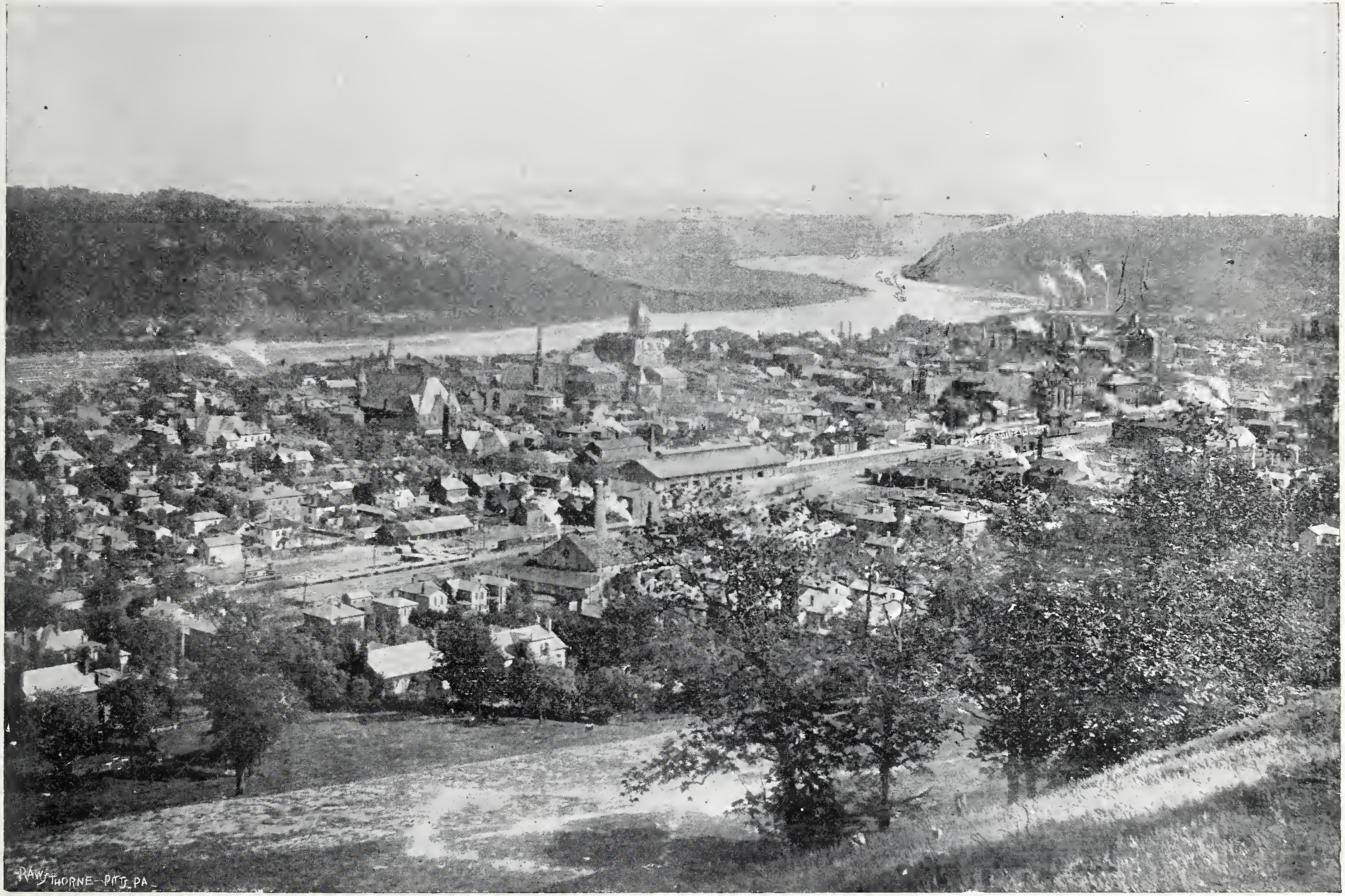
Historical Sketch of Steubenville's Great Water Way. The Boats and Boatmen of the Early Days. Construction of Railroads and Present Magnificent Shipping Facilities.

Before there was a white settler in this section we have evidence of the importance of the Ohio river as a means of communication. The Iroquois utilized it extensively in their forays, and the canoe of the Indian became the first vessel used by the white man for traffic on its waters. But it soon became inadequate, and was succeeded by the keel boats. These were roughly-constructed crafts from 75 to 100 feet in length and 15 to 20 foot beam, giving a capacity of 60 to 100 tons, with sometimes a small cabin near the stern. On January 11, 1794, the first packet line between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was organized with four keel boats of 20 tons each, making the round trip in four weeks. Bullet-proof sides, and an ample supply of firearms and ammunition were part of the equipment. Several sea-going ships were built at Pittsburgh, between the years 1801 and 1804, which went direct to France and the West Indies, and which astonished the Europeans who had never heard of that port

On the River at Steubenville.
Sammy Burnell, "the Hermit," Government Light Tender.

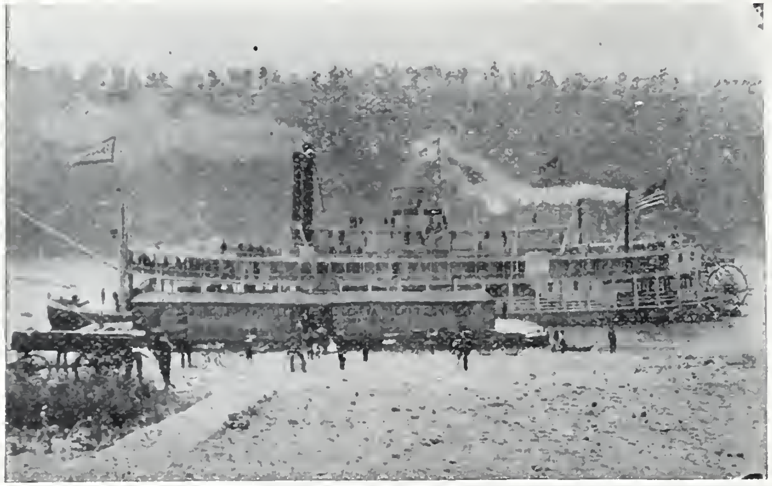
But a revolution was at hand. As early as 1801 steam as a motive power was talked of on these waters, and on October 20, 1811, the "New Orleans," built by Robert Fulton, at Pittsburgh, started on its initial trip, and inaugurated the era of steam. Next came the Comet, then the Vesuvius, Enterprise and others, the latter being the first to stem the current of the Upper Ohio on an up trip, landing at Steubenville in June, 1815, creating considerable excitement among the villagers. The George Washington, built in 1816, at Wheeling, was also a well-known boat in this vicinity.

It was not long, however, before Steubenville began building boats. Arthur M. Phillips, a founder and engine builder, came here in 1807, and having purchased the present site of the Means foundry in 1815, turned out considerable work in the way of engines and other iron work. About the same time Elijah Murray opened a boat yard where all necessary wood work for all sorts of river craft, was turned out. In 1819 they built the steamer Bezaleel Wells, which made its debut on the river with a brick chimney. She ran across the river, and struck the bank, when her chimney fell down, but nothing daunted, her owners repaired it and started on a trip to Pittsburgh. Her owners were Samuel Chapman, commander; Adam Moderwell and Bezaleel Wells. Ambrose Shaw, who built the chimney, went along to "top" it out before the boat arrived at Pittsburgh. Her cylinder was taken from a Steubenville


RAWSTHORNE-PITTS.PA.

South Side of Steubenville from Moodey's Hill.

flour mill, and the boiler built at Pittsburgh. When the boat arrived at Pittsburgh, the brick chimney was removed and an iron one substituted. She then went to Louisville and was sold. A somewhat graphic account of this journey to Pittsburgh is given in the "Olden Time Monthly" of August, 1847. The boat left Steubenville at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, amid the plaudits of a large crowd assembled on the beach, but scarcely a mile had been made when the pump broke, and the boat was tied up for repairs. It started again the next day, and by noon reached Brown's Island, where the current proved too strong to proceed any further. After considerable discussion it was decided to return to Steubenville, where the machinery overwent a general overhauling, which consumed nearly a week. On the second attempt the boat made from two to three miles an hour for upwards of twenty miles, when the force pump went to pieces. There were two alternatives, return to Steubenville or tie up as often as the boiler needed water and supply it by hand buckets. The latter was adopted, and Deadman's ripple was reached on the evening of the third day, when the coal ran out, with no bank nearer than six or seven miles. Fence rails were used for fuel, but they would not raise sufficient steam to stem the current. Finally the boat ran aground, and required several hours' labor to get it off. By this time a wagon load of coal which had been ordered came in sight, when the horses became frightened at the escaping steam, and ran off, scattering the precious fuel in every direction. All turned out and gathered sufficient coal to take them over the ripple and then the rails carried them to the coal bank. Finally Pittsburgh was reached, when eight or ten days were required for repairs. Capt. Elijah Murray acted as captain on this trip, and Adam Wise, engineer. Bezaleel Wells was aboard, and seems to have been largely instrumental in encouraging passengers and crew to worry through their numerous difficulties. Other boats followed the Wells, including the Congress, Aurora, Steubenville and others. These boats were all 60 to 90 feet keel, 14 to 16 feet beam, 3 to 4 feet open hold, single engine, side wheels, boilers placed in the hold and cabin on the lower deck. Possibly the most celebrated steamer of that day was the Robert Thompson, whose hull was built at Wellsville, and cabin and machinery at Steubenville. Her hull was 65 feet long, 11 feet beam and 3 deep. She had a double flue boiler, and the first on the river. The boat started for Pittsburgh on March 17, 1821, and ran as far south as Louisville. In February, 1822, she left Steubenville with 300 tons of army stores for Fort Smith, Ark. George A. Dohrman was captain, J. A. Dohrman, clerk, and Peter Dohrman, pilot. She had keel boats with her, and was the first steamer to enter the Arkansas river. Louisville purchasers bought her, and she was soon after lost. The river trade was now growing, and Steubenville was taking her part in it. The Lucases, Shouses, Wintringers, Dohrmans, Doyles, Roberts, Devennys, Batchelors and O'Neals, were only a portion of those who prominently engaged in the traffic.



The Market Street Wharf.

Local packets began to run as early as 1831, when George A. Dohrman and Matthew Roberts had Elijah Murray build the U. S. Mail, which plied regularly between Steubenville, Wellsville and Wheeling, first under Capt. Peter Dohrman and then under Capt. Lucas. In 1835 her crew was transferred to the Post Boy, on which the now venerable John S. Devenny was engineer, and Hugh Caldwell, clerk. Later Mr. Devenny became captain, and in 1836, he, with Messrs. Roberts, Orr and Henning, put the side-wheel steamer Utah, in the trade between Steubenville and Pittsburgh. About a year later an explosion at the Steubenville wharf killed one and injured several. But she was refitted, and continued in the trade three years, when she was sold and left for the Wabash river. In 1837, the "Steubenville" was put in the trade between here and Pittsburgh by Capt. Boggs and others, and after three years' service she was sold. In the meantime the Wabash, commanded by Capt. Arthur Watt, had entered the Wheeling trade, and in about a year she was succeeded by the Cabinet, 130 feet long and 18 feet beam, commanded by P. Dohrman. About 1845 she was sold, and was succeeded by the Viroqua, which ran a number of years commanded by Abner O'Neal, who had attained considerable reputation on the through lines. Next came the Convoy under the same management, which ran until the breaking out of the war. About that time there was a disagreement between the partners, resulting in Capt. O'Neal withdrawing and building an opposition boat. The Convoy, being somewhat antiquated, was soon afterwards sold, and her owners, B. W. Doyle, Nathan Wintringer, Capt. John Shouse and others purchased the S. C. Baker. Those were the halcyon days of the Steubenville and Wheeling trade. The boats were nearly matched in speed and tonnage, and crowds assembled at the wharf every morning to see them off. Races were not uncommon, and the town was divided into partisans of their favorite boats. Competition had cut passenger and freight rates, and a shipper usually had a free pass for himself, if not his family. Notwithstanding railroads had greatly interfered with steamboat traffic, yet the exigencies of the war made trade lively. But after a year or so of this kind of work, the owners of both steamers realized that though they had done a good business, yet the profits were not sufficient to replace their boats when worn out. Hence they consolidated. The Means was sold and went below, and the Baker continued in the trade until an offer of $16,000 for her proved too tempting, and she was sold. For a while this trade was without a packet, then the Henry Logan was purchased, which was succeeded by the Forest City, when the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg line, composed of this boat and the side-wheeler, Grey Eagle, owned by J. O. Russell, J. C. Doyle and others, went out of existence. This boat was subsequently rebuilt at Steubenville and christened the Abner O'Neal, after her veteran commander. When the P., W. & Ky. road was opened in 1876 it was thought that there would not be sufficient business in the Steubenville and Wheeling trade to support a packet at least of that size, and the O'Neal was put in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade in charge of Capt. George E. O'Neal, John Edie and Nathan Wintringer, while the Oella, a smaller boat, was left here. These fears, however, were not fully realized, and in 1883 a much larger steamer, the C. W. Batchelor, was built for the P. & W. trade, the Oella was sold and the O'Neal brought back to her old place. She was found inadequate and was shortly afterwards sold and her name changed to Cumberland, while a new Abner O'Neal, one of the best constructed and fastest boats on the Upper Ohio, took her place. After about three years she was sold to Western parties, and up river business seeming to promise better, trade was cultivated in that direction. The Phaeton (built here), Return and other boats had ran spasmodically, and with the opening of the W. & L. E. R. R. the Olivette was put on between here and East Liverpool as a regular packet. The first year was a success, but trade did not hold out, and the line was abandoned. The Wheeling trade was again taken up by the Enos Taylor, F. H. Goebel and T. M. Bayne, the latter boat running under charge of Capt. George O'Neal, W. A. Tisher and A. McCoy. Steubenville parties controlled the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade in the fifties by the fast side-wheelers, Forest City, Diurnal and others, and Capt. Batchelor commanded the Allegheny of the famous daily Cincinnati line composed of the Keystone State, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Brilliant, Pittsburgh, Messenger No. 2 and Buckeye State, boats whose speed record has never been excelled by their successors. The present Cincinnati line is composed of three steamers, the newest being the elegant Queen City, whose graceful outlines are portrayed on these pages.

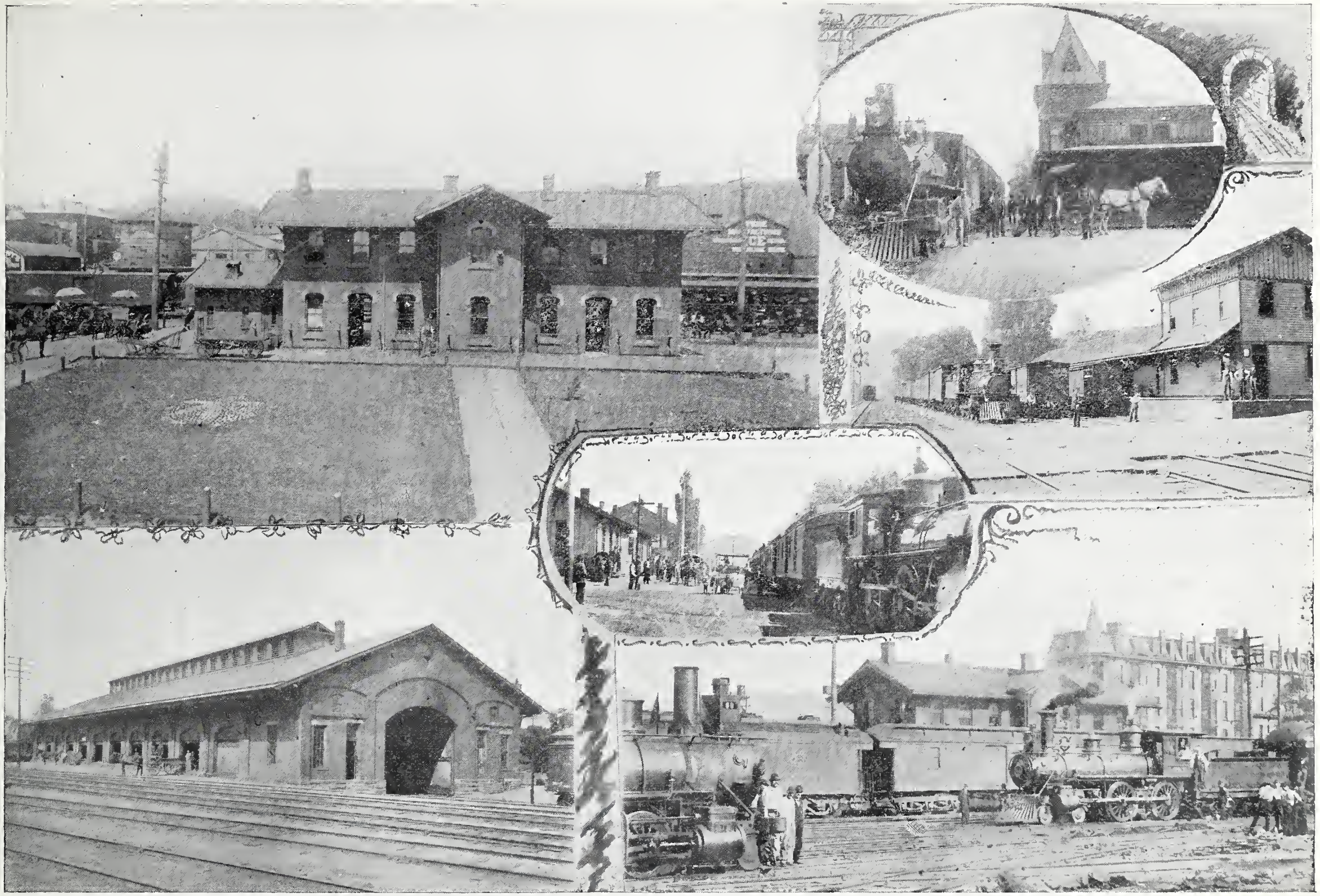
The River from the Steubenville Seminary.

Space forbids the mention of the transient boats controlled by Steubenville parties, the Eunice, Rosalie, F. Y. Batchelor and many others. The wharfboat business has been represented by the O'Neals, Col. Alex. Doyle, John O. Russell, Logan Noll, W. A. Tisher and others. Steubenville still participates in the commerce of this river, which is third in importance of the rivers of the world, only the Detroit and Hudson surpassing it. A feature of the river is its lighting system, established about 1870. A picture of Samuel Burnell, the veteran hermit and tender of the lights at Brown's Island, is herewith given. With the completion of the slackwater improvements now in progress, allowing steamers to run regularly through the summer season at the rate of 20 miles an hour the Ohio river will gain more than its pristine importance, as the great business and scenic route of the country.

RAWSTHORNE

The New Pan Handle Bridge.

What the canoe and keel-boat were on the river the stage coach and Conestoga wagon were on land in the pioneer days. As early as 1817 Matthew Roberts carried the mails to Pittsburgh on horseback. Political influences diverted the National road in another direction at increased expense, but local roads were built in every direction, including a pike to Pittsburgh, and in 1850 a plank road to "the forks," five miles west of town, then a marked highway across the State. John McMillan introduced the first stage coaches, and later Roberts, with George A. Dohrman and others, established lines, so that Steubenville became quite a centre, with six to eight coaches leaving daily for various points, to say nothing of numberless freight wagons. But the era of steam was approaching here as on the water, and in February, 1848, a charter was obtained for the Steubenville & Indiana railroad by James Wilson, James Means, Nathaniel Dike, Wm. McDonald, Daniel L. Collier, John Orr, John Andrews, David McGowan, James Gallagher, James McKinney, Roswell Marsh, James Turnbull, and Alexander Doyle. Stock was subscribed by the city, townships and individuals, and after many discouragements and delays the line was opened as far as Unionport, and on October 8, 1853, three locomotives named Bezaleel Wells, James Ross and Steubenville, came into the city with two cars. Daniel Kilgore, James Parks and A. L. Frazer took a leading and active part in the opening of the new road, which was gradually extended to Newark, and reached Columbus over the Central Ohio road. There were even then visions of a through line between the East and the West; owing to political opposition and other hostile influence, the West Virginia Pan Handle could not be crossed. Hence in July, 1853, Jesse Edgington, of Holliday's Cove, Nathaniel Wells and some Pennsylvanians undertook to build a six-mile railroad from a point opposite the upper end of the city to the Pennsylvania line as a private enterprise. They bought in fee a strip of land from the river to the Pennsylvania line, and the road was built by Col. John W. Geary, afterwards a prominent Union soldier and Governor of Pennsylvania. The road was opened on July 4, 1854, and the steamer Viroqua, took 150 to 200 excursionists over to make the first trip. T. K. McCann had charge of the train, and the trip was made without incident, and except stopping now and then to put the locomotive on the track, which was hardly in a condition for travel. Very little business was done on the line which enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only railroad in the country constructed as a private enterprise without a charter or public right of way. The old house from which the railroad started still stands, and the old passenger car, used as a dwelling is a feature of the landscape, while here and there remains of the old roadbed serve as a woodland path or excite the wonder of the curious. On March 24, 1849, the Pennsylvania Legislature had granted a charter for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and in 1857 work of build-



P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Passenger Station.
P., C., C. & St. L. Freight Depot.

C. & P. Ry. Passenger Station.

W. & L. E. Ry. Passenger Station.
P., W. & Ky. Station, and P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Offices.

ing the Ohio river bridge was begun. But the opposition of Virginia and the outbreak of the war hindered operations, and work was suspended after the construction of an abutment and several piers. On March 30, 1860, the Holliday's Cove railroad was incorporated, and later work on the bridge was renewed, and it was opened for traffic early in 1865. All minor lines were gradually consolidated or absorbed into what is now the P., C., C. & St. L. Ry., which is an integral part of the great Pennsylvania system. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad was extended through Steubenville in the fall of 1856, giving an outlet to the lakes and all points east and west. The Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky road to Wheeling was opened on February 24, 1878. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road, a competing line, was extended to this point on November 20, 1890, so that railroads now leave Steubenville in six different directions, giving, with the river, transportation facilities second to no other city in the country. There are seven passenger stations within the city limits. The Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern road has its terminus about 20 miles from the city, and may be extended here at a future date.

Hon. D. M. Welday,
State Senator.

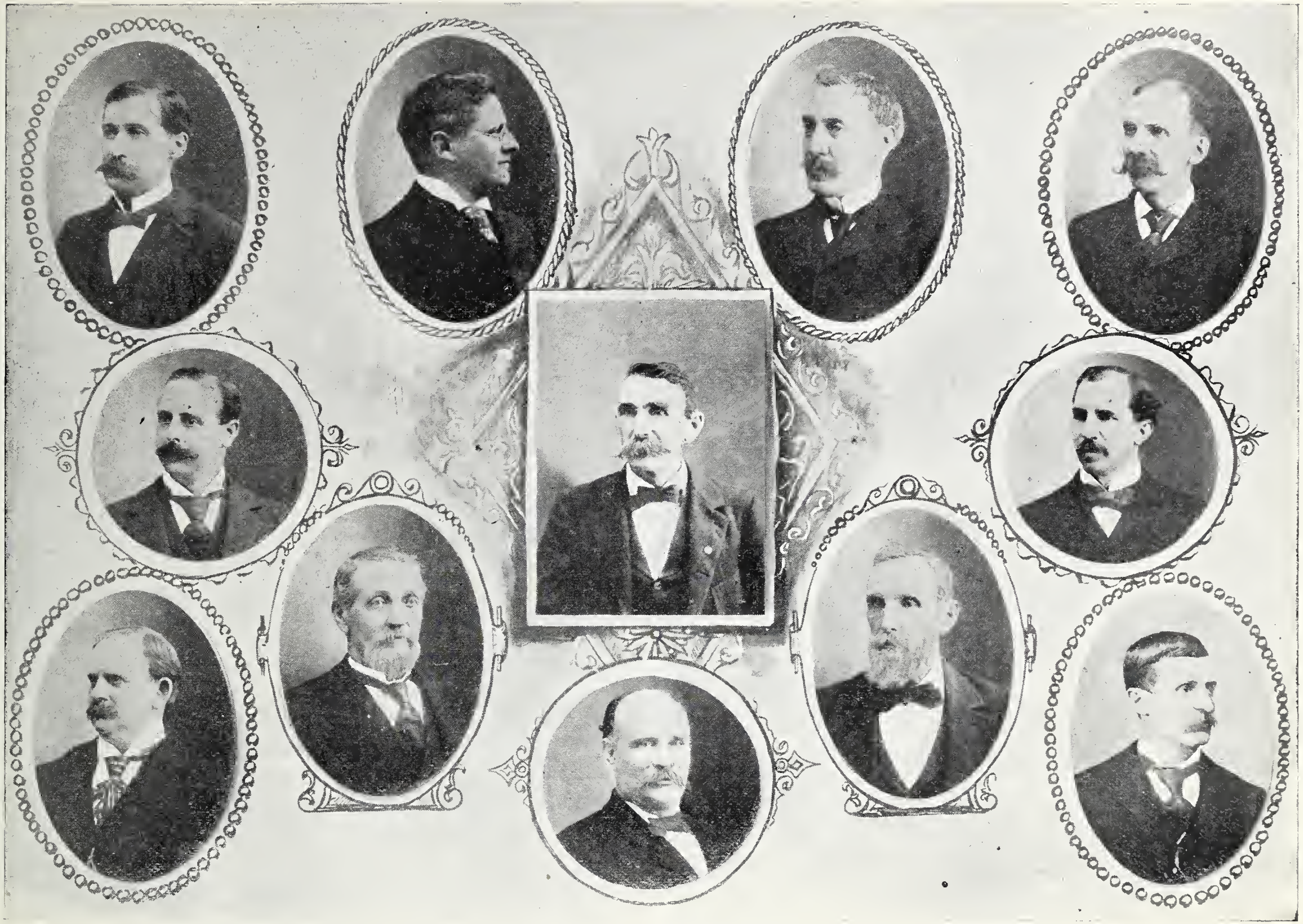
Hon. John L. Means,
State Representative.

The Present State Officers. Hon. David M. Welday, the present State Senator from this district is a Republican, and a prominent farmer living near Richmond in this county, and is a director of the National Exchange Bank of Steubenville. During the 72nd General Assembly he distinguished himself by the fearless manner in which he performed his duties and the able manner in which he represented his constituents.

Hon. John L. Means, who is Jefferson County's present State Representative, is a resident of this city and is connected with the management of James Means & Co.'s foundry and machine shop. When elected in November, 1895 he was but 25 years old, and was the youngest Republican member of the 72nd General Assembly. He represented his constituents with marked ability and was elected Treasurer of the Ohio Republican League in 1896 and re-elected in 1897.

First County Officers. The territorial Probate Court consisted of one Judge of Probate in each county. The records of the court show that Bezaleel Wells was its only Probate Judge from 1797 until the organization of the State, November 29th, 1802, and the introduction of new laws governing the State courts. When in 1851 the system of courts was again changed, John K. Sutherland was made the first Probate Judge of Jefferson county. The first officers of the county appointed in 1797 were Francis Douglass, Sheriff; Bezaleel Wells, Prothonotary or Clerk; Solomon Sibley, Prosecuting Attorney; Zenas Kimberly, Recorder; John Moodey, Treasurer; John McKnight, Coroner. The law creating the office of County Surveyor was made April 15th, 1803, and Isaac Jenkins appointed. John Milligan was the first Auditor from 1820 to '22. Zacheus Biggs, Benjamin Hough and Andrew Anderson were first County Commissioners elected April 2d, 1804, and John Ward, the first Commissioners' Clerk from 1804 to '10. The first Infirmary Directors from 1824 to '37 were Dr. John McDowell, Sr., B. W. Todd, John Permar, Henry Swearingen, Alexander Sutherland, James Wilson and Henry Crew.

The Present County Officers. Of the present county officers lack of space prevents extended individual mention. None ever performed their duties more faithfully than the present corps whose names and faces appear on the opposite page, as well as R. E. Blinn, Joseph Bowers and Baxter Cunningham, Infirmary Directors, whose photographs could not be procured.



COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sam Huston, Surveyor.
Harry S. Bristor, Treasurer.
Frank Stokes, Clerk.
W. McD. Miller, Probate Judge.
T. A. Sharp. Commissioner.
John McCoy, Sheriff.
C. M. Brown. Commissioner.
George P. Harden, Auditor.
J. D. Winters. Commissioner.
T. W. Vance. Recorder.
A. C. Lewis. Prosecuting Attorney.
John A. Fisher. Coroner.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Evolution of Local Jurisprudence. Some of Jefferson County Attorneys Who Rose to Places of Honor in the Temples of Justice and Gained Renown in the Affairs of State.

THE History of the Jefferson county bench and bar begins with the history of the county itself. To adequately chronicle that history would be to fill a volume with the record of the deeds and lives of many of Ohio's ablest and most brilliant sons who, in life, occupied commanding positions in the ranks of jurisprudence, in civic affairs, on the battle fields of the Republic, and in the council chambers of the State and Nation. The object of this sketch is to briefly trace the evolution of jurisprudence in Jefferson county and to point out some of the famous members of this bar in former years.

Court Houses. PART of the ground on which the present Court House is located was presented to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas as a Court House site, by Bezaleel Wells, by deed dated August 15th, 1798. The first Court House, a log structure, was torn down in 1807, and a new building completed in 1809. This second Court House was a two story brick structure, built by Thomas Gray, at a cost of $2,260.49½. The erection of the present magnificent temple of justice was begun in 1870, and it was completed in '74. It, with the additional ground purchased at the time, and the other county buildings erected, cost about $300,000. The building, which is one of the finest of its kind in the State, is constructed of Northern Ohio sandstone and is 151 feet in height to the top of the tower.

The Old Court House.

Jails of the Past and Present. IMMEDIATELY North of the present Court House, and connected with it by a two story corridor, stands the Sheriff's residence and jail. The former, a handsome dwelling, is built of red pressed brick and fronts on Third street. The jail is constructed of Steubenville brick and contains three tiers of cells, numbering twenty-seven on the male side and nine on the female side. In 1804 the first log jail was torn down, and on September 14th, of that year, Samuel B. Fleming, the grandfather of County Surveyor Samuel Huston, was awarded the contract for building a new jail at a cost of $2,337. This second jail was a stone structure 24x30 feet, with walls two-and-one-half feet, and heavy oak doors hung on strap hinges. On the lower floor was a room 13½x19 feet, with a board floor. In it unfortunate debtors were confined under the common law then in voge.

Common Pleas and Circuit Courts. THE first Court was held in Steubenville on the first Tuesday of November, 1797, at the house of Jacob Repsher, and was organized under the proclamation of Winthorp Sargent, acting Governor, of the Northwest Territory. Philip Cable, John Moodey and George Humphries, were the first Judges, and Bezaleel Wells, Prothonotary or Clerk. On the first day of the session John Rolfe, James Wallace and Solomon Sibly, were admitted to the bar as attorneys. The first Jury was called on Wednesday, February 14, 1798, to try the case of John Jones, Jr., against James Hall. The Jury was composed of the following citizens: Philip Cahil, Shadrack Newark, Joseph Ross, Jr., Kins. Cahil, Ruse Prichard, John Schrimplin, William Schrichfield, William Schrimplin, Thomas Harper, Aaron Hogland, Robert Newell and Thomas Bendure. Their verdict was for the plaintiff in the sum of $14.06 damages. By the Constitution of 1802, a Court of Common Pleas was established in each county, consisting of a Presiding Judge and Associate Judges. The State was divided into three Circuits, Jefferson, Belmont, Columbiana and Trumbull counties being in the third. Hon. Calvin Pease, of Trumbull county, then only twenty-seven years of age, was elected by the Legislature Presiding Judge of this Circuit, and with Phillip Cable and Jacob Martin, held the first regular term of the Common Pleas Court in Steubenville, Aug. 2d, 1803. On Jan. 24, 1834, Jefferson county was placed in the Fifth Circuit, and Feb. 11, 1840, it became a part of the Fifteenth Circuit. By the Cincinnati Constitution of 1851, the State was divided into nine Common Pleas Districts and Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas counties made the third subdivision of the Eighth District. Feb. 19, 1852, the nine Common Pleas Districts were divided into five Judicial Circuits, for the purpose for holding District Courts, and Jefferson county became a part of the Fourth Circuit. On Oct. 9, 1883, the Constitution was amended so that the Circuit Court became the successor of the District Court. April 14, 1884, for the purpose of organizing Circuit Courts, the State was divided into seven circuits, of which Jefferson county was part of the seventh. March 21, 1887, the State was re-divided into Eight Circuits, but Jefferson county still remains in the Seventh Circuit. The present Common Pleas Judges are Hon. John A. Mansfield, of Steubenville, and Hon. Fletcher Douthitt, of New Philadelphia. The present Circuit Court Judges are: Hon. Peter A. Laubie, of Columbiana Co., Hon. William Frazier, of Noble Co., and Hon. J. B. Burrows, of Ashtabula Co. Engravings of the Common Pleas and Circuit Judges will be found in this Souvenir.

The Present Court House.

Famous Attorneys of Former Years.

Hon. Benjamin Tappan, one of the early members of the Jefferson county bar, achieved a national reputation as a leader in public affairs. He was appointed U. S. Judge by President Jackson, but the Senate failed to confirm the appointment. In 1838 he was elected U. S. Senator, and served for six years, after which he returned to this city and resumed the practice of law. He died in April, 1857. Hon. John C. Wright, who came here in 1810, served as a member of Congress from this district from 1820 to '29, and was then made one of the Supreme Court Judges, of Ohio, and served until Jan. 31st, 1835. He afterwards became one of the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette. John M. Goodenow was another brilliant member of this bar. He was elected to Congress in 1828, and afterwards resigned to accept the position of Minister to the South America Republic of Columbia. James Collier, who came here in 1820, became prominent in his profession, and in the political world. He was defeated for the nomination for Governor, by Thomas Corwin, but in 1849 he was appointed the first collector of the port of San Francisco. On the expiration of his term he returned to Steubenville, and died here Feb. 2, 1873. Daniel L. Collier, his brother, studied law here and afterwards removed to Philadelphia, in 1857, where he rose to positions of high honor in religious, political and civil affairs. Gen. Samuel Stokely came to Steubenville about 1816. He was U. S. Land Receiver in 1828, State Senator in 1837–38, and served a term in Congress from 1841–43. For several years before his death he was Brigadier General of milita, which gained him his title. He died May 23d, 1861. Roswell Marsh, Ephriam Root, David Reddick, Nathaniel Dike, and Jeremiah P. Fogg, were also prominent members of the bar from 1815 to 1830. Judge Jeremiah H. Hallock, of this city, succeeded Judge Tappan as Presiding Judge in this district, in 1823, and served until 1836. Hon. Humphrey H. Leavitt, another brilliant attorney, came to Steubenville, from the Western Reserve, about 1820. He served two terms in the Ohio Senate from 1827–8–9. He was elected to Congress in 1839 and served until 1844, when he was appointed by President Jackson to the Judgeship of the United States District Court, for the District of Ohio. In 1855, when the State was divided into two Judicial Districts, he continued Judge of the Southern District until 1871, and died at Springfield, O., March 15, 1873.

There is one name enrolled among those of the members of the Jefferson county bar to which every citizen of the county is wont to point with pride. It is the name of the Great War Minister, Edwin M. Stanton, who was born, reared and studied law here with his guardian, Daniel L. Collier. It is said he was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-one years of age. He opened an office in Cadiz, but returned to Steubenville and was elected in 1842, by the General Assembly of the State, Supreme Reporter, and published volumes 11–12–13 of the Ohio State Reports. His reputation spread over the country, and in 1845 he successfully defended Calb J. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives, tried at Washington, for embezzlement. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburgh, forming a partnership with Hon. Charles Schaler, but kept an office in Steubenville for 9 years thereafter. His first Steubenville partner was Judge Tappan and his second Col. George W. McCook. In 1856 he removed to Washington, D. C., to better attend his practice in the U. S. Supreme Court. He represented the government in several important cases, and in 1859 he was associate counsel in the trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the killing of Philip Barton Key. In December, 1860, he was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President James Buchanan, and in January, 1862, he was made Secretary of War by President Lincoln. He resigned May 26, 1868, and on December 20, 1869, was nominated by President Grant as associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was immediately confirmed by the Senate, but died December 24th, before his commission was made out.

Roderick S. Moodey was known in his day as one of the shrewdest, ablest and most brilliant members of the bar. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1846 to '48, and for many years was secretary and attorney for the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad. He died on December 11, 1866.

Col. George W. McCook, another Steubenville attorney, was a member of the famous family known as the "Fighting McCooks," whose names occupy a prominent position on the nation's roll of honor. He studied law with Edwin M. Stanton and became a partner with him in 1843. He was elected Supreme Court reporter in 1852. In 1853 he was elected Attorney General, and was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1871. For years he was usually the chairman of the State Democratic delegations at National Conventions. He nominated John C. Breckenridge for the Vice Presidency and Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. He died in New York City, December 17, 1877.

Judges Common Pleas Court.
Fletcher Douthitt. John A. Mansfield.

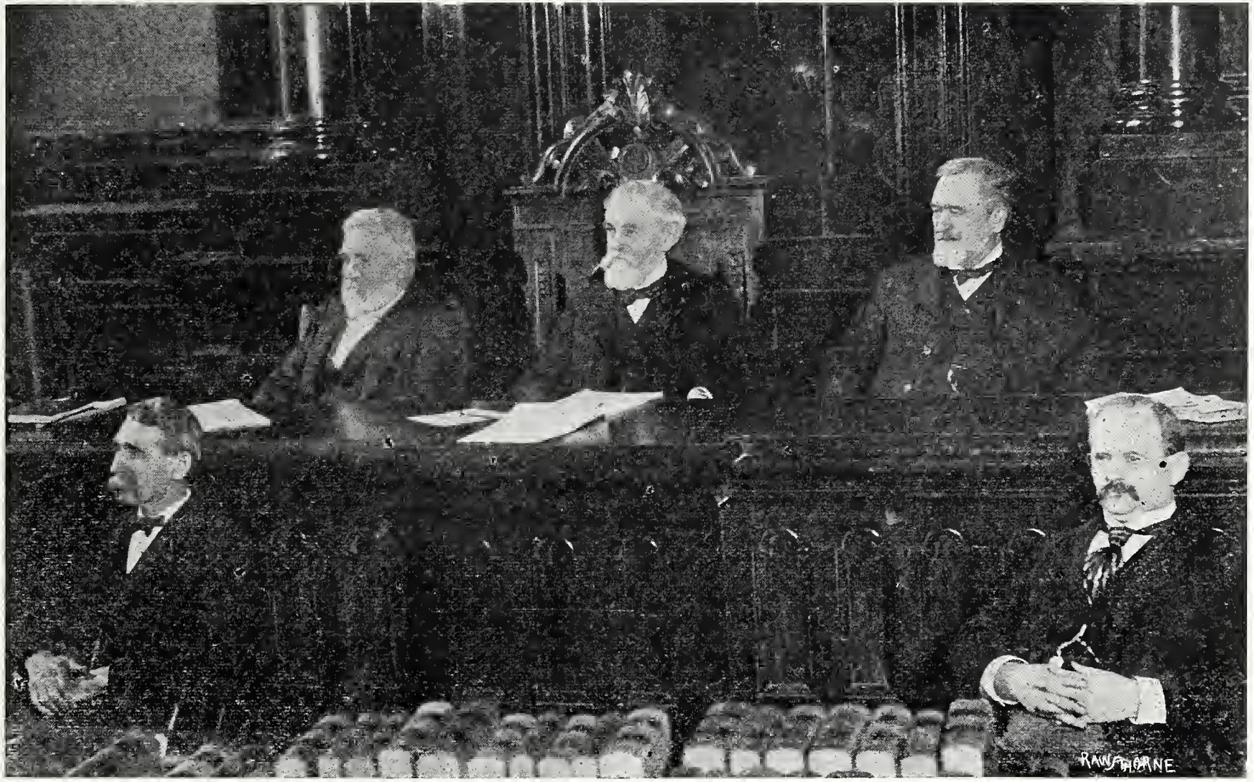
Robert L. McCook and Daniel McCook, also members of the famous "Fighting McCooks," studied law with their brother in this city and for a time were members of this bar.

Col. W. R. Lloyd, another polished attorney of Steubenville, recruited the Sixth Ohio Cavalry during the civil war from Warren Co., and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. He died Nov. 9, 1877.

Joseph Means rose to a position of distinction in his profession and in public affairs. He represented this district in the Legislature in 1861-62. He died July 2, 1872.

Col. George P. Webster, another attorney, took an active part in raising troops at the outbreak of the rebellion, and was killed in the battle of Perryville.

Hon. Thomas L. Jewett came to Steubenville in 1850, and the following year was elected Judge of this sub-division. He afterwards resigned his position to become director, then president, then receiver of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad. In '68, when the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company was organized, Judge Jewett was elected the first president of that organization. He died in New York, Nov. 3d, 1875.



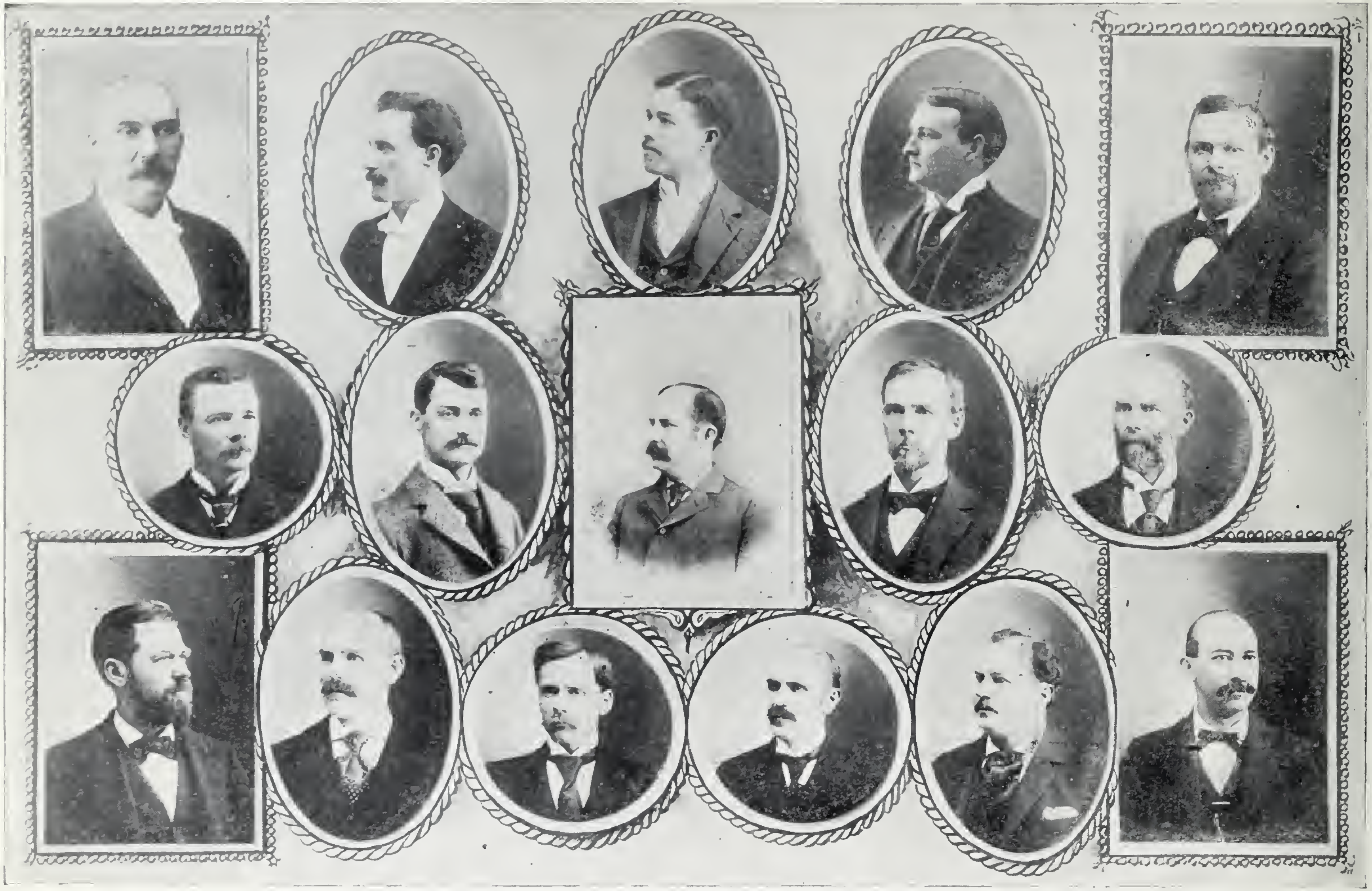
Circuit Court Judges.

John McCoy, Sheriff. William Frazier. Peter A. Laubie. J. B. Burrows. Frank Stokes, Clerk.

Hon. Thos. Means, an able and learned Steubenville lawyer, succeeded Hon. T. L. Jewett as Common Pleas Judge, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1852-3. He died December 27, 1863.

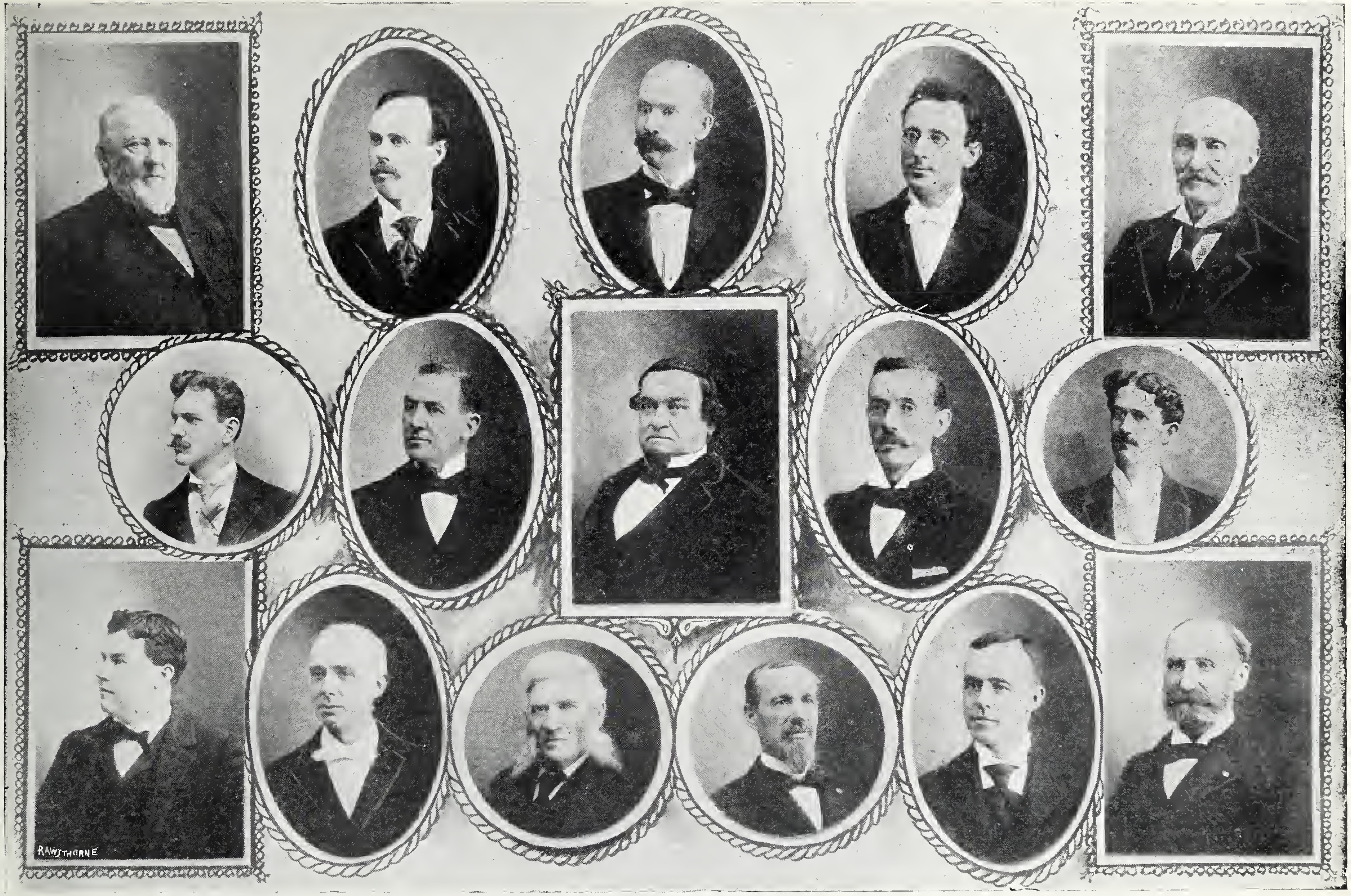
Among the most prominent attorneys of this bar who have died within the past score of years are Hon. John H. Miller, Judge of the Common Pleas Court; W. A. Owesney, a brilliant orator; James Elliott and W. A. Walden, attorneys well versed in commercial law. W. T. Campbell, who excelled in special pleading, James McCurdy and Asa H. Battin, men possessed of fine judicial minds; Thomas McCauslen, who, in his day, was famous as the leading advocate and brilliant wit of the bar, and James F. Daton, a brilliant orator and an able lawyer. Engravings of many of these barristers will be found on another page.

Among others now living who have been members of this bar are General Anson G. McCook, Chamberlain of New York City, and Col. John J. McCook, one of the leading attorneys of New York City. Of the present able members of the Jefferson county bar lack of space prevents individual mention, but they are worthy successors of their illustrious predecessors. Among those whose pictures do not appear in the group of attorneys are: J. J. Gill, Probate Judge W. McD. Miller, Prosecuting Attorney A. C. Lewis, Henry M. Priest, H. B. Thompson, Steubenville; John A. Burchfield and Hon. S. B. Taylor, Toronto; James E. Paisley, Irondale; Ernest L. Finley, Mt. Pleasant; Horace G. Smith, of Emerson; W. J. McCann, of New Alexandria, and Miss Beatrice M. Kelley, the first lady of Jefferson county admitted to the bar.



STEUBENVILLE ATTORNEYS.

Henry Gregg. W. L. Medill. J. H. White. J. R. Sweeney. John A. Kithcart.
J. W Jordan, T A. L. Thompson. John M. Cook. Dio Rogers. O. J. Beard.
B N. Linduff. W. S McCauslen. W. R. Alban. D. M. Gruber. P. P. Lewis. E. E. Erskine.



STEUBENVILLE ATTORNEYS.

J. Dunbar. J. R. McCleary. Walter C. Taylor. P. A. Gavin. John McClave.
DeWitt Erskine. J. C. Minor. J. H. S. Trainer Frank H. Kerr. Justin A. Moore.
John H. McKee. J. B. Doyle. T. P. Spencer. W. V. B. Croskey. J. C. Bigger. R. G. Richards.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Historical Sketch of Steubenville's Educational Institutions, Which are Noted for a High Degree of Excellence. Many Handsome School Buildings.

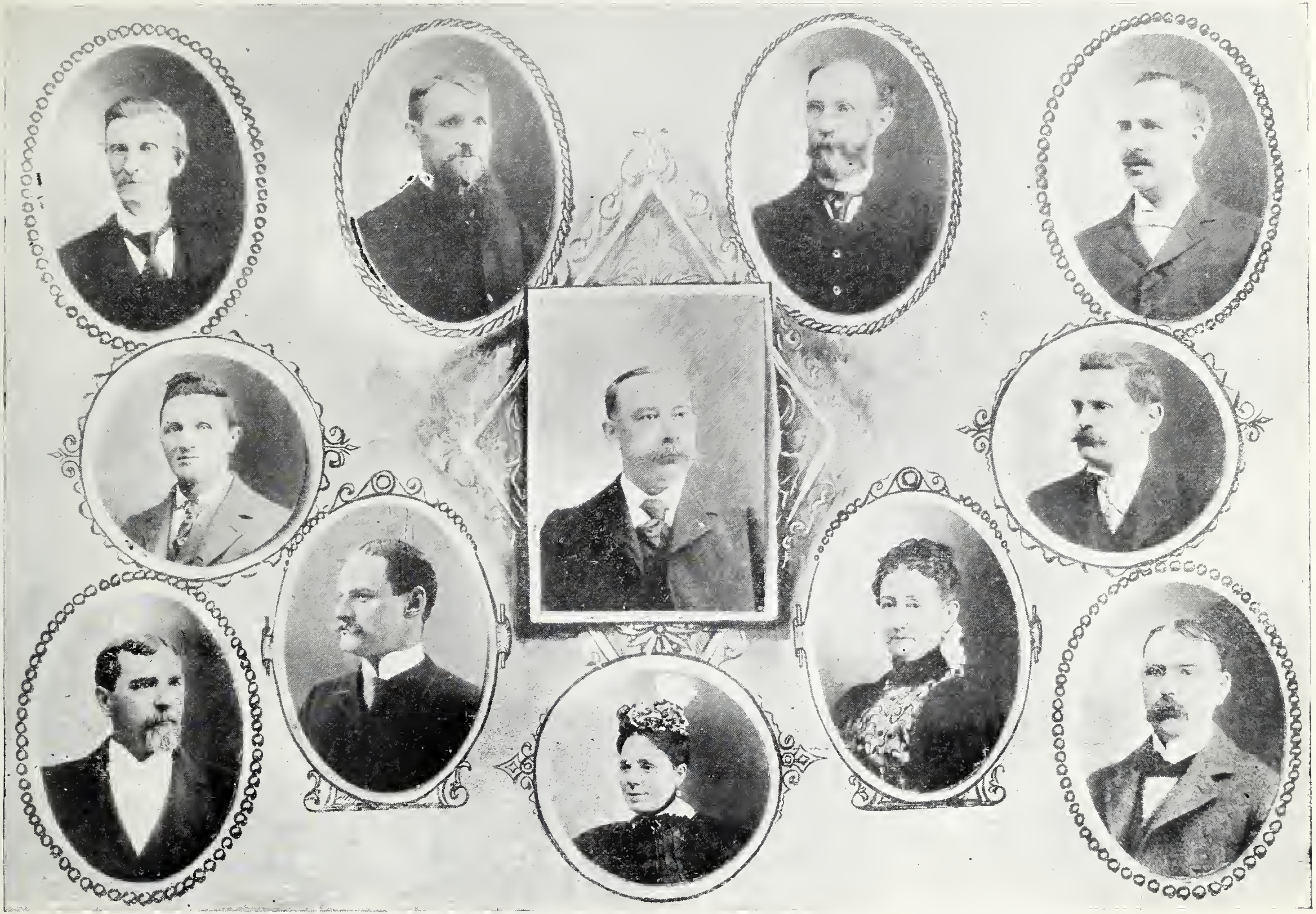
The public schools of Steubenville have long been noted for their high degree of excellence and thorough course of study. The enumeration in 1896 showed 4,485 school youth in the city, and of these 2,186 were enrolled in the public schools. Fifty-three teachers were employed at an annual cost of $23,887. The present Board of Education is largely responsible for the present excellent showing of the schools. This Board is known as the most economical one for years past. Its members are interested in their work and are trying conscientiously to perform their duty towards the tax-payers of the city. Space forbids individual mention of them, but their names and faces will be found on the opposite page. Mrs. Sarah Viers Croskey and Mrs. Isabella Humble, who were elected members from the Second and Sixth wards in 1896, were the first women ever elected to any public office in Jefferson county.

H. N. Mertz, Superintendent of Schools.

The present Superintendent of the schools, Henry N. Mertz, is a native of Bellaire, O., and attended Hiram College, afterwards graduating from Bethany College in 1870. He was Superintendent of the Bellaire schools for one year, and principal of the Richie school, Wheeling, W. Va., for eight years. He came to Steubenville on May 19, 1879, and has proven a most efficient Superintendent since that time.

Andrew Forsythe, the present Truant Officer, was born at Belfast, County Down, Ireland, April 5, 1867, and came to this country with his parents in 1871. He received his education in the Steubenville public schools, and he is now serving his third year as truant officer, and is ever faithful in the discharge of his duty. The former truant officers in their order are: A. R. McNeal, O. P. Clifton and Robert Love. One popular feature of the schools is the public school free library. It was first organized in 1859, when the State furnished books to every city school district in Ohio. The law was repealed at the beginning of the rebellion and the library closed. It was re-opened again in 1881, under the law permitting city districts to assess one-tenth of a mill for library purposes. There are now between 4,000 and 5,000 books in the library, and the institution is patronized to a greater extent, perhaps, than any similar one in the State. Miss Jessie Hawkins is the present efficient librarian.

Andrew Forsythe, Truant Officer.



STEUBENVILLE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

C. J. McCullough. F. C. Chambers.
John McKee Dr. J. C. M. Floyd, Dr. R. Laughlin, President. C, H. Steele, Treas. Dr. F. S. Maxwell.
W. R. Burgoyne. L. A. Miller, Clerk. Mrs. Isabella Humble. Mrs. Sarah V. Croskey. Geo. S. Hawkins.

Early History of the Schools.

The earliest school in Steubenville, of which there is any record, was opened by a Mr. Black, in 1805. In 1807, what was known as the little red school house, was built on High street, by Bezaleel Wells, and its first teacher was James Thompson. In the winter of 1816–17 it is recorded that there were two schools in Steubenville, one of which was taught by Rev. Jas. B. Finley. In 1818 another school was opened near the head of Washington street by Mr. Barker, and in 1820 an academy, presided over by Jas. Miller, was established on High street, opposite the Seminary. Rev. Geo. Buchanan, in 1814, opened a classical school on West Market street. Another quite famous school, of the early days, was Grove Academy, on the west side of Seventh above North street, presided over by Dr. John Scott. These schools were similar to the common schools of to-day, but were maintained by private subscription at from $2.50 to $5.00 a scholar per quarter. In 1838 the public school system was introduced, and the first Board of Education was organized with Dr. C. C. Beatty, Dr. Jno. Andrews and Jas. Means as members. They held their first meeting Oct. 1, 1838, and elected Dr. John Andrews as chairman. The following year lot 413 in Ross' addition on North Fourth and lot 12 in Ross' addition on South Fourth street, were purchased and two school buildings were erected thereon, by William Thompson, at a cost of $4,000. These buildings soon proved too small to accommodate all the pupils, and Dec. 11th, 1839, the Board fixed the limit of pupils to one hundred and twenty in principal school, sixty in female, seventy in primary; and passed a rule that if a pupil were absent two weeks, without a good excuse, his place should be filled by waiting applicants. During the next ten years rooms were rented in various churches and private buildings in the city. On November 6, 1854, the High School was opened in the Kilgore building (now Garrett's Hall,) on Market street, and in 1858 "Grove Academy" was purchased for $5,000. April 11th, 1864, Thomas Clark was employed to teach the colored school. This school was carried on for a number of years in a building on Third street, between North and Dock streets. The study of music was introduced into the schools August 10th, 1865, when Mr. Schofield was employed to teach music in all the schools at $60 per month.

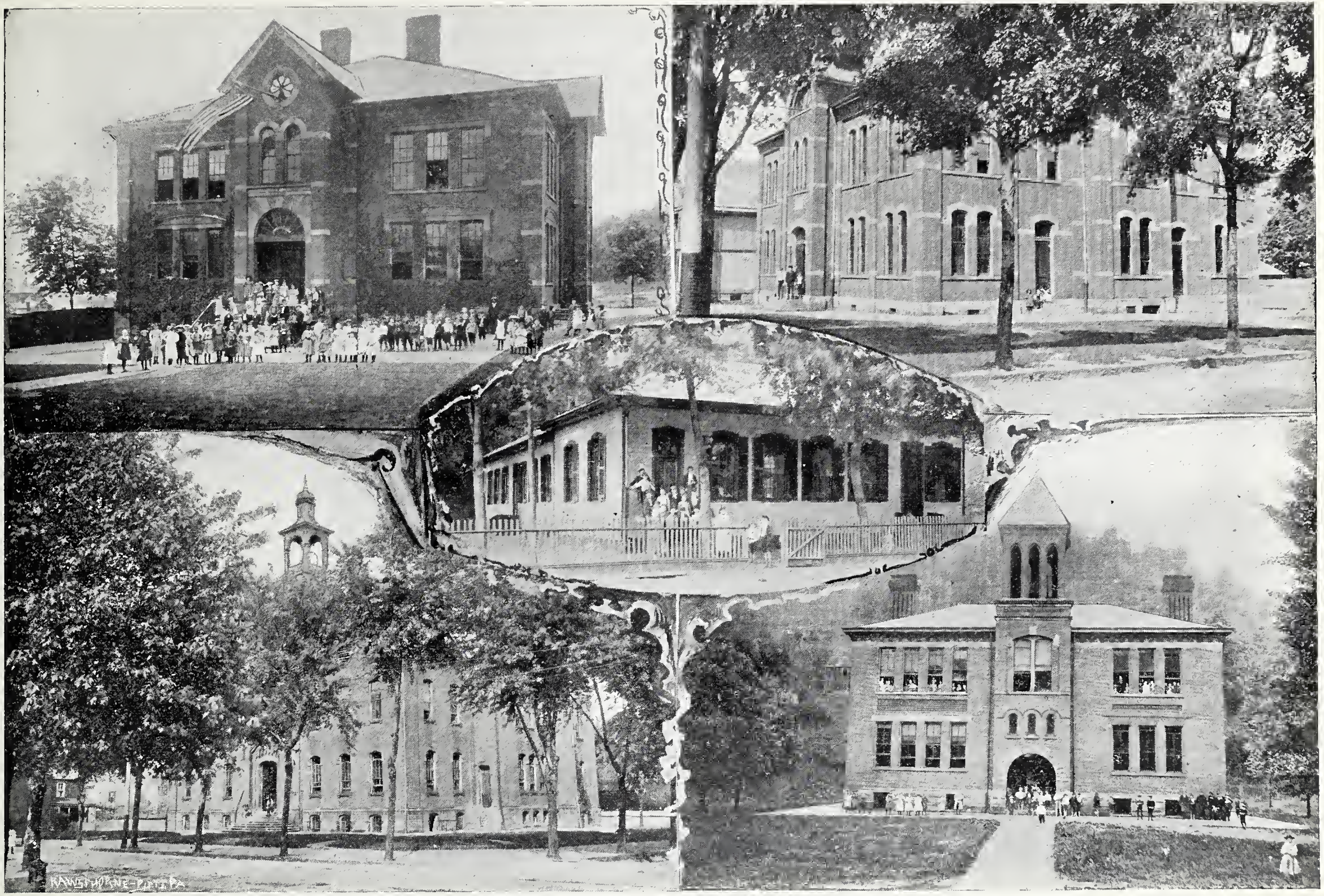
"Grant" or High School Building.

Present School Buildings.

The rapid growth of the city soon compelled the enlargement of school accommodations, and in '67 the old burying ground, at the corner of South and Fourth streets, was purchased and after moving the dead the present building, known as Grant School, was erected thereon at a cost of $65,223.09. The building is of brick and was completed April 1st, 1870. It contains ten school rooms and six class rooms, and will accommodate over six hundred pupils. The High School is located in this building.

One year after the completion of the Grant building, steps were taken to build another new building. The old school house, at the corner of Jail alley and Dock street was sold, but the lot retained, an adjoining lot purchased and the present commodious building, known as Stanton School, erected at the corner of Fourth and Dock streets. It is built of brick and was completed in 1873, and cost about $40,000. It is three stories in height, including a basement, and contains twelve rooms with accommodations for five hundred pupils.

The Lincoln, or Second ward building, was completed in 1884 at a



STEUBENVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Washington School, Ninth and Adams Streets.
Stanton School, Fourth and Dock Streets.
Jefferson School, Sixth Ward.
Garfield School, Fifth and Madison Streets.
Lincoln School, South Fourth Street Extensoin.

1142592

cost of $22,000. It is a handsome two story brick structure, located at the head of Adams street. The building contains eight rooms with accommodations for over four hundred pupils.

The Garfield, or Fifth ward, building was also erected in 1884, at a cost of $19,000. It is a modern two story brick structure, located at the corner of Fifth and Madison streets, and contains eight rooms capable of accommodating four hundred pupils.

Lincoln School building is a handsome two story brick structure located in the extreme south-western part of the city. It was erected in 1891 and is valued at $5,000. It contains three rooms and will accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils.

Jefferson School is a one story frame structure, located in the extreme south-eastern portion of the city. It was remodeled in 1880 and contains four rooms, which will accommodate one hundred and eighty pupils. It also is valued at $5,000.

Superintendents. THE first Superintendent of the Public Schools was T. F. McGrew, elected April 12th, 1853. He was followed by W. J. Sage, J. N. Dessellem, Eli. Tappan, J. Buchanan, M. R. Andrews and H. N. Mertz.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

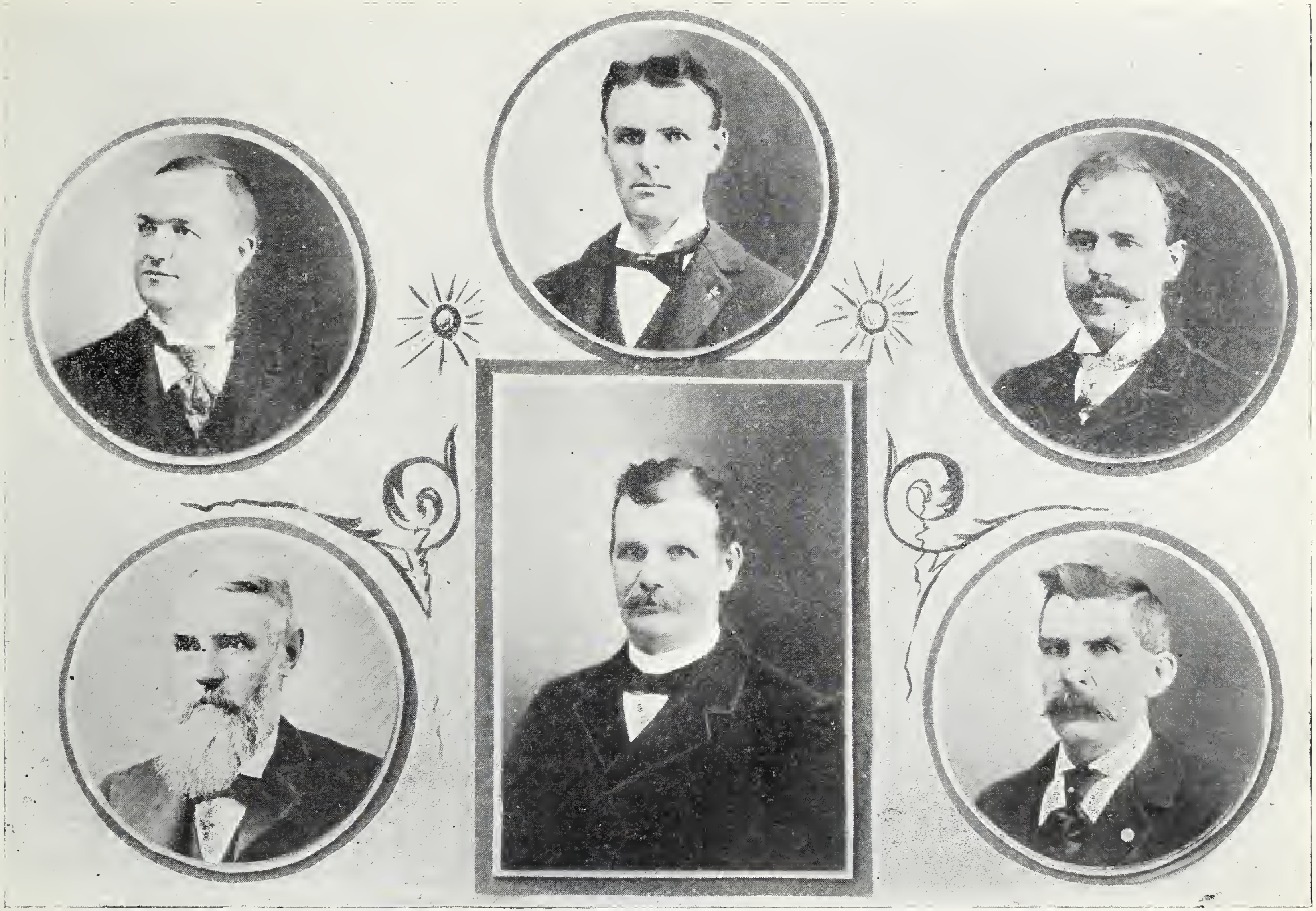
Steubenville Female Seminary. THE Steubenville Ladies' Seminary, opened by Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty on April 13, 1829, has been a most successful institution and its fame is known from one end of this continent to the other, while its graduates have gone into nearly every country on the globe to labor in the Master's vineyard. The first graduates received their diplomas in 1833, and since that time an array of about five thousand have gone forth from these venerable halls, many of them to rise to positions of prominence in the world. Rev. Dr. A. M. Reid succeeded Dr. Beatty as proprietor and principal of the school and for a quarter of a century conducted it successfully. Since Dr. Beatty retired from active labor in the school room a number of principals have been connected with the institution. At present the school is conducted by Miss Mary J. Stewart.

First Town Officers. THE first officers of Steubenville under the charter of 1805 were D. Hull, President; John Ward, Recorder: David Hoge, Zaccheus A. Beatty, Benjamin Hough, Thomas Vincent, John England, Martin Andrews and Abraham Cozier, Trustees: Charles Maxwell, Collector; and Anthony Beck, Town Marshal.

The Present City Government. THE present city government of Steubenville is one that it would be difficult to improve upon, chiefly because of the character and standing of the men into whose hands the official affairs of the city are entrusted. The city is in good financial condition, as every dollar of outstanding indebtedness is provided for, and it is confidently expected that the city will be entirely free of debt by March 1st, 1898, with the exception of $15,000 worth of Market House and City Hall bonds, the last of which do not mature until the year 1903.

The City Officials. THE present efficient Mayor of the city of Steubenville is William Riley, who is now serving his second term. His duties are numerous and exacting, but his administration has been highly satisfactory to the citizens in general. In addition to the executive duties of his office he also acts as police judge.

The office of City Clerk includes that of City Auditor. George P. McCracken, a young man of integrity and ability, holds this important



STEUBENVILLE CITY OFFICIALS.

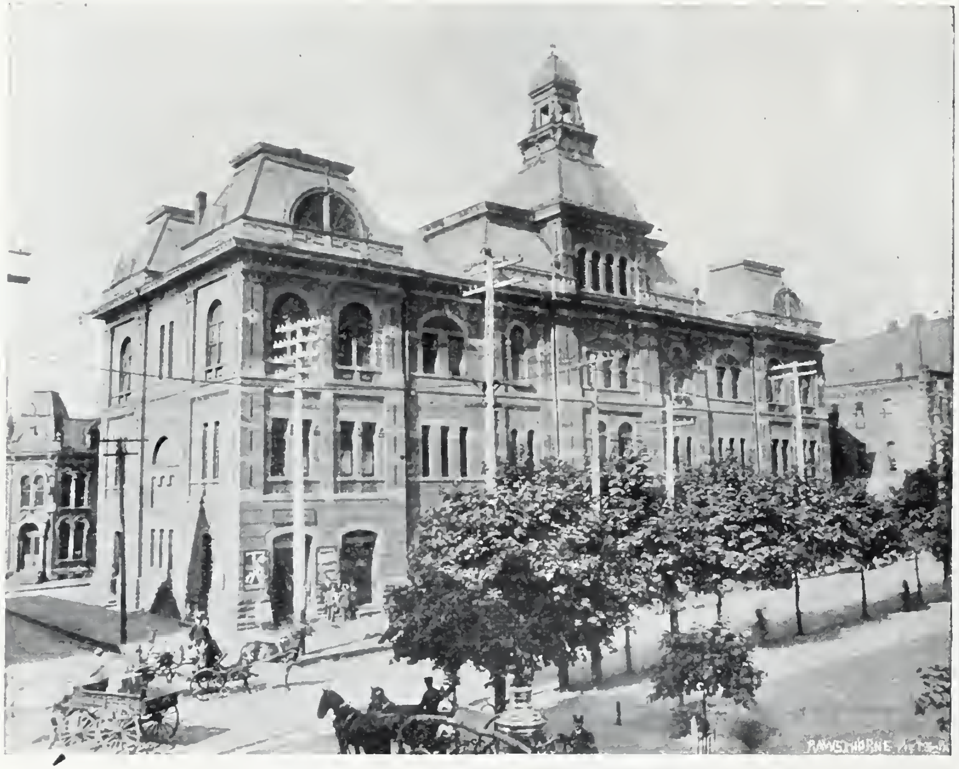
George P. McCracken. Clerk.
Henry Opperman, Street Commissioner.

H. B. Thompson. Solicitor.
William Riley, Mayor.

Samuel B. Curfman. Civil Engineer.
Josiah L. Selah. Marshal.

position. He keeps account of the finances of the city, draws warrants and performs the other duties of the office in a most acceptable manner.

Samuel B. Curfman, the City Civil Engineer, establishes grades, prepares all plans and specifications for street work, and superintends all public improvements. Mr. Curfman is a young man of ability and a master of his profession. He is also Superintendent of the new City Water Works.



Steubenville City Building.

H. B. Thompson, the City Solicitor, is one of the most prominent, popular and able, young practicing attorneys in the city. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law school, and is now serving his second term as Solicitor in a most satisfactory manner.

The work of the Commissioner of Streets is constant, exacting and of a nature demanding the exercise of sound judgment. Henry Opperman, the present Commissioner, is better known among his friends by the familiar sobriquet of "Honest Old Henry." He faithfully performs the duties of his office.

One of the most responsible positions within the municipality is that occupied by Captain J. L. Selah, City Marshal. He is at the head of the police department and his administration has brought great credit both to himself and the city.

The City Building.

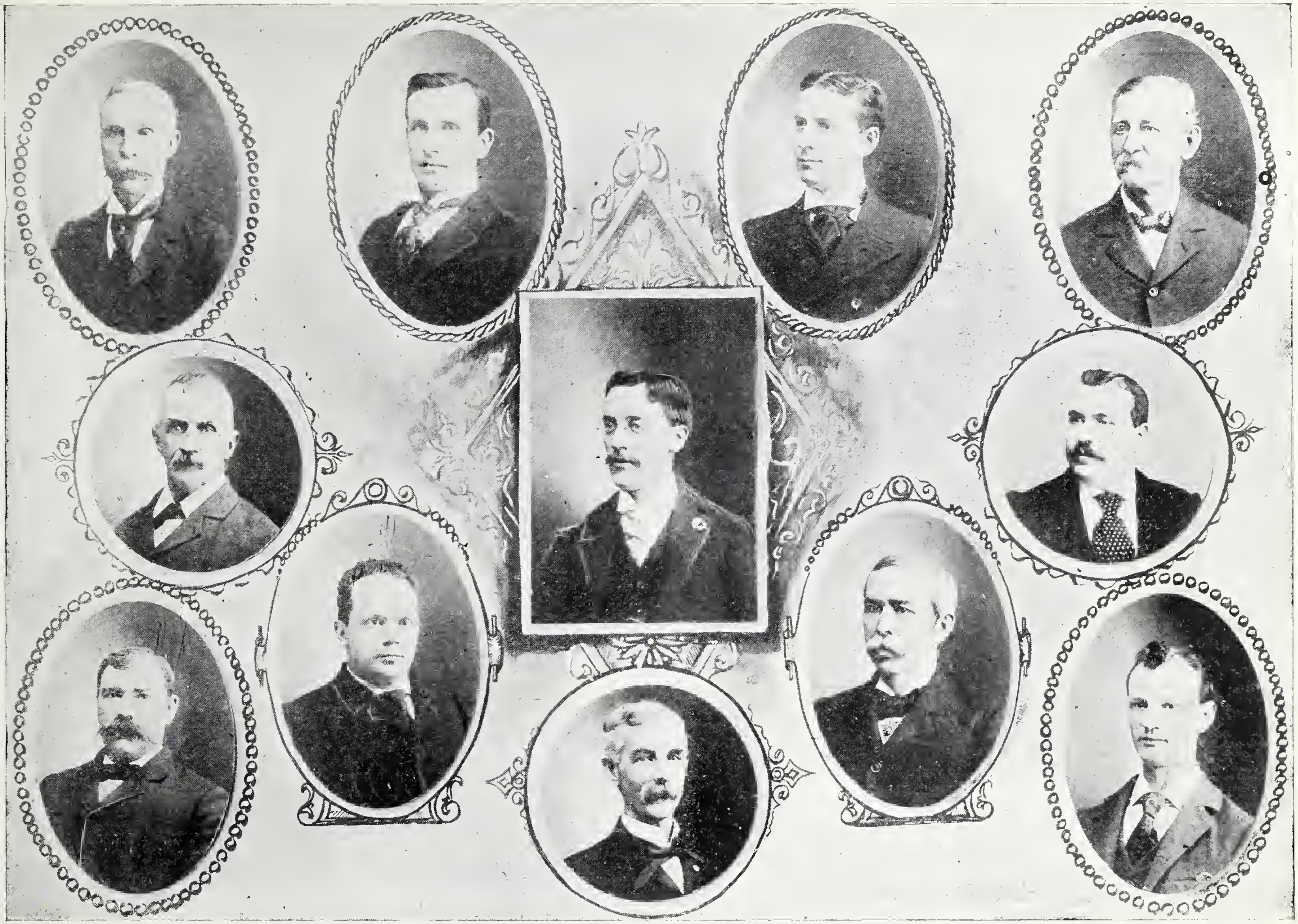
In 1816 a one story building known as the Market House was erected on Market street opposite the Court House. In the center of the building there was a two story tower, the second floor of which was used as the Mayor's Office, and also for the meetings of city boards. The lower floor was used for market purposes. One night in 1878 this building was demolished and those who threatened to enjoin its removal found it gone when they arose in the morning. A picture of this old Market House will be found on a preceding page.

The present magnificent Market House and City Hall was built in 1883, on the side of the old building. Messrs. Fickes & Kell were the original contractors, and the building cost when completed about $65,000. It is a three story brick building. The ground floor is occupied by the Post Office, Public Library, Board of Education Rooms, Council Chamber, the offices of the Water Works, City Clerk, Street Commissioner, and two store rooms.

The City Opera House occupies the greater part of the second and third floors, but the offices of the Mayor, Solicitor and Board of Elections are also on the upper floors.

The City Council.

The City Council is composed of two members from each ward, twelve in all. The present Council is known as one of the most economical and business like of any which has conducted the city's affairs. The members are all representative citizens, and they have recently passed a resolution which virtually gives them absolute control of nearly every dollar spent by the city in most of the departments. They are serving the tax payers well by cutting down these expenditures to the lowest figure consistent with the proper conduct of the city's affairs. The names and faces of the present members Council will be found on another page.



STEUBENVILLE CITY COUNCIL.

Thomas Frith. Harry M. Bates. Frank Murphy. Chas. C. Fisher.
Thomas C. Hunter. James T. Sarratt, President. Hugh W. McGinness, Vice Pres.
William G. Wells. R. M. Mahon. George Barthold, Jr. Charles Gallagher. E. M. Fisher.

Board of Health. The Sanitary condition of Steubenville cannot be excelled. Malarial fevers are unknown, and since the construction of the new Water Works cases of any kind of fever are very rare. Steubenville has an excellent and energetic Board of Health, which has many times prevented the spread of contagious diseases. The present members of this Board are: D. E. Halstead, Robert Cox, Charles Canby, Dr. J. A. McCullough, Jackson Duvall and Joseph Basler; John Bentz, Health Officer.

Board of Improvement. This important Board, whose duty it is to investigate and hear all petitions for public improvements, and make the proper recommendations to Council, is composed of the Mayor, Commissioner, Engineer, Chairman of the Street Committee, and one free hold elector. The elector serving on this Board at present is W. M. Beall, of the wholesale drug firm of Beall & Steele.

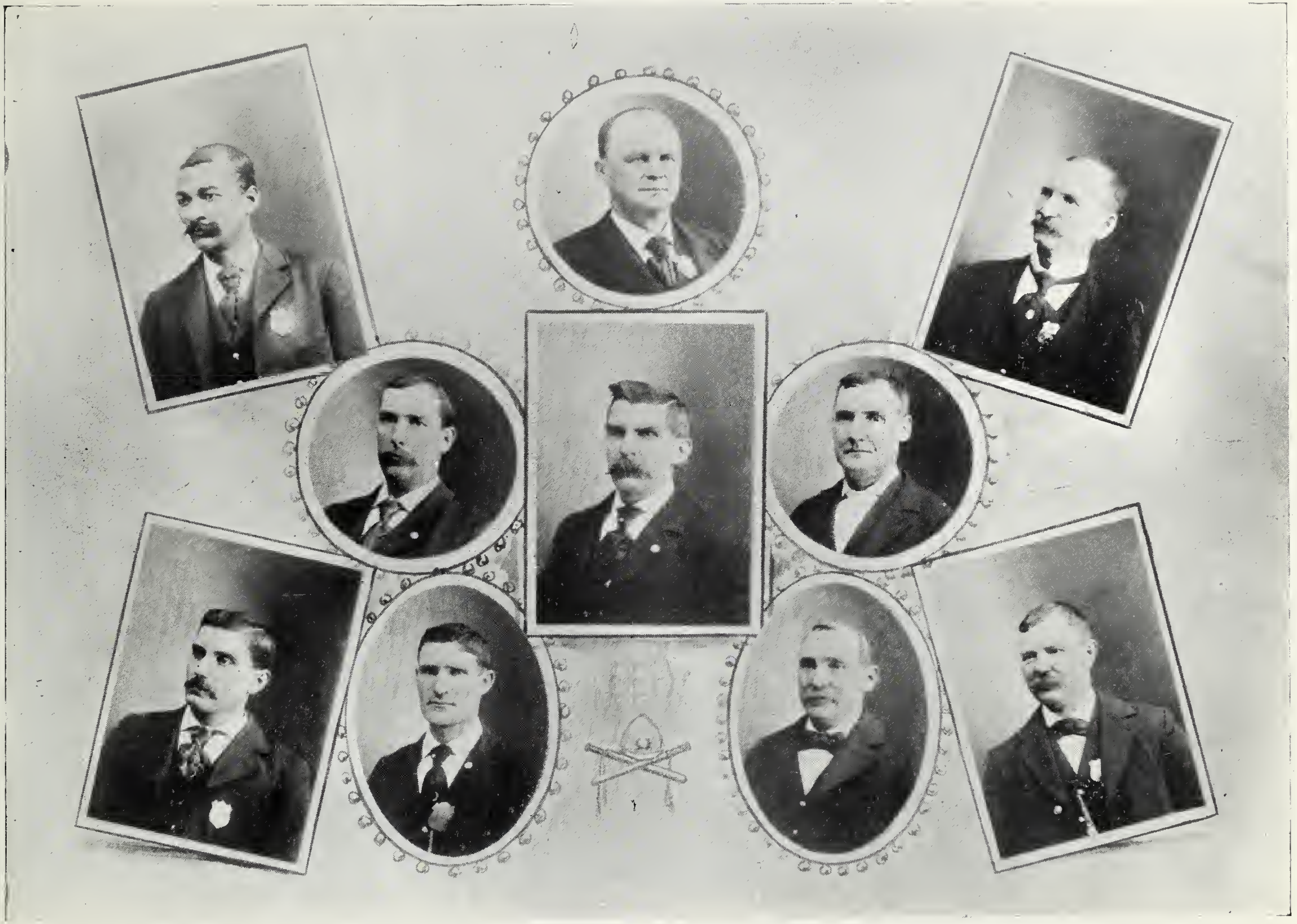
Water Works Trustees.

Charles L. Foreman. D. J. Sinclair. Thomas Barclay.

Police Force. One of the most efficient branches of Steubenville's present city government is the Police Department, a fact attested to by the wonderfully small percentage of crimes and misdemeanors which have been committed in the city in the past few years. This unusual record is due chiefly to the efforts of the present police force, who ever mindful of their duty, faithfully guard the lives and property of the citizens, and preserve the peace. The members of the force are all workingmen who have left their trades temporarily to serve the citizens in their official capacity. Their names and faces appear on another page.

Origin of Long Knives. Long Knives was the name the Indians originally applied to the Virginians. The origin is attributed, by most historians, to a thrilling incident which occurred on Cross Creek near Steubenville. In the fall of 1758 the settlement of Thomas Decker and others, on the Monongahela river, was entirely broken up by a party of Mingos and part of the inhabitants murdered. Captain Gibson, of Fort Pitt, with thirty men set out in pursuit of the Indians. They came upon a party of six or seven Mingos on Cross Creek, near Steubenville, about daylight one morning. The Indians were under command of Kiskpela, or Little Eagle, a Mingo Chief, who when he discovered the soldiers uttered a war whoop and discharged his rifle, the ball passing through Gibson's hunting shirt; Gibson sprang forward and with a powerful swing of his sword severed Little Eagle's head from his body. Two other Indians were killed and the rest escaped When the captives, restored under the treaty of 1763, came in they stated that several white persons were sacrificed for revenge on "the big knife warrior," who cut off Little Eagle's head with "a long knife." The name was soon applied to the Virginians generally and to this day they are known among the Northwestern Indians as "Long Knives" or "Big Knife" nation.

First White Child Born in Jefferson County. Joseph Ross, his wife and son Jake, who squatted in Mingo bottom prior to 1784, was the father of the first white child known to have been born in this county. Ross and his family took up their abode in the hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore tree. It was while they were still living in the tree that Mrs. Ross gave birth to the first white child born in Jefferson County. The child was afterwards christened Absalom. In later years Absalom was wont to state that while his parents did live in a sycamore tree, they had just moved into a log hut a day or two before he was born. It is popularly believed, however, that "Ab." as he was familiarly called, was sensitive on the subject and preferred that history should state he had been born in a hut rather than in the stump of the old Sycamore tree among the bats, owls and other inhabitants of the forest.



STEUBENVILLE POLICE FORCE.

LaFayette R. Mercer.
R. D. Edgerly,

Robert I. Scott,
William D. Conner,

John Andregg,
J. L. Selah, Marshal,

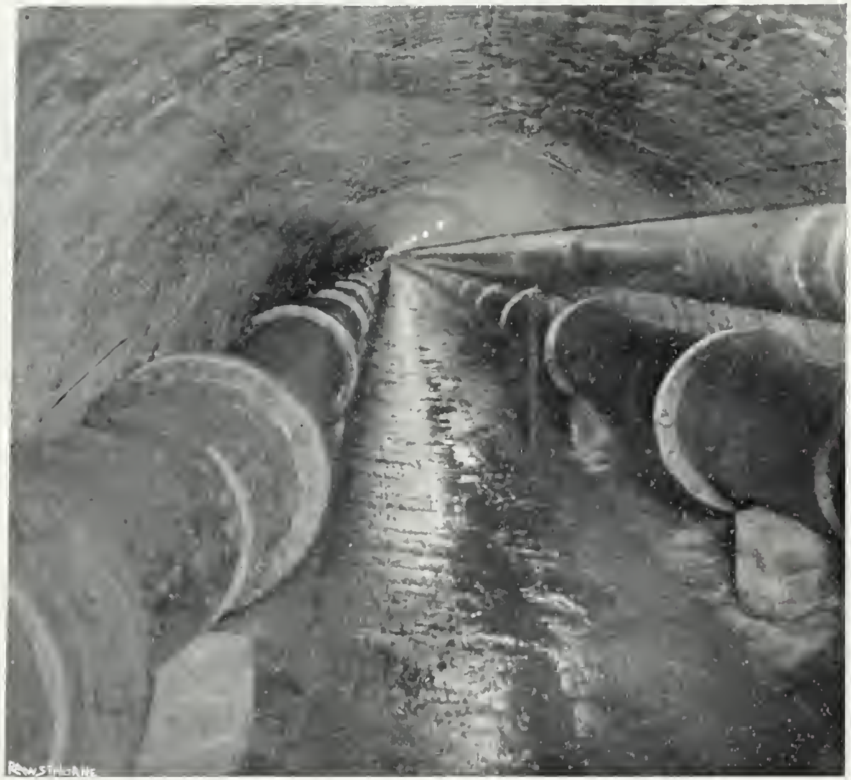
John Dunn.
George Thomas,

William Lindsay.
Edwin T. Zimerman.

WATER WORKS.

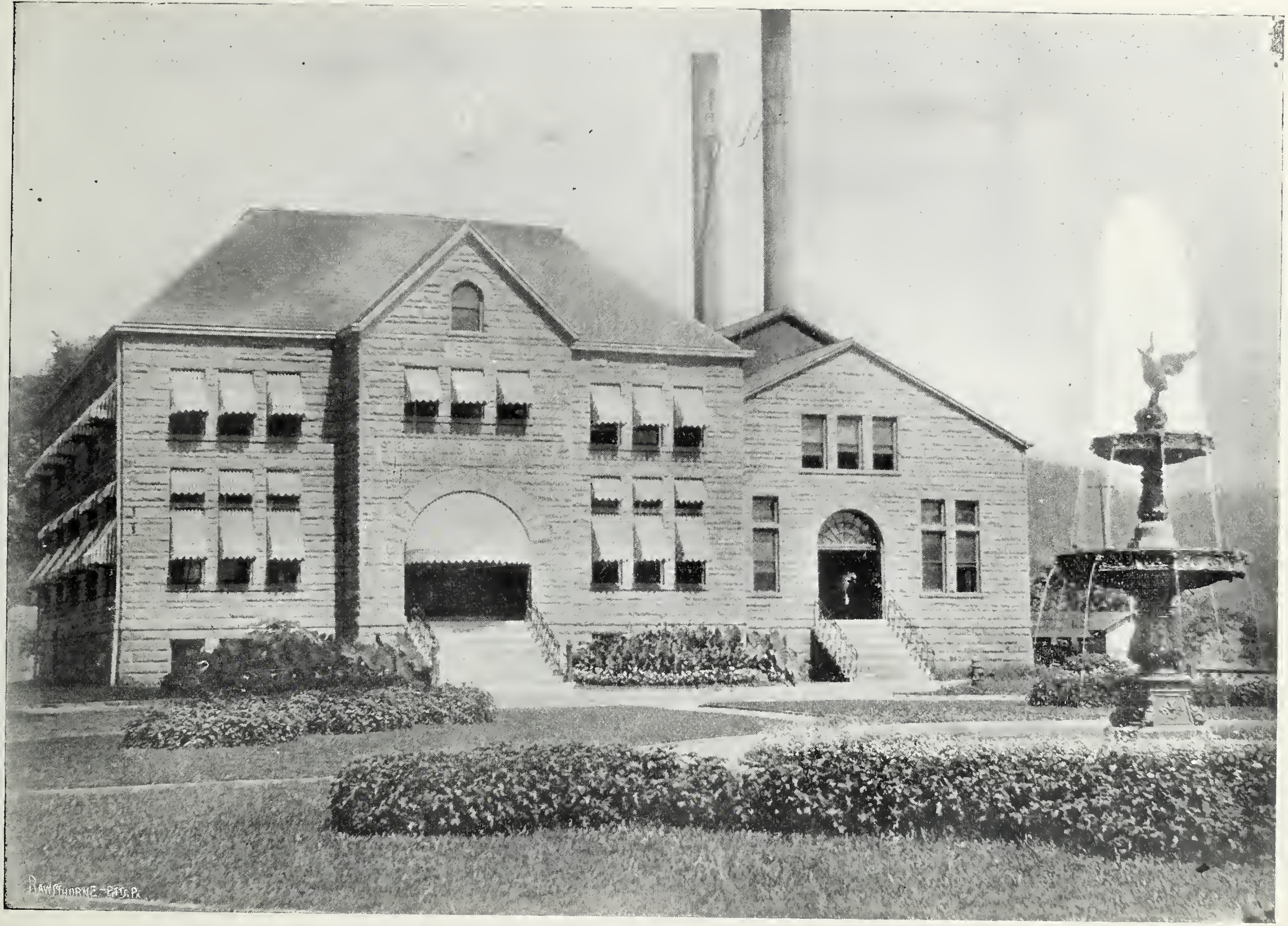
Description and Historical Sketch of the Finest Plant of its Kind on the Ohio River. History of the Water Companies and Systems of Steubenville During the Past Century.

STEUBENVILLE is possessed of a water works plant of which the citizens are justly proud. It is new, up-to-date and many competent judges have pronounced it "The finest water works on the Ohio River from its source to its mouth." The plant was completed in 1895 and the trustees, having every confidence in the future development of the Ohio Valley and the growth of the city, built accordingly. They spared no expense in providing all the modern improvements in order to make it in every respect a finished and economical plant. It has a pumping capacity of six million gallons daily and a reservoir capacity of over seven million gallons. The new pumping station is located on the high bank a short distance back from the Ohio River at Alikanna, three miles above the city. It is a handsome structure, built of native sandstone and so constructed that the floor and pumping engines are eighteen inches above the high water mark of 1884, thus making it possible to supply the city without interruption from high water, as was the case frequently when the old pumping station was located on a low bank near the river edge. Two lines of intake pipes extend 800 feet from the new works out into the river and end in a very swift current which flows between two ledges of rock. During the dry seasons when the marks show but five inches of water in the river, there is nineteen feet six inches at the intake pipes, and these pipes take water at a point fourteen feet above the river bed, thus allowing all impurities that follow the bed of the river to pass. This is a natural advantage of location which no other plant on the river possesses, all others being compelled to take water from the bed of the river. Since the location of the works at Alikanna the city, as compared with other cities, has been remarkably healthy and almost entirely free from malignant fevers. This is attributed largely to the exceptional purity of the water supply.


Water Works Tunnel.

The Machinery, Its Location and Capacity.

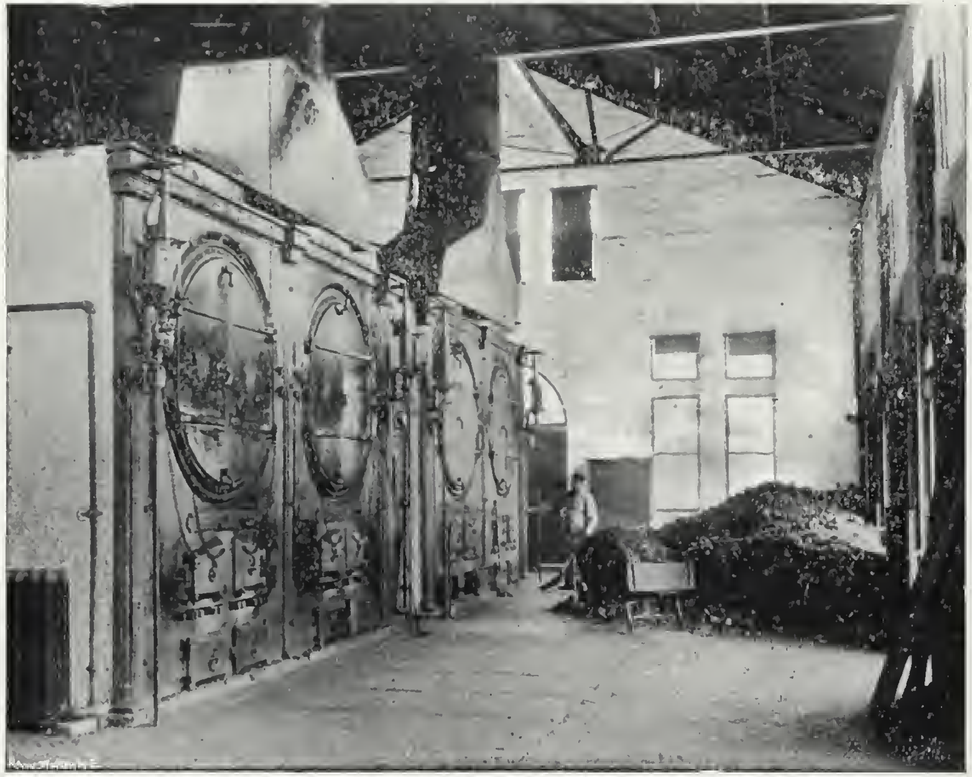
THE interior of the pumping station is neatly finished in hard wood. In the center of the building is the dry well in which the pumps are located. It is thirty-five feet in diameter, forty-three feet deep and is built on the solid rock. This dry well is connected with a wet well on the river's edge by a tunnel one hundred and eighty feet long by eight feet wide. The wet well is hewn out of a bed of rock. On the solid rock in the dry well is located two compound pumping engines, each with a capacity of three million gallons


RAWSTHORNE-PITTS.PA.

Pumping Station and Grounds.

in twenty-four hours, thus giving a total of six million gallons daily pumping capacity. As the present water consumption is about two million gallons daily there is no immediate danger of a water famine. In the boiler room there is a battery of four boilers of one hundred and twenty-five horse power each. As it is only necessary to use one of these boilers at a time, the other three are always ready for use in case of an emergency. In addition to this machinery there is also an electric light plant in the building which furnishes light for the station, wells, tunnel and grounds.

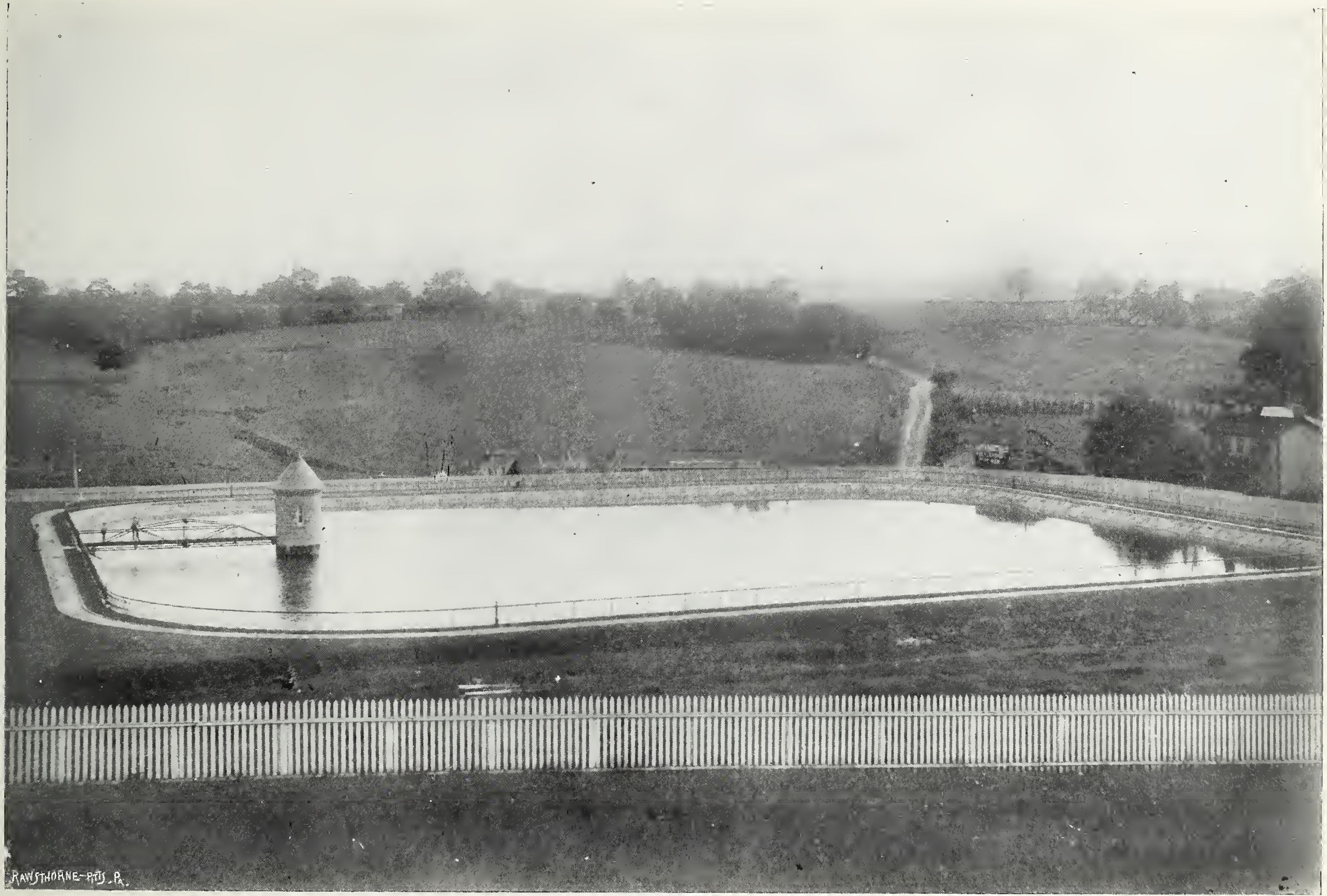
The High Pressure Reservoir. THE high pressure reservoir, which is a part of the new water works system, is located at the western terminus of Franklin avenue on one of the highest hills about the city. It is about 4,800 feet from the pumping station and about 330 feet perpendicular height above the pumping station floor. It is lined with tile and concrete and has a capacity of five million, six hundred thousand gallons and is connected by a pipe line with the low pressure reservoirs which are located on a hill two miles away. The total storage capacity of both old and new reservoirs is over seven million gallons of water or enough to supply the city from three to four days.



Water Works Furnace and Boiler Room.

Extent of Pipe System. THERE are over twenty-seven miles of pipe now in use in the city, over ten miles of which is in the high pressure system. The exact figures are 92,560 feet of low pressure and 52,975 feet of high pressure pipe. The latter is of the heaviest and strongest make and withstands the pressure in a most satisfactory manner, only two pipes having been replaced on account of breakage since the system was opened. A number of out-flow valves are located in the high pressure mains along the river bank and when opened all the pipes can be thoroughly cleaned.

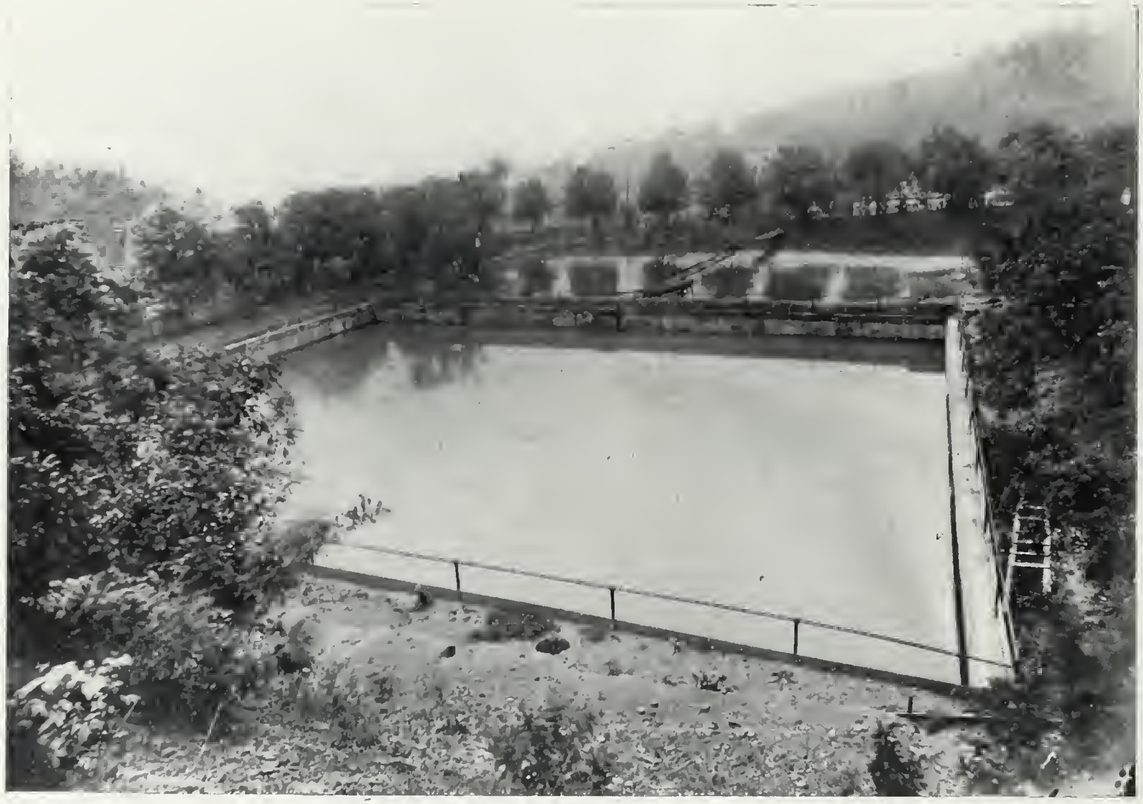
High Pressure System. WITH the former insufficient water supply the city was constantly in danger of destructive fires but with the new high pressure system this danger is averted and it is universally believed that no fire could now gain any considerable headway in the city. So apparent is this fact that the insurance companies doing business in the city have in some cases reduced their rates one-half. There are one hundred and one fire hydrants connected with the high pressure system, ninety-eight of them being three way hydrants capable of throwing five streams at one time by the use of Siamese connections. The average pressure in the low pressure system is 46 pounds and the average in the high system is one hundred and ten pounds. Fire engines are not necessary in the section of the city embraced in this system. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, five streams of water can be thrown from any one hydrant over any building without the use of the engines. The number of streams does not diminish the pressure to any perceptible degree and therefore any number of streams desired can be turned on from


RAWSTHORNE-PITTS. PA.

High Pressure Reservoir.

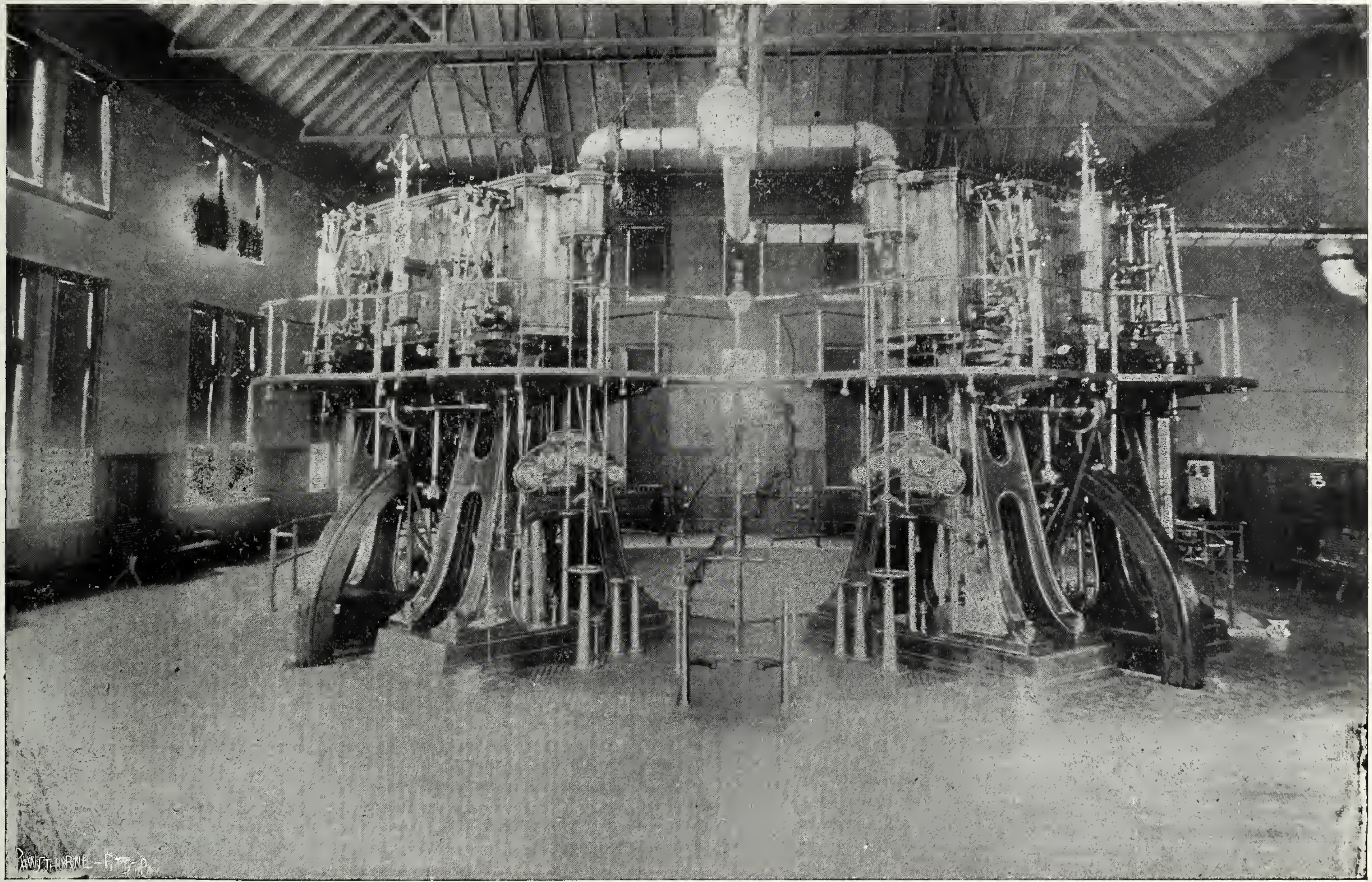
adjacent hydrants and they will be of almost equal force. In addition there are one hundred and fifty-four fire hydrants on the low pressure system which can be used both with the fire engines or without them.

Extension of the System. THE capacity of the new water works can be doubled at any time by the expenditure of about $40,000. When the plant was built the foundation for an additional six million gallon pumping engine was constructed on the opposite side of the dry well from the two engines now in use. The reservoir capacity can also be easily doubled as all necessary pipes, valves, etc., for a second high pressure reservoir were placed in concrete when the new reservoir was constructed. The embankment for a second reservoir was about one-half completed at the same time. Plans and estimates for a stand pipe system for the hill tops were also drawn up. The estimated cost of the stand pipe system, $22,302, is sufficient at any time for constructing that system, but as this district is but thinly settled it may not be built for several years. The high pressure pipes can be easily extended at small cost. For $50,000 the capacity of the works can, if necessary, be enlarged to supply a city many times the size of Steubenville.



Low Pressure Reservoirs.

Cost of the Water Works. ONE remarkable fact connected with the construction of the water works plant was that the actual cost was $7,924.04 less than the estimated cost made to city council before work was commenced. The total actual cost of construction was as follows: Pumping station, dry well and tunnel, wet well and river work, $44,271.80; boilers and machinery, $37,934.51; reservoir, $24,767.00; pipe lines, gates and hydrants, $82,469.95; land purchased and right of way, $9,795.75; total, $199,239.01. The total valuation of the water works plant at present including the old pumping station, old reservoirs, low pressure pipes and hydrants is $250,486.55. The bonded indebtedness is as follows: Four per cent. bonds due Sept. 1, 1924, but optional after Sept. 1, 1914, $100,000; five per cent. bonds, $5,000 due March 1, 1906; $5,000 due March 1, 1907; $5,000 due on March 1, 1908; $5,000 due March 1, 1909; $5,000 due March 1, 1910; four per cent. bonds payable County Commissioners on or before March 1, 1902, $40,000; total $165,000. The estimated cost per year of operating the works is $9,650 and the interest on bonds $6,850, making a total of $16,500. The estimated revenue is $22,500 per year, which will be sufficient to pay interest, operating expenses and $6,000 per year of the bonded indebtedness.



Interior of Water Works Engine Room.

The Men Who Built the Works.

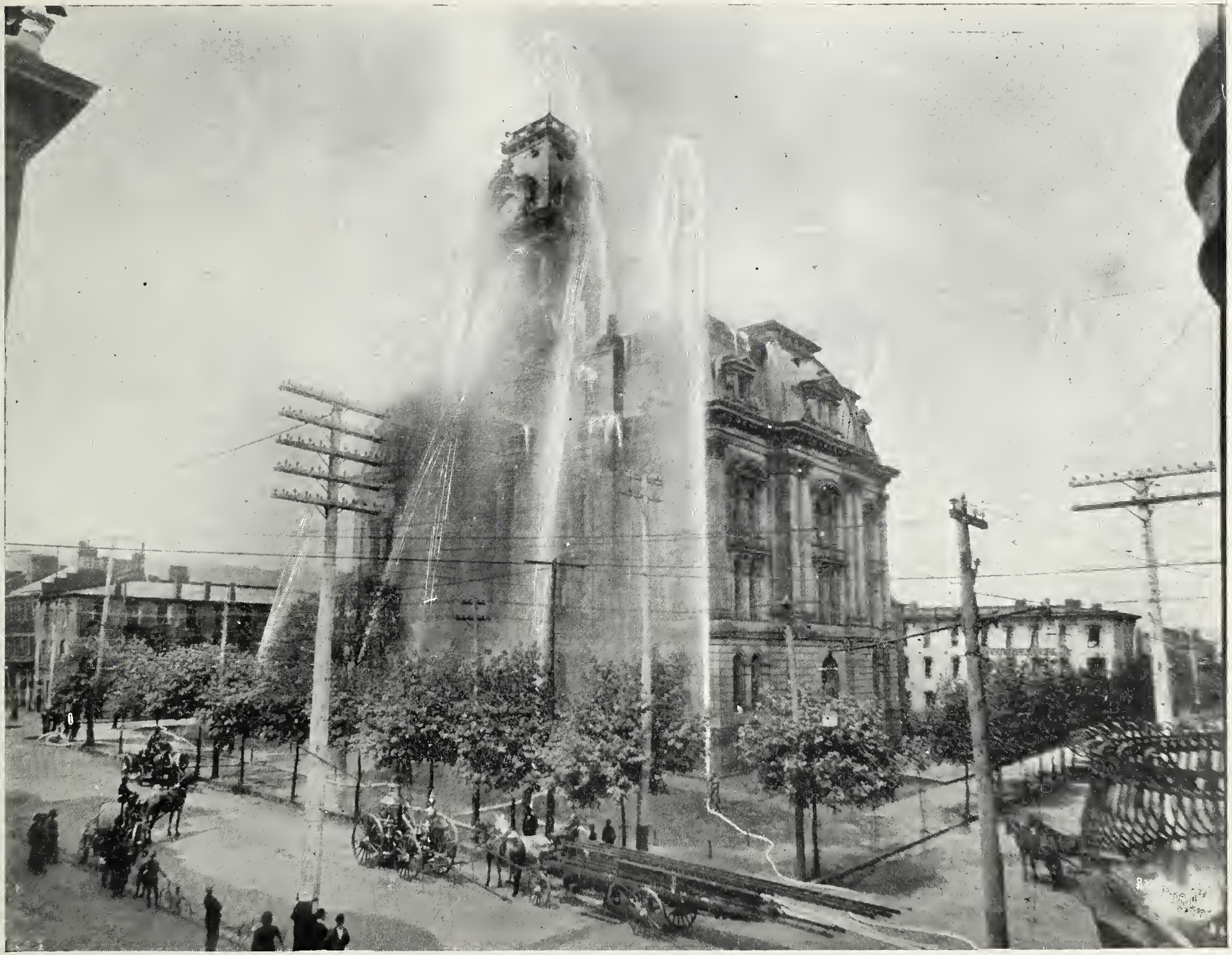
On March 1, 1893, the trustees, David McGowan, Robert E. Blinn and Robert M. Brown, recommended that a site for a new pumping station above the city should be procured at no distant period. In accordance with their recommendation the city council at a special meeting on March 4th, 1893, purchased for $6,000 the new pumping station site at Alikanna, consisting of twenty-eight acres surface and one hundred and forty-eight acres of underlying coal with shaft openings. March 28th, 1893, an ordinance was passed by Council providing for the appointment of three commissioners to act with the trustees in procuring plans and estimates for a new water works system. D. J. Sinclair, who was then President of Council, appointed Charles E. Moodey, Francis Spearman and David McGowan, whose term as Water Works Trustee had expired and who had been succeeded by Charles J. Foreman. Mr. Spearman visited Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities in the country and inspected their water works in order to get new ideas. His health gave way during the progress of the work and he died before the works were completed. Thomas Frith was appointed to fill the vacancy. D. J. Sinclair, who was deeply interested in the building of the works and to whose tireless efforts were chiefly due their construction, was also appointed on the Advisory Commission when his term in Council expired and a few months later was elected one of the Water Works Trustees. Messrs. Wilkinson and Davidson, engineers of Pittsburgh, drew the plans and managed the work. The pumping station, wells and tunnel were built by Floto Bros. and the reservoir by A. W. McDonald, who also laid the pipes.

Old Water Works During the Flood of 1884.

Steubenville's First Water System.

As early as 1810 the town had grown to such an extent that the ordinary wells and springs had become insufficient to supply the public use. A company known as the Steubenville Water Company was formed under an act of the Legislature dated January 10th of that year. This company was authorized to purchase land, lay pipes and do whatever else was necessary to afford a water supply.

The incorporators were Bezaleel Wells, John England, Joseph Beatty, David Larimore, Thomas McKean Thompson, Jacob Feches, Thomas Scott, Samuel Hunter, Thomas Henderson, Zacheus Bigger, James Larimore, John C. Bayless, Brice Viers, William Hamilton, Benjamin Tappan, David Hoge, John Galbraith, Sampson S. King, Hans Wilson, James G. Henning, Wm. R. Dickinson and Obediah Jennings. The company first laid a line of wooden pipes from a spring between Market and Washington streets, west of Seventh, and these becoming insufficient an additional line was laid from what has since been known as Spencer's tan yard. Fourth and Market streets were principally supplied with these pipes and remains of them are yet occasionally struck in making excavations. They were made of logs with a hole through the center and were all bored by Jacob Brickard who lived on Water street between Market and Adams streets. These pipes led into a cistern on the Court House square. In addition to this cistern there were also a number of public and private wells in use in the city. These wells and pipes supplied water for drinking and cooking purposes but river water was used for all other purposes. The business of water hauling was followed by quite a number of teamsters. The price of river water was 6¼ cents per barrel.



Court House, Showing Height of Six High Pressure Streams Direct From the Plugs.

The First City Water Works.

It has been claimed that the Steubenville water works were the first constructed in the State of Ohio, but there has been some dispute about the matter and it would seem that the Zanesville works were built about the same time. In 1835 the citizens of Steubenville held a public meeting and authorized Council to borrow money for the erection of a water works. Humphrey H. Leavitt was employed to negotiate a loan of $35,000, and secured the money from Ed. Coleman of Philadelphia. The construction of the works was begun immediately at the foot of Adams street and an attempt made to sink a well some distance from the river bank, but at the depth of 78 feet quicksand was encountered. The project was abandoned and the works located on the river bank. The reservoir was located half way up the hill at the head of Adams street three-quarters of a mile and 192 feet perpendicular height from the works. Its capacity was 360,000 gallons and it was supplied through an eight inch pipe by an engine of forty horse power, capable with the other machinery of pumping 200,000 gallons in ten hours. Water was flowing through the pipes on January 26, 1837, and the cost of the works as reported to Council was $34,801.00.

Section of Old Wooden Pipe.

The Old Water Works Enlarged.

The old pump was replaced by a larger one in 1849 and on January 15th, 1850, the citizens held a meeting and appointed a committee relative to the enlargement and improvement of the water works. In 1850 to 1853 the pipe system was extended at a cost of $10,000. Reservoir No. 2 was constructed in 1854 adjoining reservoir No. 1 at a cost of $2,903.93. It held 789,000 gallons, thus more than trebling the storage capacity. In 1864 H. G. Garrett, Joshua Manly and John McCracken, trustees, began a series of improvements which were completed in 1867. The old building was increased to twice its original size, a pair of new and larger engines and pumps put in and a fifteen inch main laid to the reservoir at a total cost of $50,000. In 1886 reservoir No. 3 was constructed at a cost of $11,255.86, immediately north of the other reservoirs. It is lined inside with solid masonry and has a capacity of 1,147,500 gallons, which is greater than the other two combined. These three reservoirs are still in use and are now known as the low pressure reservoirs. Combined they have a capacity of 2,296,500 gallons. On September 14th, 1895, the old water works which had been started December 19, 1836, were closed. Since that time the city has been supplied by the new works.

Superintendents of the Water Works.

The first superintendent of the water works was G. V. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, who was elected in 1836. The following year one of the trustees acted as superintendent, receiving two dollars for each day that he was so employed. James Baron was elected in 1839 and served for twenty-six years. September 1st, 1865, R. J. Irwin was elected and served until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was succeeded by William Hunt who held the office until July 1st, 1889, when F. B. Ford was elected. On July 1st, 1896, the offices of City Engineer and Water Works Superintendent were consolidated and S. B. Curfman, the present incumbent, elected.

A Brave Boy's Race For Life.

In the early days before there were any settlers at Steubenville on the Ohio side of the river the pioneers living along the Virginia shore obtained all their salt from Baltimore, it being carried across the mountains on horseback. In exchange for the salt the settlers gave ginseng root, which had considerable value in those days and which they dug up in the forests in this vicinity. When there were no signs of Indians the settlers were frequently in the habit of crossing the river to dig "seng" root on the hills back of this city, where it was very plentiful. One day a young man named Josiah Davis and a number of others crossed the river in a canoe and proceeded to a little clearing about where the new high pressure reservoir is now located. Young Davis and an old man named Anderson had entered the clearing. Anderson kneeled on the ground and Davis was sharpening a long stick for the purpose of prying up the roots. Suddenly a wild war whoop resounded through the forest and two rifles rang out on the air. Old man Anderson fell forward dead but Davis was untouched. The others of the party who had not yet entered the clearing and had not been seen by the savages ran to the river and escaped in the canoe. Young Davis, as soon as the rifle reports sounded, realized the situation, and being a good runner, determined to lead the red skins off the track of his companions. Accordingly he dashed off into the forest in an opposite direction from that taken by the rest of the party and headed towards what is now Jacksonville. The whole band of blood thirsty savages started after the unarmed boy and for a time it looked as though the fearful race for life would be won by the screeching demons. Young Davis finally managed to distance them, and emerging from the forest at a point about where the Jefferson mill now stands he plunged into the river and swam safely to the other side. Shortly afterwards his friends whose lives he had saved and who thought he had been slain, were astonished to see him bound into their cabin with his knife still open in one hand and the stick he had been whittling in the other, both of which in his flight for life and plunge into the river he had never dropped.

RAWSTHORNE-

The River and "Half Moon" Farm, Opposite the Water Works.

Steubenville's Whipping Post. In the early days the whipping post was considered by the the sturdy pioneers to be a necessity, and Steubenville, like all other towns, was provided with one of these instruments of punishment. It was located on the vacant square where the city hall now stands and several whipping scenes occurred there. The last case of corporal punishment is found recorded in Common Pleas Court Journal "A," page 292. A colored man named Charles Johnson kept a small store on Third street near where the Union Deposit Bank now stands. Running short of pork, Johnson one night visited the smoke house of Bezaleel Wells and stole several hams. A few days later the ferryman, named Hannan, went up town to get something for breakfast and Johnson sold him one of the stolen hams. On his way home Hannan met Mr. Wells and the latter observed his private mark on the ham. Explanations followed and Johnson was arrested, several pieces of stolen pork being found in the cellar of his store. He was found guilty and the following sentence passed upon him: "That he be taken to the whipping post and there whipped nine stripes on his naked back; that he pay four dollars damages to Bezaleel Wells; that he pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution; be confined in jail for nine days and then committed until judgment be complied with." He was taken to the post and received his lashes in the presence of a crowd of witnesses. As the sheriff applied the cat to his bare back the prisoner exclaimed in agony, "Serves me right; I ought not to steal my massa's hams; Lord hab mussey on me."

Buried One Hundred Feet Deep. Many pedestrians passing along the side walk in front of the city building have noticed a slight depression in the pavement a few yards west of the corner of Third and Market streets. At just about that point aged residents of the city say the body of a man is buried one hundred feet deep. More than half a century ago Peter Snyder was engaged one day in digging a well and had reached about that depth. He was at the bottom of the well working when the sides suddenly caved in and buried him under tons of earth and gravel. The force and weight of the falling earth undoubtedly crushed him to death instantly and no attempt was ever made to recover the body.

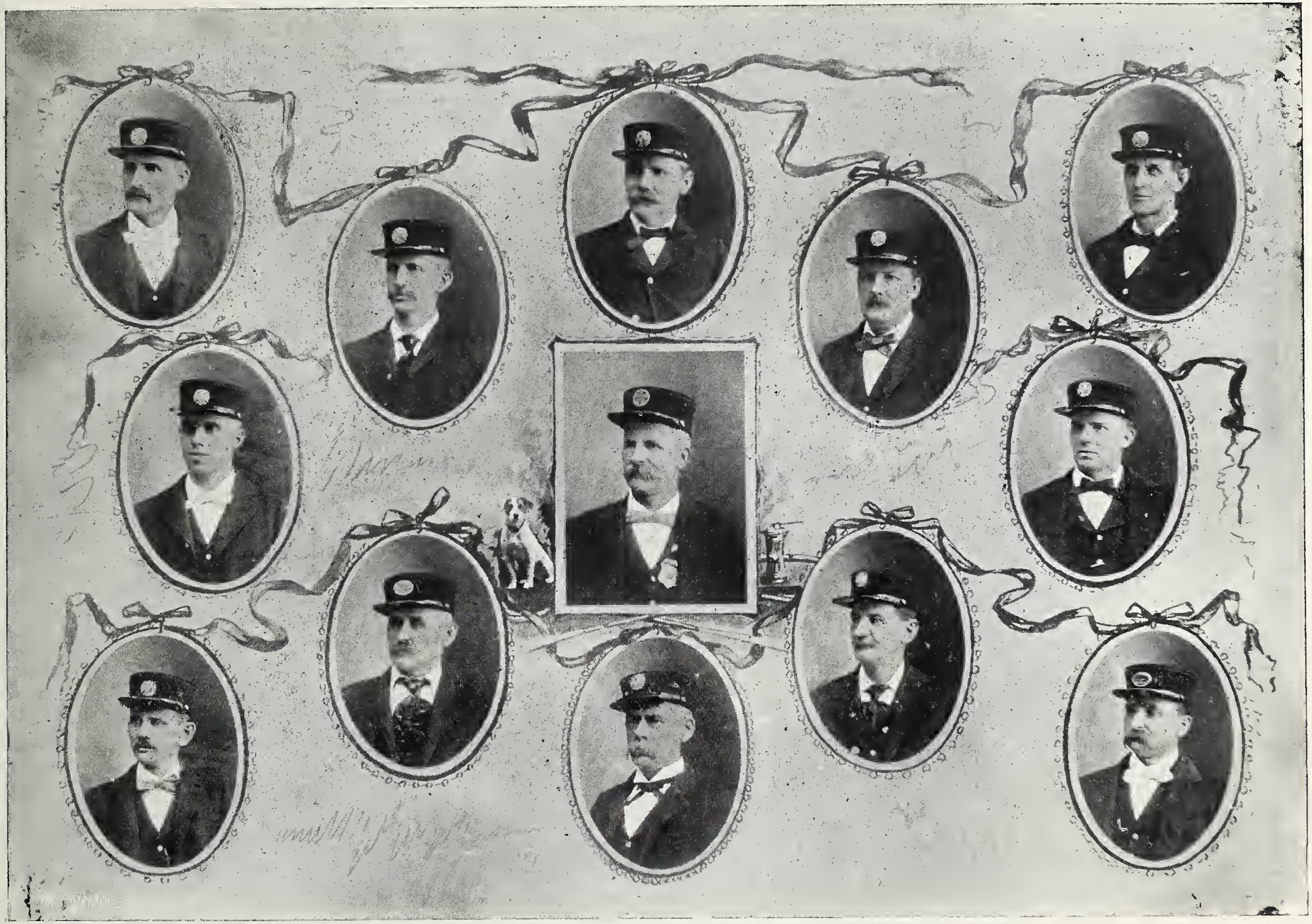
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Its Growth From the Volunteer Bucket Brigades of a Century Ago to the Present Well Equipped Companies.

Prior to the year 1822 the only manner of fighting fires in Steubenville was by means of bucket brigades. In that year the citizens held a meeting and authorized the Select Council to purchase a fire engine. A few months later a small hand engine was purchased in Philadelphia. The first engine house in the city was a one story frame building located on the west side of North Third street a few feet east of where the Sheriff's residence now stands. Later another hand engine was purchased and placed in another frame building on the east side of North Fourth street between Market and Washington streets (the site of the present Floto block). In the year 1833 Mr. C. C. Wolcott bought a rotary fire engine on wheels for his factory but it was used at all fires in the city. About the year 1846 the city purchased two larger hand engines, known as the Reliance and Phœnix. In these early days the city fire department consisted entirely of volunteers. There were two regular fire companies organized and later a number of independent companies, prominent among which were the Vigilants. These were governed by the same ordinances of Council as the regular companies. All property holders were compelled to keep from one to six leather buckets hanging on the walls or ceilings of their buildings so they could be easily procured in case of fire. Buckets were required to have a capacity of three gallons, and each one to be distinctly marked with the name of the owner and the number of the lot on which the building stood. In case of fire, men, women, and children could be seen running to the scene with their buckets in their hands. Two lines would be formed to the river or nearest cistern and the bucketsfull of water would be passed along the line of men and the empty buckets passed back again along the other line, composed of women and children. On January 27th, 1852, Council passed an ordinance to secure the city against fire. That ordinance provided a number of rules and regulations for the government of the volunteer fire companies and citizens in general at fires. By it the firemen were exempt from labor on the highways, and citizens were required to aid in extinguishing fires. Upon their refusal to do so they were liable to a fine not exceeding $50. Council appointed annually one fire warden in each ward, whose duty it was to inspect the buildings in that ward and see that the regulations had been complied with, and three fire directors were also appointed who attended fires and aided in their suppression. If the first director was present he had entire control of the firemen. In his absence the second and if he also was absent the third became chief. The authority of the director at a fire was absolute. Four linemen were also appointed to form the people in line and keep them at work. Eight ladder men and eight hook men were also appointed. Officers of the volunteer department were compelled to wear their uniforms at fires or pay a fine of $5. The director in charge carried a trumpet and each of the directors a white scarf on their hats with an inscription designating their office. The linemen wore badges and carried staffs painted black with the exception of one foot at the end painted white. They wore white scarfs on their hats, as did also the hook and ladder men. Every volunteer fireman in the city was required to turn out in the annual parade held for a number of years on the last

RAWSTHORNE

Alexander Bickerstaff. Patrick McKay.



MEMBERS OF THE STEUBENVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Charles Beatty,
William Morrow,
C. H. Quimby.

Robt. W. Caldwell.
John Kell,

Michael McGraw,
W. B. Martin, Fire Marshal,
Benjamin Ovington,

W. A. Shouse.
Ezra M. Fell,

Thomas Sterling.
Frank Weaver,
Robert Davidson.

Saturday of May, and afterward changed to the Fourth of July. These parades were important events in the city and were of considerable size, as some of the companies numbered from eighty to one hundred men. The first fire director was chief marshal, and any fireman disobeying orders while on parade was fined and lost all exemptions of a fireman.

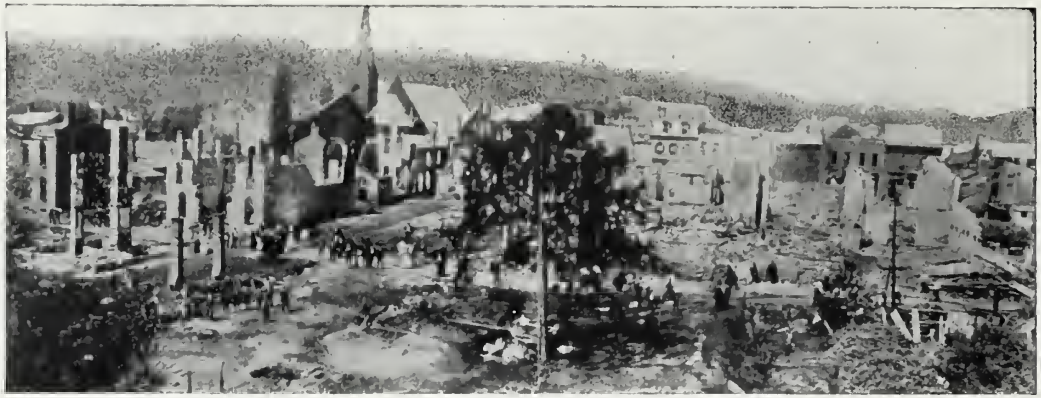
Steam Fire Engines Purchased.

In the spring of 1870 the city purchased its first steam fire engine together with a hose reel and 1,000 feet of hose from L. Button & Son, of Waterford, N. Y., for $5,270. This engine was placed in the Phœnix engine house and Homer Permar elected first engineer at a salary of $200 per year. One year later another steam fire engine was purchased from the same firm at the same price. It was placed in the Reliance house and Samuel Martin elected first and James Beans second engineer.

Organization of the Paid Department.

The destructive United States Hotel fire on March 9th, 1885, followed by two other large fires the same year led to the organization of a paid fire department on January 5th, 1886. The first members of the paid department were Edward Nicholson, fire marshal. Phœnix Company—Patrick McKay, foreman; W. B. Martin, hoseman; Homer Permar, engineer; Wilson Barrett, driver. Reliance Company—Frank Weaver, foreman; William Callendine, hoseman; Henry Teaff, engineer; Benjamin Winters, driver, and Benjamin Ovington, foreman of the hook and ladder company. Since that time the department has been enlarged and brought to its present state of efficiency. The members of the department at present are W. B. Martin, fire marshal. Phœnix Company—John Kell, foreman; Ezra Fell, engineer; Robt. W. Caldwell, hoseman, and Albert Shouse, driver. Reliance Company—Robert Davidson, foreman; Charles Quimby, engineer; Michael McGraw, Benjamin Ovington, Thomas Sterling, hosemen, and Charles Beatty, driver. Hook and Ladder Company—Frank Weaver and William Morrow.

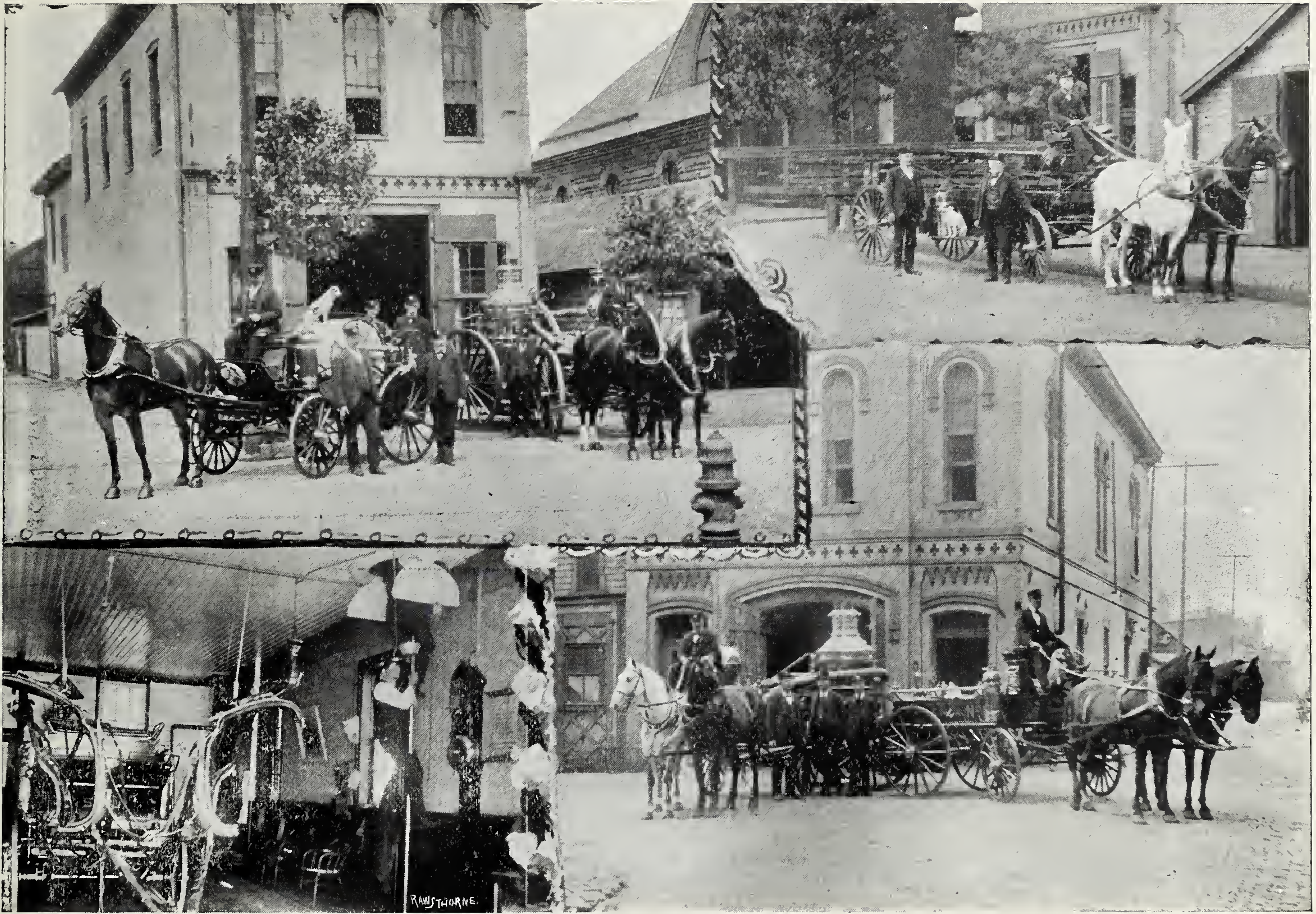
An electric fire alarm telegraph system is in use with call boxes in all parts of the city. The department also owns two steam fire engines, a hose wagon, hose reel, hook and ladder truck, seven horses, four chemical extinguishers, four thousand five hundred feet of hose, siamese couplers, and is thoroughly equipped with other modern appliances. The equipment for steam pressure being more than ample, as the greater portion of the city is within the limits of the high pressure water system, and engines are not needed in that district.


Ruins of the South Fourth Street Fire. August 14, 1893.

Firemen Killed While On Duty.

Two members of the fire department have been killed in recent years while laboring to save property from destruction. The first of these was Alexander Bickerstaff, a daring volunteer fireman who met his death at the U. S. Hotel fire March 9th, 1885. He was standing on Court street at the nozzle of a line of hose trying to prevent the new city building from catching fire, when the wall of the Cochran building came crashing down upon him, burying him beneath a pile of bricks and mortar.

On July 11th, 1888, Patrick McKay, one of the bravest of the original members of the paid department, met his death at a small fire which occurred in Kleinman's notion store on the north side of Market street, two doors west of Fourth street. In order to get at the blaze the firemen were compelled to gain an entrance from the rear of the building. In jumping over a fence McKay alighted on an iron rod, which penetrated his abdomen. His comrades carried him to his home and all that medical science could do was done to relieve his sufferings, but he died from the effects of his injury five days later.


RAWSTHORNE.

Reliance Engine House.
Interior of Phoenix House.

Hook and Ladder Truck.
Phoenix Engine House.

Firemen's Pension Fund. By a State law the Firemen's Pension Fund was created in February, 1888. The law provides that one-half the tax collected from foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the county shall be placed in this fund. For permanent disability a fireman receives $40 per month. Should he lose his life his widow receives $20 per month and each of his children under 16 years of age $6 per month. For partial disability a member of the department receives not less than $20 nor more than $30 per month. After serving 25 years a fireman may retire and receive $30 per month, or if he serves 30 years he may be granted a pension of $30 per month and this pension money is exempt from execution or attachment. There are now $3,873.50 in the Firemen's Pension Fund.

"Queen Anne Square"—North Fifth Street.

Remarkably Small Loss By Fire. Since the high pressure water system has been in operation the loss from fires has been probably the lowest of any city in the State of Ohio. In fact the loss has been almost nothing. Fire Marshal W. B. Martin's report for 1896 (last year), shows that there were forty alarms of fire with a loss of only $1,754 and insurance of $1,694, an uninsured loss of only $60. The loss by fire in 1896 was $4,412 less than any year since the paid department was organized. A list of the largest fires in the city since the organization of the paid department is as follows:

May 22d, 1886—Winfield Scott's store, loss $3,800.

February 22d, 1887—Sharp foundry fire, loss $2,500.

February 14th, 1888—Johnson building, corner Fifth and Market Streets, loss $6,500.

September 13th, 1888—C. & P. railway freight depot, loss $4,500.

December 15th, 1888—M. Kornhauser's store on North Fourth street, loss $4,300.

March 19th, 1889—U. S. Hotel, High and Market Streets, loss $5,000.

September 16th, 1889—P., C., C. & St. L. railway shop, loss $4,500.

August 18th, 1890—Jefferson Iron Works; nail factory, loss $38,200.

April 9th, 1891—Sharp's foundry, loss $25,000.

May 7th, 1891—Hartje paper mills, loss $7,190.

Nov. 30th, 1892—Pearce furniture factory, loss $6,000.

January 16th, 1893—Gottmann and Floto buildings on North Fourth Street, loss $10,400.

August 14th, 1893—South Fourth Street fire, loss $85,000.

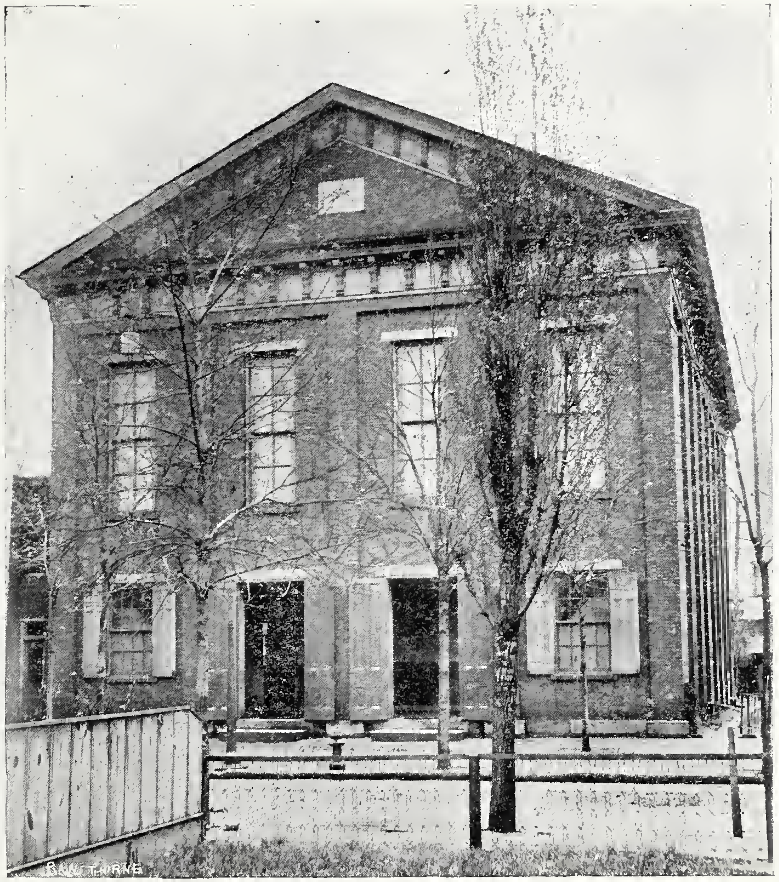
On October 31st, 1895, Sharp's three story ware house and retail store at the corner of Market street and Bank alley was almost totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $8,500. The fire was started by an explosion of natural gas which had escaped from a broken pipe. Five high pressure water streams were turned into the building and the fire prevented from spreading to a wholesale drug house separated from the burning building only by a brick partition wall.

When Land Was Cheap. In the early pioneer days the Indians seemed to have but little knowledge of the value of land and would sell it for almost nothing. As an illustration of this it has been unquestionably asserted that Richard Wells purchased from the Indians the entire frontage of the Virginia hills opposite Steubenville, from Clark's Run to a point opposite the paper mill, a distance of two miles, for two bottles of whiskey, and that of a very poor quality.

THE CHURCHES.

Historical Sketches of the Various Congregations of Steubenville. Their Organization, Subsequent Growth and Present Activity.

DIFFERENT denominations claim to have held the first church services in this city. These different claims arise from the fact that much of the very early history of religious services held in Steubenville is traditional. The first recorded statement regarding church denominations in this vicinity is found in the journal of General Richard Butler, who in 1785 made a journey down the Ohio river with Gen. Samuel H. Parsons and Col. James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States, and warned the squatters off the lands on this side of the river. General Butler was joined by a detachment of troops at Fort Steuben on Oct. 1st, and proceeded down the river to the present site of Warrenton, where on the following day, Sunday, Oct. 2d, 1785, he wrote in his journal: "The people of this country appear to be much imposed upon by a religious sect called Methodists, and are become great fanatics." In 1794 Samuel Hitt and John H. Reynolds, Methodist preachers of the Ohio circuit, visited the settlements along this side of the river and are said to have preached in Steubenville amid much opposition. In 1796 Dr. Doddridge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held public services in this city of which there is an authentic record. The pioneer church organization in the city was the First Presbyterian Church, which was established in the year 1800.



First Methodist Protestant Church.

First Methodist Protestant Church.

THE agitation which began with the Nineteenth Century in the M. E. Church, for a change in its government, giving larger privileges to the laity, gained considerable foothold in the city of Steubenville by the end of the first quarter of the century. Many persons in the church, known at that time as the Steubenville station of the M. E. Church, were by the year 1828 strongly in favor of reform, but not of secession from the church; but when in August, 1830, in an arbitrary manner, a pastor whom they loved was removed without cause, and one who was very much disliked was appointed over them, eighty-two of the members withdrew, and in a kind letter to the newly appointed pastor asked to have their names erased from the class book. On September 17th, 1830, they organized into an Associate Methodist Church, asking the minister whom they had loved and who had withdrawn with them, the Rev. R. C. Hatton, to act as their pastor, which he did for about one year. In March, 1831, they adopted the Discipline and name of the Methodist Protestant Church. During their first year they increased in numbers until they enrolled one hundred and thirty-three members. They elected their first lay delegate to the Methodist Protestant Annual Conference, which met in Zanesville in the fall of 1831, William English being chosen. On his return from Conference Rev. E. S. Woodward accompanied him as pastor, remaining for two years and the church prospering under his pastorate. Other pastors have been as follows: Revs. B. W. Johnson, J. Elliott, —— Arnett, John Burns, E. S. Hoagland, R. Andrews, J. W. Case, E. S. Hoagland, J. H. Hamilton, A. Abbott, J. C. Ogle, G. W. Hissey, W. S. Baker, J. H. Hamilton, John Cowl, O. V. W. Chandler, J. A. Thrapp, F. A. Brown, S. A. Fisher, D. C. Coburn and G. E. McManiman. This list is complete from the beginning to the present time. In 1831 they erected their first church building on Fifth street between Market and Adams, which location they have occupied to the present date. In 1853 they rebuilt the church, dedicating it in March, 1854. Some changes have since been made, but in its main features the building remains the same. It is no longer adequate to the uses of the congregation, and plans for a new one are now being seriously discussed. The membership of this church has from the beginning been composed of some of the strongest and best citizens of Steubenville. Sutherland, Peters, Hawkins, Dohrman, Lucas, Cummins, Laughlin, Devinney, Priest, Fickes, Keith, Manley and Chambers have been honored names, among many others, from the beginning, and their mantles have fallen on worthy shoulders in the persons of their children and others who have since cast their lot with the church. An historic fact of interest is that Lucy L. Stanton, the mother of Hon. E. M. Stanton, was a charter member of this church, and her illustrious son, in honor of his mother, held a pew until his death. The choir is known as one of the best in the city and the Sabbath School work has always been prominent. Four officers and twenty teachers were elected in 1839, showing a large membership in the school at that early date. At times the school has numbered over four hundred scholars, and while not that large at present, it is a strong, growing and successful institution. The church enrolls about three hundred and fifty-five members. Its financial condition is excellent, its services well attended, its official board a strong business-like body and its outlook bright. Capt. J. H. Devinney is President of its efficient Board of Trustees and W. F. Ridgley is President, A. M. Lyons, Secretary, and C. J. McConnell, Treasurer of its live and aggressive Board of Stewards. Rev. G. E. McManiman, the pastor, is known as an able minister and his energetic labors have done much towards building up the church. During its history, about 3,000 names have been enrolled on the church register.

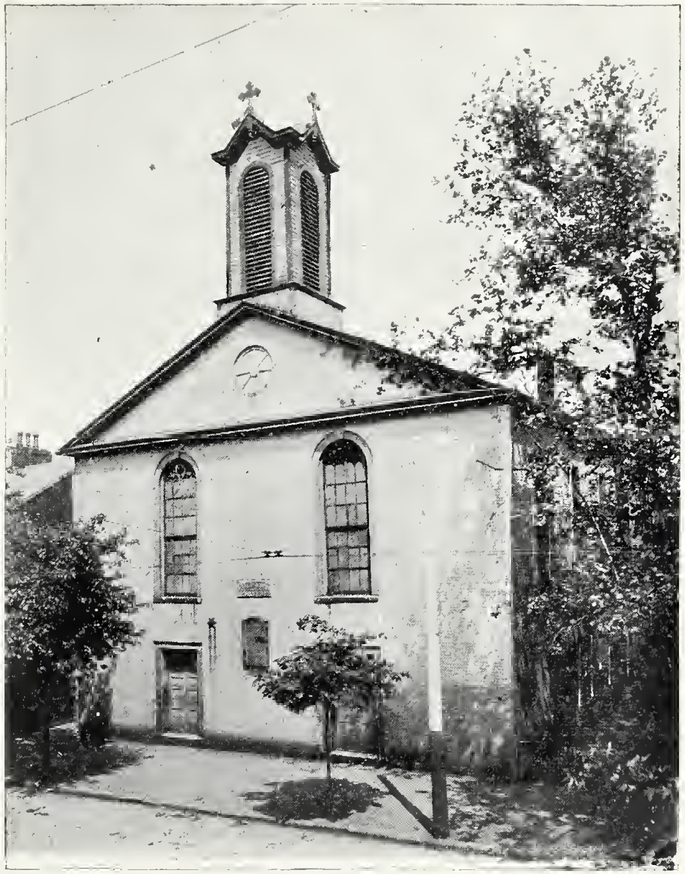
RAWSTHORNE

Rev. G. E. McManiman.

RAWSTHORNE

Rev. J. G. Slayter.

Christian Church. THE first organization in Steubenville, known as the Disciples of Christ, was in 1830. The first church was established under direction of Alexander Campbell and his colaborers seventy years ago, making the Steubenville church one of the first organizations. It was established by Campbell in person. Not being able to obtain a house the Court House was used. Mr. Campbell made frequent visits and preached in the Court House as late as 1840. In 1830 twenty-six persons were found willing to enter a church bearing simply the name Christian with no creed but the Bible. Their names are as follows: Rachel Johnson, Ebe Heston, Delila Cummins, Mary Cable, Thomas Weir, Jean Weir, Lydia Wise, Jenet Kennedy, John Johnson, Sr., Mary Cable, —— Daugherty, Susanna Walker, Elizabeth Dillon, John White, Elizabeth White, James Daugherty, Jacob Cable, John Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, James Dillon, —— Anderson, Anna Winters, —— Hazlett, James Sidebottom, Henry Phillips and Maria Phillips. In 1840 a reorganization was effected with both Thomas and Alexander Campbell present. Soon after a lot on Dock street was bought and in 1844 a house was built. One of the most liberal contributors to this building was Edwin M. Stanton. While not a Disciple he took a lively interest in the little church and helped in its support. After entering its new home the church began to grow and gain strength. During the thirty-nine years that the church occupied this house the following men acted as pastors: Dr. Poole, Wm. Beaumont, John Phillips, D. J. White and P. H. Jones, the present Mayor of Wellsville. Many leading Disciple preachers assisted these brethren, among whom were the Campbells, father and son, Walter Scott, Wm. Baxter, President Pendleton, Campbell McKeever, Isaac Errett, Charles Louis Loos. Late in 1872 the present building was purchased from the Second Presbyterian Church and from February to April 15th, 1873, both congregations occupied the edifice. Since that time the membership has increased from 150 to 550, and the following men have acted as pastors: Leonard Southwayd, J. H. Carter, Mr. Brennenstohl, Mr. Planks, Mr. Adams, now a missionary in India, Mr. Walden, E. A. Bosworth, C. W. Hamilton, Geo. T. Smith. At the present time the officers of the church are as follows: Elders—H. N. Mertz, David Daugherty, Jas. McLeish and Levi Pitner. Deacons—E. T. Wells, Amos Borden, Isaac Grafton, Thomas Linton, James McClure, Wm. Hottle, Stephen Priest, John Crawford and James Horner. Trustees—O. G. Russell, W. V. B. Croskey, Richard Mahan, Cyrus Yocum and Wm. Mackey. Pastor—J. G. Slayter. Clerk—Miss Isabella Tappan. Treasurer—William Wells. The Sunday School Superintendent is Mr. S. M. Priest. He is ably assisted by twenty-one teachers and six officers. The school enrollment is 450. The average attendance is about 300. Edward Salkeld is president of the Y. P. S. C. E., which has a membership of 130. Miss Carrie Maxwell is Superintendent and Mr. Oliver Blaney as assistant of the Junior Society. The Auxiliary to the C. W. B. M., or our Ladies' Missionary Society, meets monthly and does excellent work. Mrs. Sarah Viers Croskey is President. The ladies have a society known as the Willing Workers, with Mrs. Levi Pitner as its President. Its purpose is to increase the building fund and the ladies have a considerable sum in the Building & Loan Association. Next summer the present edifice will probably be replaced by a more commodious one. The pastor, Rev. J. G. Slayter, is one of the city's ablest pulpit orators and is tireless in his efforts to build up the church, which at the present time has one of the largest congregations in the city.



The Christian Church.

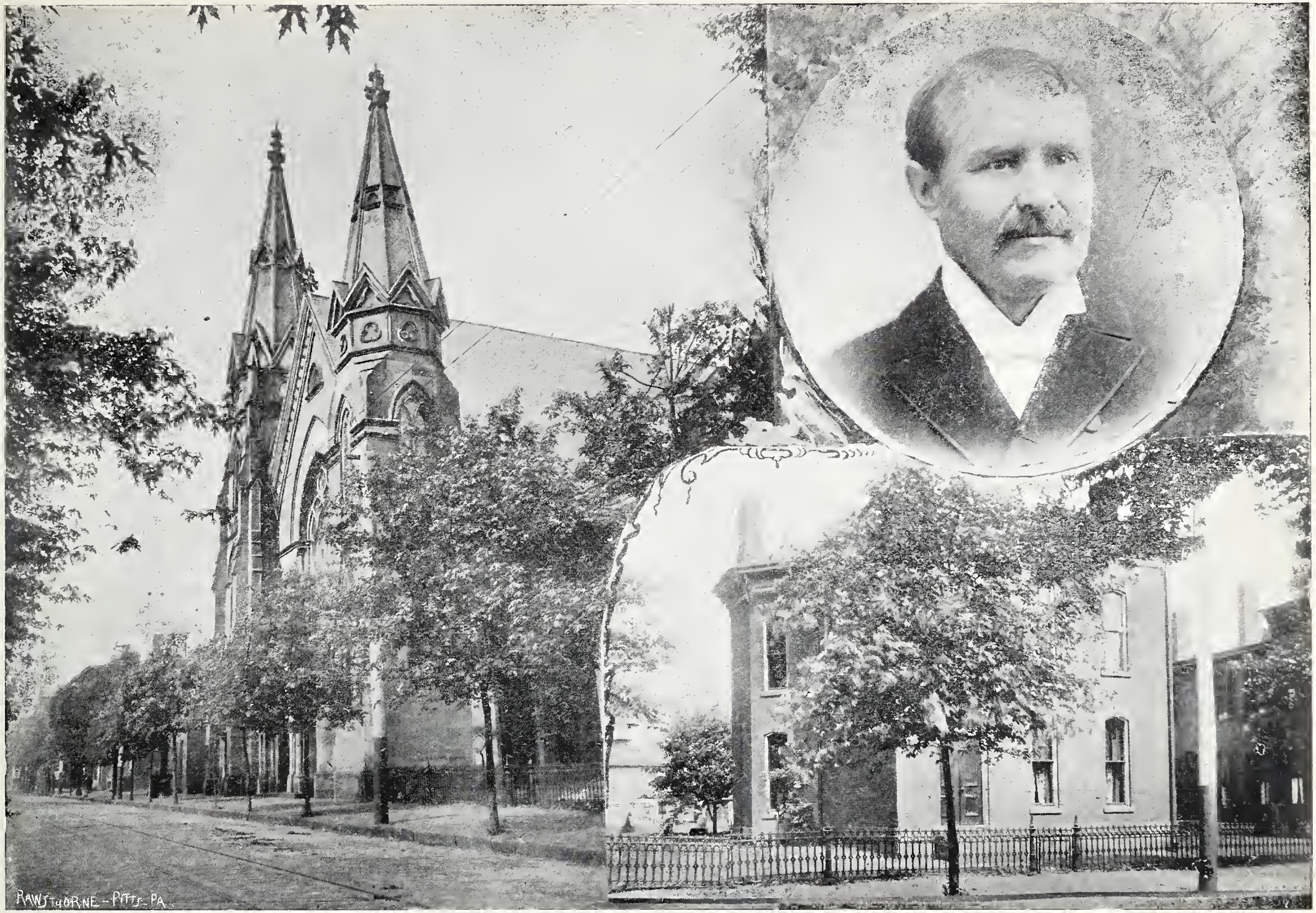
First Presbyterian Church. THE first Presbyterian preaching done in Steubenville was by Rev. Smiley Hughes in 1798. The next was done by Rev. James Snodgrass in 1799. The Lord's Supper was administered first in 1800 by Rev. Thomas Marquis, with elders from east of the Ohio River. All these services were held by appointment of the Presbytery of Ohio. The First Presbyterian Church of Steubenville was organized in the latter part of the year 1800. The first elders were Thomas Vincent, John Milligan and Samuel Hunter. Rev. James Snodgrass was called to the pastorate, in connection with the Island Creek Church, in 1800, at a salary of $300. The following is the succession of pastors: Revs. James Snodgrass, D. D., 1800-17; Obadiah Jennings, D. D,, 1817-23; Charles C. Beatty, D. D., L. L. D., 1823-37; Henry G. Comingo, D. D., 1837-61; Henry Woods, D. D., 1862-67; Thomas A. McCurdy, D. D., 1867-75; Wm. M. Grimes, D. D., 1876 87; Orlando V. Stewart, 1887-94; R. A. McKinley, D. D., Ph. D., 1895.

Most of these men were unusually able and distinguished ministers. Only three are now alive. Dr. Woods is a professor in Washington and Jefferson College, and Dr. McCurdy is pastor of the Central Church of Wilmington, Del. The first place of Presbyterian preaching in Steubenville was in a grove on Market street between Seventh and Eighth streets. In the winter the log Court House was used. The first church building was on the site now occupied by the Third Presbyterian Church. It was a small brick edifice. The site was donated by Mr. Bezaleel Wells. This building was occupied from 1803 to 1816. The erection of a new and larger building was then undertaken. There was considerable delay in its construction. Under the management of the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Beatty it was finally completed in 1828. It was enlarged in 1851, and refitted and decorated in 1857.

In 1872 the site of the First Church was changed to the west side of North Fourth street, between Washington and North streets, and the present building erected at a cost of $75,000. This large building was partially wrecked by a cyclone January 16th, 1885, but was promptly repaired and somewhat remodeled at a cost of about $4,000. The new, commodious and substantial parsonage, situated on the north side of the Church, was erected in 1883 at a cost of about $10,000.

The First Presbyterian Church was the first church organization in Steubenville. It was also the pioneer church of the Presbytery of Steubenville. It has been a mother of churches. Quite a number of flourishing organizations have been constituted, largely out of its membership. In 1837 more than sixty members of the First Presbyterian Church went into the new organization of the Second Church, and that same year thirty-nine members assisted in forming the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. In 1873 forty-five members went into the organization of Potter Chapel at Mingo Junction, and twenty-seven went into the new Third Presbyterian Church, to be followed by others soon afterward. In 1875 fifty-two members went into the Congregational Church. When the railroad shops were removed to Columbus in 1885 thirty-five members were dismissed to churches in that city. The First Presbyterian Church thus has been repeatedly decimated to build up other churches. And yet it has been able to keep steadily on and now has a membership of 300. It was incorporated in 1819 and again in 1834. Thirty-six men have served this church as ruling elders. Those now in office are Dr. H. W. Nelson, M. L. Miller, Amos Parsons, Samuel Huston and Andrew E. Dougherty. The present Board of Trustees consists of Dr. W. R. Zink, Winfield Scott, William Bullock, H. H. McFadden and Fred. Robertson.

The First Presbyterian Church has experienced many precious seasons of revival. In 1831 there were added on examination 79; in 1834, 53, in 1838, 59; in 1839, 49; in 1840, 55; in 1858, 69. There have been other notable seasons of revival as the years have passed. The following eminent Christian workers have gone out from the membership of this church: Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas J. Sherrard, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Chambersburg, Pa.; Rev. John Sherrard, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Thorntown, Indiana; Miss Nancy Sherrard, Principal of Washington Ladies Seminary; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Groveland, N. Y.; Rev. Henry G. Comingo Hallock, missionary in China; and Mrs. Effie Hallock Braddock, missionary in India. The present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church is Russell Austin McKinley. He is a native of Franklin, Pa. He was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1873 and from the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1876. He came here from Clearfield, Pa., in 1895 after a pastorate of eleven years. Previously he had been pastor of Bedford, Iowa, 8 years. In 1889 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Wooster University, after having pursued a post graduate course of study in Philosophy. In 1891 he received from his Alma Mater, Allegheny


RAWSTHORNE - PITTS. PA

The First Presbyterian Church.

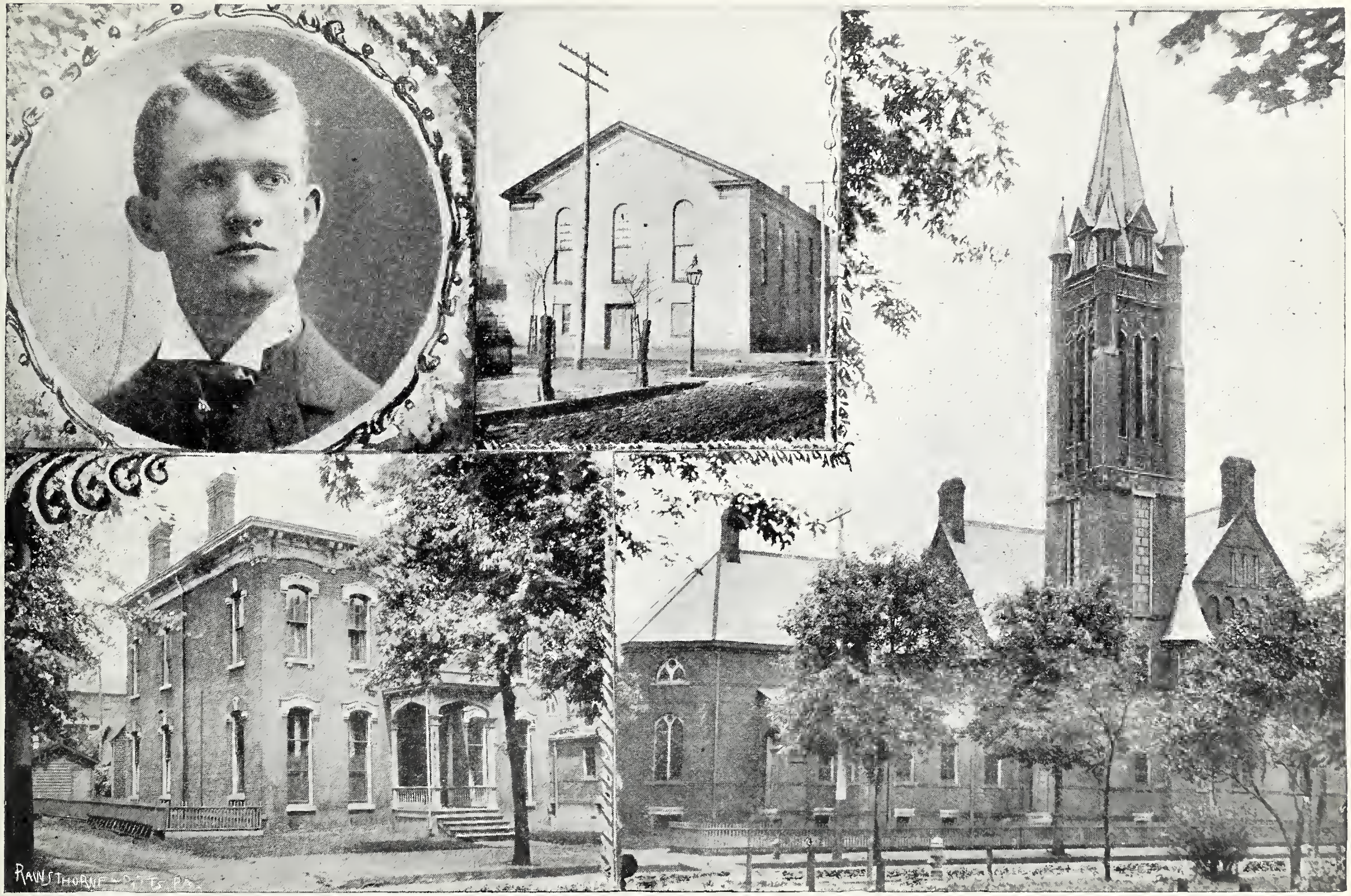
Rev. R. A. McKinley, D. D., Pastor.
First Presbyterian Parsonage.

College, the honorary degree of D. D. Dr. McKinley is a second cousin of William McKinley, now President of the United States, and is known as one of the ablest theologians and most eloquent pulpit orators in the city.

United Presbyterian Church.

THE following are historical facts regarding the United Presbyterian Church taken from a paper recently prepared by Rev. Jos. Buchanan: In the fall of 1810, Mr. George Buchanan, a licentiate of Philadelphia Presbytery, preached in Steubenville, Yellow Creek, (now Richmond) and Harmon's Creek, (now Paris,) Pa. On the third day of April, 1811, the Rev. Dr. Riddell, of Robinson's Run, Pa., moderated a call for Mr. Buchanan in the above three places. Public services were held in the Court House until about 1814 or 1815, when, through the action of the county commissioners, the congregation was compelled to move. They next occupied a school room that stood on the lot now occupied by the Christian Church. This was on the outskirts of the town, at that date. As the congregation increased, they resolved to build, and bought a lot adjoining the alley in the rear of the present church. On this, they built a brick church forty feet by fifty, facing North street. This was out of town, and to get to it, the people had to come to North street by Fourth, Fifth street not yet being opened. The pastor partially withdrew from Yellow Creek, giving one Sabbath a month to it, and dividing his remaining time equally between Steubenville and Harmon's Creek. There are no statistical tables to tell the membership at this date. Several families came from the vicinity of Knoxville, one from near Bloomfield. Since the pastor's salary was very small and poorly paid, he at the solicitation of the citizens, opened a classical school, in which some very noted men received their education, among whom was Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton. Passing over some twenty years, during which the congregations increased in strength, Harmon's Creek built the church in Paris, and Steubenville bought the lot at the corner of Fifth and North streets, and built the church recently torn down. In January, 1838, Paris yielded its share of Mr. Buchanan's time and he became pastor of Steubenville alone on a salary of $500. From statistics of that year, 1838, the congregation had one hundred and twelve families and one hundred and twenty-five members. This pastorate continued until October 14, 1855, when the pastor died, having served, without ceasing, a period of forty-four years. During this period, and previous to 1828, the elders were Messrs. Campbell, Boyd, Andrew McMechan, Sr., Hugh Sterling, James McFetridge and Walter Walker. In 1830 or 1831, Messrs. Andrew McMechan, Jr., and William Cassell were chosen elders. In 1838, Messrs. Thomas McConnell, Samuel Filson and M. O. Junkin became elders. In 1847 Mr. William Frazier. Only three of these, Messrs. Frazier, Filson and M. O. Junkin survived the first pastor. In 1857 the Rev. J. K. Andrews was called to the pastorate. In 1863, being appointed chaplain in the army, he, in effect, ceased to be pastor. In September, 1864, the Rev. Joseph W. Clokey, now pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in New Albany, Indiana, was called. He resigned December 28, 1868. Dr. Clokey was succeeded by the lamented Rev. Dr. T. J. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's health failing, he demitted the charge, having served from January, 1870, to April 8, 1873. The Rev. S. J. Stewart was the next pastor, taking charge February, 1874, and continuing until February, 1877, when he resigned and joined the Congregational Church. In June, 1877, the Rev. W. S. Owens, D. D., was called and entered on his duties September 21, 1877. This pastorate continued until September 21, 1886, when Dr. Owens became Secretary of the Home Mission Board. In 1884 the old church erected in 1838 was torn down, and the present structure built at a cost of about $20,000. The Mission Sabbath School was started on the west end of Adams street. In addition to the elders already mentioned, Dr. Thomas Miller and Mr. William McGowan served in that capacity until their death. In 1872 Messrs. James Archer, R. L. Brownlee, M. L. Miller and H. W. Nelson, M. D., were inducted into office, and in 1877, Dr S. C. Shane. In 1886 Mr.

Rev. George Buchanan.


RAWSTHORNE—PITTS, PA.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, Jr., Pastor.
United Presbyterian Parsonage.

Former Church Building.

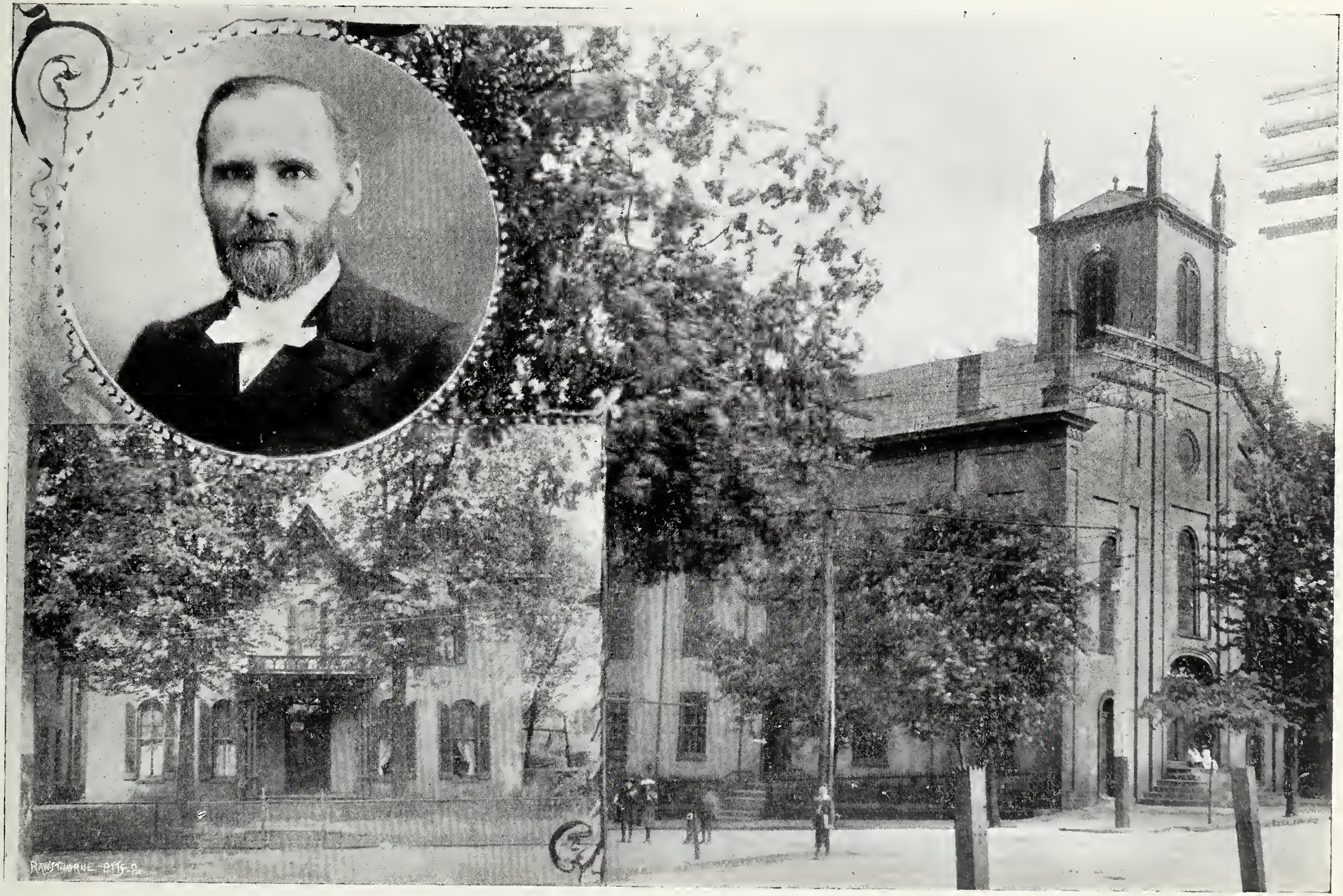
United Presbyterian Church,

David McGowan and Dr. Joseph Robertson were elected and ordained. In 1887 Mr. T. M. Boal was elected and installed. Mr. M. L. Miller and Dr. Nelson having changed their church connection, and Mr. M. O. Junkin having died, this left the bench of elders as it now is. Rev. W. R. Harshaw, of New York, was installed June 14, 1887, and served until February 4, 1890, when he resigned to accept a call in New York City. Rev. E. M. Milligan was pastor from October 5, 1891, to April 9, 1895. He was followed by the present pastor, the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Jr., who was ordained and installed May 12, 1896. Rev. Hanna is one of the ablest ministers and most earnest church workers in the city.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE Ohio circuit of the Baltimore Conference which finally embraced Steubenville, was formed in 1787, but as appears in General Butler's journal there were many Methodists in this vicinity as early as 1785. It has also been stated as an historical fact that in 1794 Samuel Hitt and John H. Reynolds, two itinerant Methodist preachers, held services in the open air amid great opposition on the site of Steubenville. Their circuit embraced the settlements on both sides of the Ohio river from the Muskingum to Fort Duquesne. In 1810 Rev. Wm. Lamdon was appointed to Cross Creek circuit, and when asked by certain citizens of Steubenville why they had been given up by Methodist preachers, he replied, "Get me a congregation and I will preach in your town this evening." The service was held in the house of John Permar, and signs of a revival were manifest. Next morning at the house of Bernard Lucas a "Methodist society" or church was organized with the following twelve members: Bernard Lucas, Margaret Lucas, Matthew Worstell, Rachel Worstell, Wm. Fisher, Margaret Cummings, Hugh Dunn and James Daugherty. Three years later the little band began to build a church at the corner of South and Fourth streets on ground given them by Bezaleel Wells. The building was completed in 1814. In September, 1813 the Ohio Conference which had just been organized, met in Wells' sugar grove in Steubenville. Bishops Asbury and McKendree were present. The preachers who immediately succeeded Rev. Lamdon on the circuit were James B. Finley, Archibald McElroy, Wm. Dixon, B. Westlake, S. Hamilton, Wm. Knox and Calvin Rutter. In 1818 the annual conference again met here, and Steubenville was set off as a "station," and Cornelius Springer appointed to the charge. He was followed successively by Curtis Goodard, John Watterman and James McMahan. In 1821 the building was enlarged, according to a suggestion of Bishop McKendree, by the addition of a cross building, which secured for it the title of "The Old Ship." In this enlarged building preached H. B. Bascom, W. Stevens, Joshua Monroe, George Brown, Robert C. Hattan and Thomas M. Hudson. In January, 1827, a Sunday School was organized. In 1830 came the "Radical Secession" in the town, when ninety-three persons withdrew and organized the Methodist Protestant Society, leaving ninety-six in the parent church. At the end of this year, however, the number in the Society was increased to as many as it had at the beginning of the year. In 1832 was organized a Singing Society with Rev. Hudson, Reason Permar and William Johnson as Music Committee. The pastors who followed next in succession were: Homer J. Clark, Robert Boyd, Charles Thorn, J. C. Merriman, E. H. Taylor George S. Holmes, S. E. Babcock, A. M. Brown, C. D. Batelle and Frank Moore. This brings us to 1845, when the church mutually divided, and another church was organized, and a building erected in the upper end of the town and called Hamline Church. The pastors who next succeeded were: George Holmes, Thomas McCleary, E. Hays, C. H. Jackson, Charles A. Holmes and A. H. Thomas. In 1854 the "Old Ship" building was dismantled, and a new building erected on the same site and called Kramer Chapel, in recognition of a gift made to the building fund by Allen Kramer, of Pittsburgh. Then followed I. C. Pershing, W. A. Davidson, S. P. Wolf, S. T. Minor, T. J. Higgins, W. Cooper and E. Hingely.

In 1868 another charge was set off in the lower part of the city and called Thompson Chapel, and two years later Finley Chapel. The pastors since 1868 have been: John Williams, J. S. Bracken, J. R. Mills, D. C. Osborn, J. M. Carr, James Hollingshead, A. R. Chapman, E. F. Edmonds, J. F. Oliver and Louis Paine. In 1891 the church was remodeled and greatly improved. The present pastor, Louis Paine, is now serving his fourth year in the charge. The membership of the First M. E. Church now numbers 650; the Sunday School 275; an Epworth League of 100 members; a Junior League of 75, and a Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip of 70 members. There is also an efficient Ladies' Union. Rev. Louis Paine, graduated from Mt. Union College, Alliance, O., in 1862, and the degree of D. D., was conferred upon him by Franklin College in 1888. Since he came to the First M. E. Church in 1893, there has been 270 additions to the membership.

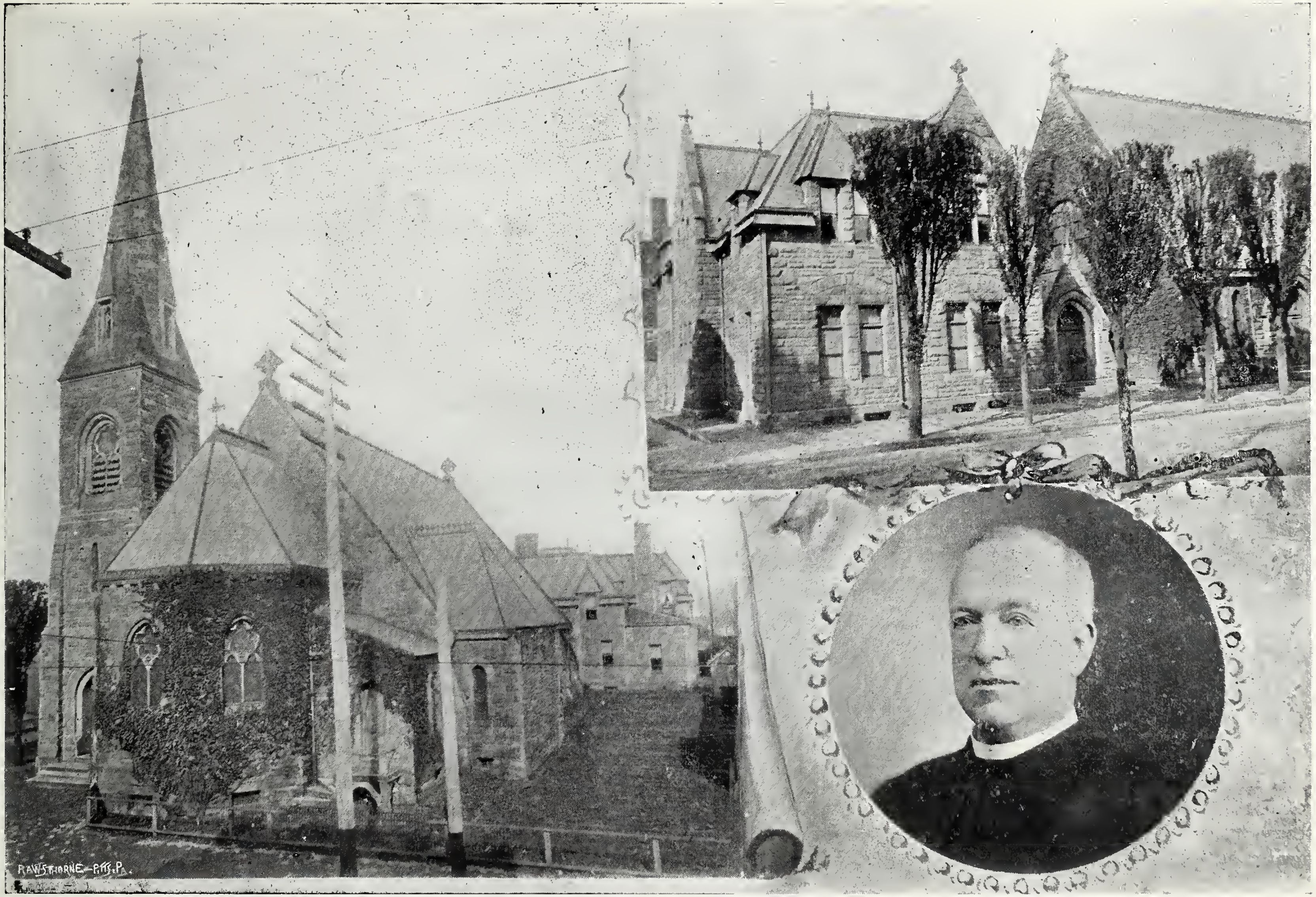


Rev. Louis Paine, Pastor.
Parsonage.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. The first recorded religious service on the site of the present City of Steubenville was held by Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge according to the Book of Common Prayer in 1796. Dr. Doddridge had charge of Trinity Church, Charlestown, now Christ Church, Wellsburg, and St. John's, W. Va., and made missionary journeys into Ohio as frequently as the circumstances demanded or the multifarious duties of his large field permitted. This was the year previous to the formal settlement of Steubenville, when the few inhabitants held their title simply by occupation. Tradition relates that the first services were held in a frame house near the present corner of Market and Water streets, and afterwards in an upper room of the Court House, as often as once a month. In December, 1800, Dr. Doddridge entered into an agreement with a number of individuals to hold Church services at the house of Mrs. Mary McGuire, a widow, living on what is now a portion o the County Infirmary Farm, four miles west of the village. The subscription book, dated December 1, 1800, contains the following names: George Mahan, William Whitcraft, Eli Kelly, George Holliwell, William McColnall, John McConnell, Benjamin Doyle, Joseph Williams, John Long, Mary McGuire, John McKnight, Frederick Allbright, William McConnell, John Scott, George Ritchey, Moses Hanlon. These services were held at Mrs. McGuire's house for upwards of 18 years, when the organization grew into St. James's Parish, Cross Creek, and Philander, son of Bishop Chase, was sent to take charge of the Steubenville section. On May 17, 1819, a company met at the residence of Mrs. William R. Dickinson, and with Rt. Rev. Philander Chase presiding, organized the Parish of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, with the following officers: Senior Warden, Brice Viers; Junior Warden, George Chapman; Vestrymen, Nicholas Hutchins, Jacob C. Hoagland and Ephraim Root, Jr. Rev. Intrepid Morse was called to the rectorship, who, until 1822, divided his labors between this place and Zanesville. The Parish was incorporated in 1825, and for a number of years worshipped in the Council Chamber, over the old Market House, and at Kramer Chapel. In 1822, it secured a room in the "Old Academy," on South High street, which it occupied for eleven years. Finally the ladies started a movement for a permanent church building, and a lot was purchased on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets. Here the corner-stone of a brick structure designed by Bishop Hopkins was laid on July 9, 1832, and on September 13, 1833, the building was consecrated by Bishop Chase. Later fifteen feet were added, and for 46 years it stood until torn down to make room for the present structure. Dr. Morse's rectorship continued until October 10, 1865, a period of 46 years. He was a man eminent in learning and piety, and was of remarkable influence in the community. Rev. Chas. Gillette succeeded him on January 31st, 1866, who, after a successful rectorship of twenty months, resigned to take an important position on the Church Missionary Board. On September 2, 1868, a call was extended to Rev. Andrew Hull, who filled the Rectorship until May 15, 1871. On November 20, 1871, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas D. Pitts, of Racine, Wisconsin, who first officiated here on Advent Sunday of that year and took charge of the Parish on March 3d following. He infused new life into the congregation, and before long steps were taken towards building a new church. On May 13, 1879, the corner-stone of the present handsome structure was laid by Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, Rev. J. W. Brown, now Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York,

St. Paul's Vested Choir.


RAWSTHORNE—PITTS.P.

St. Paul's Church.

Parish House.
Rev. G. W. Hinkle, Rector.

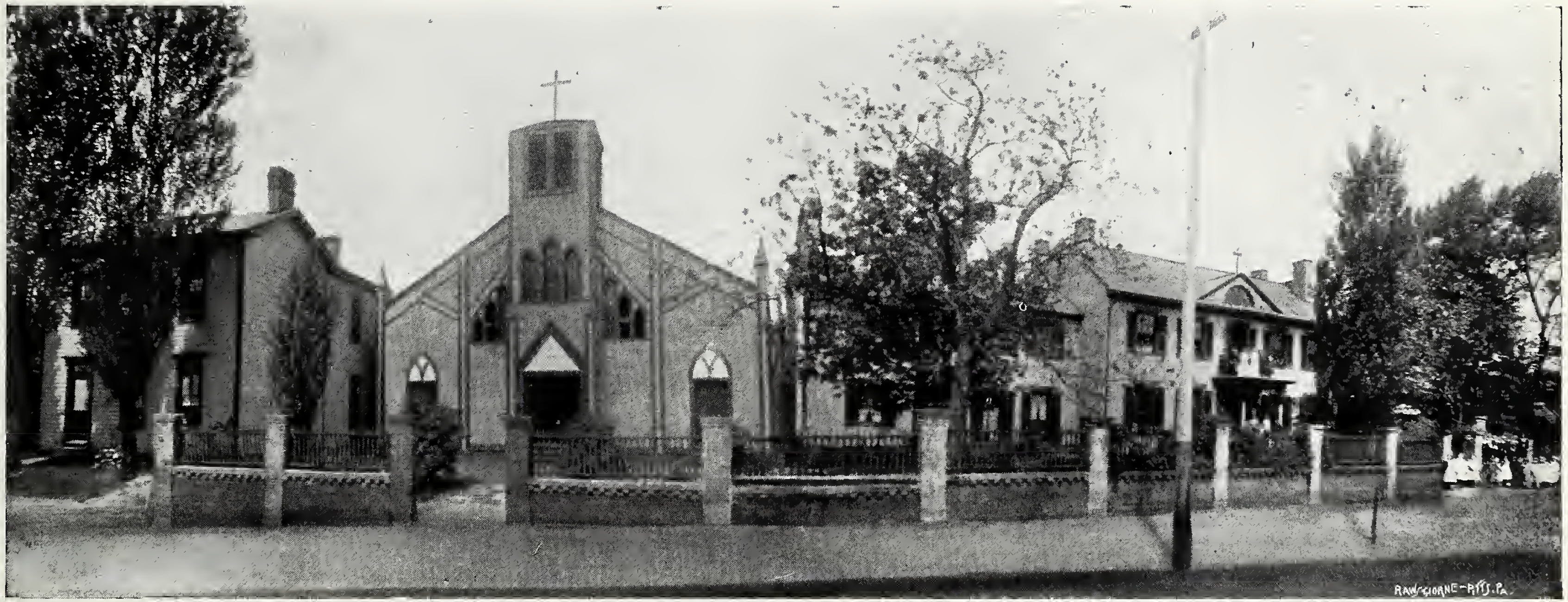
preaching the sermon. The Church was consecrated free of debt on April 1, 1880. The structure is low English Gothic, built of native sandstone, and the nave is 85x45 feet, comfortably seating 500 people, with a chancel 23x26. A graceful spire and cross 120 feet in height grace the southeast corner. The church contains many handsome memorials, of which want of space prevents a detailed description. Mr. Pitts resigned the following fall, and was succeeded by Rev. R. W. Grange, who took charge on Advent Sunday, 1880. He resigned in May, 1889, and was succeeded by Rev. C. D. Williams the following June. During his administration the commodious Parish House, costing $13,000, was added, which was completed in the year 1892. The vested choir was formally inducted on Easter Day of that year, although having an inchoate existence for some time previous. Mr. Williams was succeeded in May, 1893, by Rev. H. P. LeF. Grabau, who resigned in March, 1895, and was succeeded by the present Rector, Rev. G. W. Hinkle, on All Saints Day of that year. The present officers are: John P. Means, Senior Warden; Alfred Day, J. W.; George P. Harden, J. W. Forney, John Bishop, David W. Beall, Harry L. M. Dotey, F. S. Maxwell, Jos. B. Doyle and George Barthold, Jr., Vestrymen.

Rev. James J. Hartley.

HOLY NAME CHURCH.

The Holy Name Parish is, in point of years, the youngest in the city. For more than fifty years there was but one established Parish among the Catholic population of Steubenville. They increased so rapidly that St. Peter's Church was no longer able to accommodate all. The building of a second church became a necessity in order that all might more conveniently attend divine services. With the approval of Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, Bishop of the Diocese of Columbus, a site for a new Church was purchased in the Southern portion of the city, at the corner of Fifth and Slack streets, being the old Dr. Andrews homestead. In 1885 the present church edifice was erected thereon, and a congregation regularly organized under the patronage of the Most Holy Name of Our Divine Lord. The structure, intended to be temporary, is of neat and commodious interior, and affords ample accommodation to the flourishing congregation, which to-day numbers about twelve hundred souls. All the Catholic residents south of Market street are members of the Parish. Ever since the time of the foundation of the Holy Name Church, the members of the congregation have been most enthusiastic and generous in their devotion to its spiritual and temporal welfare. Everything desired or required about the church to make it in reality the House of God, has been most generously provided by the people, and they have good reason to feel happy over the success that has crowned their every effort from the day the property was purchased to the present moment.

To-day the congregation is practically free of debt, and noble and generous efforts are being made in preparation for the time when a new and stately structure shall replace the present humble one, and stand forth an ornament to our city and an honor to religion. Education, too, has been carefully looked after in the progress of the Parish. The old homestead purchased with the present site was readily and conveniently remodeled into a pastor's residence and commodious school rooms. The school is carefully graded in all departments, and the High School, opened about seven years ago, gives the pupils the benefits of a first-class education and the honors of graduation. The Sisters of St. Dominic from the Convent of St. Mary's of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio, have charge of the school, and the excellent work done by them among the pupils speaks for itself. A thorough musical education is also given by the Sisters to all who wish to avail themselves of it. About two hundred and fifty scholars are in yearly attendance at the school. No charge is made the children, the generous contributions of the whole congregation have placed the


RAWSTHORNE-PITTS.PA.

Sisters' Residence. Holy Name Church. Pastor's Residence. Parochial School.

school free to all for the past ten years. Rev. James J. Hartley has had charge of the congregation from its very foundation. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and has been in Steubenville for fifteen years, three of which were spent as assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, this city. His administration of the parochial affairs has always been very successful, and his work and care for the congregation have been unceasing. His people have been most generous and devoted to him, and their hearty co-operation with all his undertakings show that Father Hartley's influence is of that sterling kind which is born of unselfish devotion to duty and his flock.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

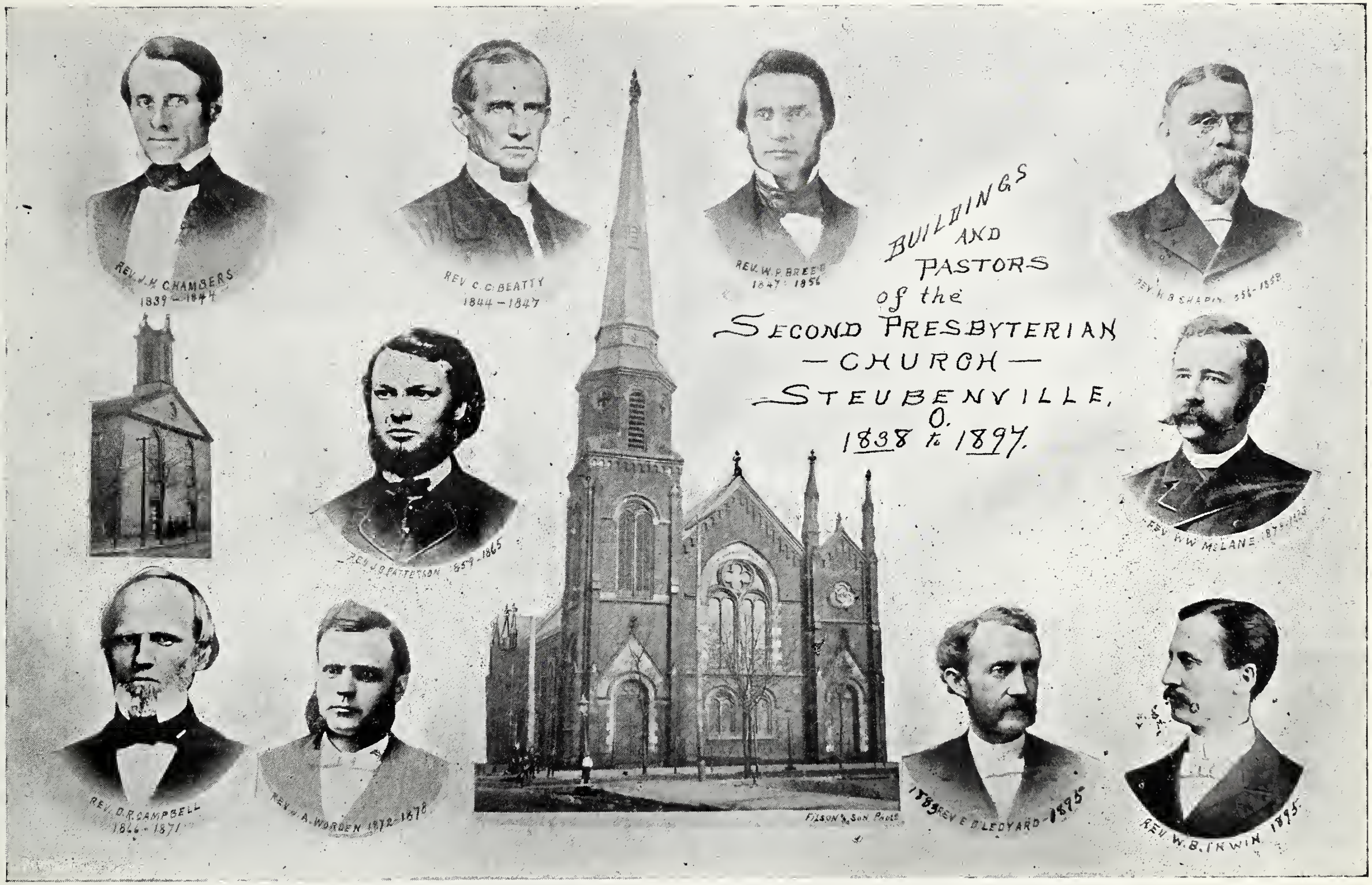
The Second Presbyterian Church of Steubenville, Ohio, was organized January 1st, 1838. Preliminary steps, however, were taken during the preceding year, and through the liberality of Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty a lot was purchased and a house of worship erected and presented by him to the new organization.

Second Presbyterian Church Parsonage.

The First Church was crowded at this time and the rapid growth of the city to the north seemed to call for the establishment of church privileges in that part of the city. Dr. Beatty especially felt the need and was particularly zealous in behalf of the new enterprise and the history of the organization since, has abundantly justified all his enthusiasm and proven his foresighted wisdom.

The Church has advanced steadily and healthily from the start; a spirit of harmony has characterized its history and never has a root of bitterness sprung up to mar the effect of its witness to the truth. Her financial obligations have always been met with promptness and fidelity—aside from the elevating effect of the organization on the immediate community, the influence of the Church has been felt to the ends of the earth. From the beginning the church took its position as a right hand supporter of the denomination's great enterprises and has always contributed largely to the Boards of the Church. Twenty-nine of her sons and daughters have gone forth to preach the gospel and many others are preaching and teaching as missionaries in foreign lands—in China, Siam, India, Persia, Syria, South America and the Sandwich Islands. Probably a score of others are laboring as home missionaries, including those who are in Alaska, and engaged in

Second Presbyterian Mission Chapel.



BUILDINGS AND PASTORS
of the
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
— CHURCH —
STEUBENVILLE,
O.
1838 to 1897.

REV. J. H. CHAMBERS 1839 – 1844
REV. C. C. BEATTY 1844 – 1847
REV. W. P. BREED 1847 – 1856
REV. H. B. SHARPIN 856-1858
REV. J. B. PATTERSON 1859-1865
REV. W. W. McLANE 1878-1883
REV. D. R. CAMPBELL 1866 - 1871
REV. W. A. WORDEN 1872-1878
FILSON & SON PHOTO
1883 REV. E. B. LEDYARD-1895
REV. W. B. IRWIN 1895

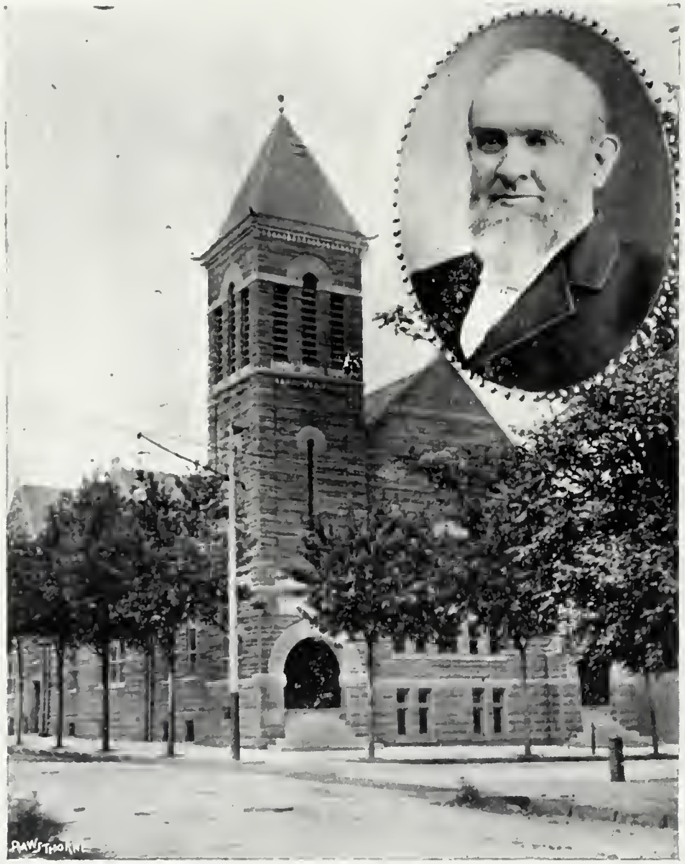
work among the Chinese on our Pacific Coast and work among the Indians and the negroes of the South.

The congregation continued to assemble in its first edifice until 1871 when they removed to the present house of worship, where for more than a quarter of a century they have been worshipping. In the construction of this new building we again note the munificence of Dr. Beatty. The following is a list of the pastors who have served this church to date:—Joseph H. Chambers, 1839-'44. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., 1844-47. Wm. P. Breed, D. D., 1847-56. Henry B. Chapin, Ph. D., 1856-58. J. B. Patterson 1860-65. David R. Campbell, D. D., 1866-71. James A. Worden, D. D., 1871-78. Wm. W. McLane, D. D., 1878-83. Edward D. Ledyard, D. D., 1883-95. William B. Irwin 1895—.

This Church has a flourishing Mission in the extreme northern portion of the city, with a suitable building admirably located for the work. The Church also owns a commodious parsonage on North Fifth street, one square and a half from the Church.

The Church is organized for all the several lines of work through the following channels: Bible School. Home and Mission, with the banner home class department of the State. Christian Endeavor Society with Junior Department. Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. Young Ladies' Missionary Society. King Servant's Band. Ladies' Sewing Society. Ladies' Social Committee. Church Choir and Young People's Choral with Chorister to direct. A Brotherhood numbering about 100 members.

The present membership of the Church is about 480, with total Sabbath School enrollment of 690. Total contributions during the past year were $5,548, of which over $1,000 was given to the Boards of the Church.



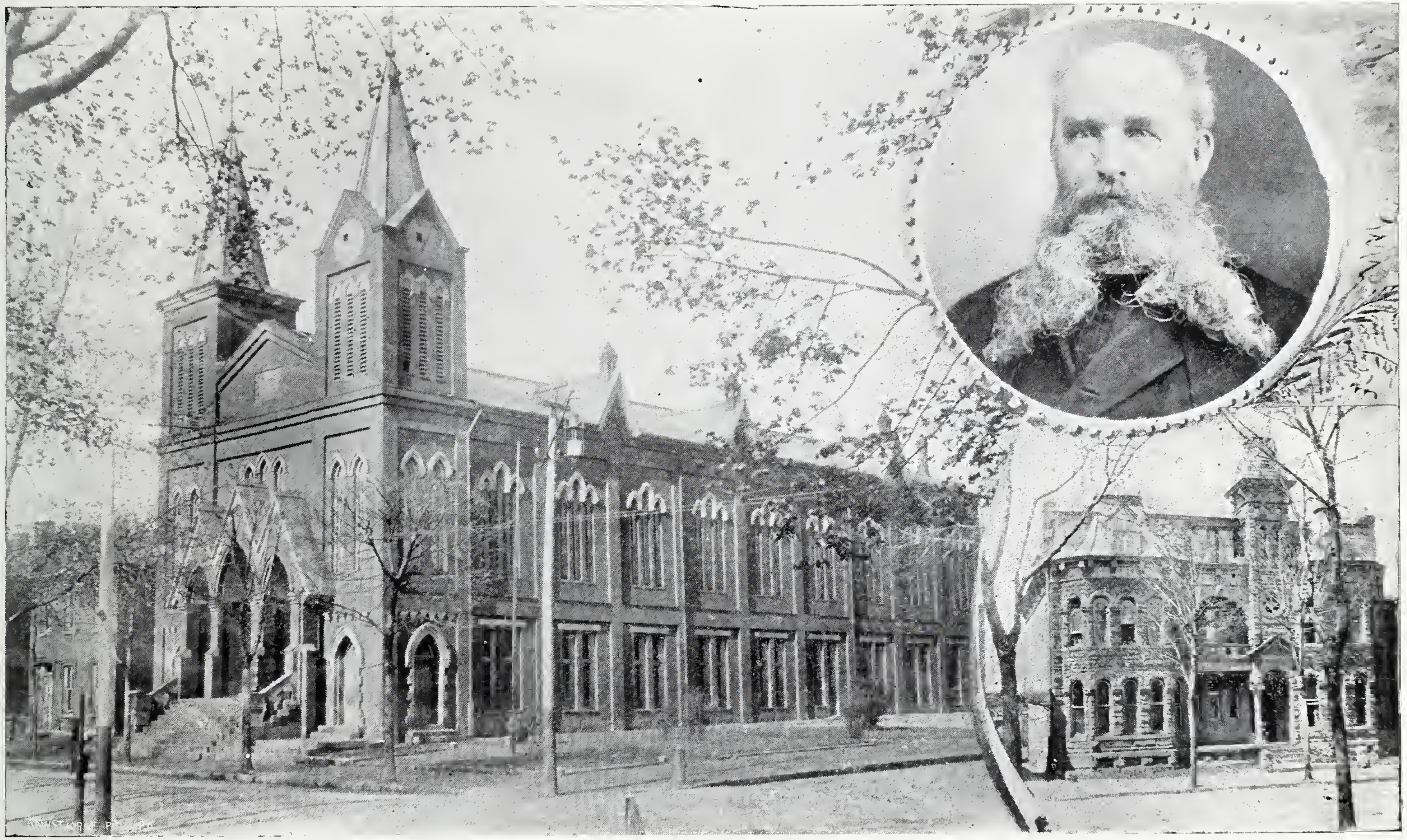
Hamline M. E. Church.

Rev. Russel B. Pope. Pastor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Peter's Church has the honor of being the cradle of Catholicity in this region of the State of Ohio, and from it has been formed the several Catholic congregations of this vicinity, not only in Jefferson county, but also far beyond its borders. The first Catholic settlers in this valley were looked after by the nearest resident clergyman of their faith, amongst the earliest of whom was a Father McGuire from Pittsburgh, and the Dominican Fathers, whose headquarters were at St. Joseph's, Perry county. These good missionary Fathers attended Steubenville until Father McGrady, one of their number, secured lots from Col. Ross and erected the first Catholic Church here in 1832. It was a small brick structure, occupying the center of the property where St. Peter's now stands, and was surrounded by a graveyard, as was then everywhere the custom.

In 1835 Father James Conlan took charge and for ten years labored in this field, which included also a congregation at New Lisbon. In 1845 he was succeeded by Father James Kearney, and he in turn was succeeded by Father T. O'Farrell, who resigned his charge to Father Emanuel Thienpont in December, 1850. This was the era of the opening of railroads in this region, which brought in a large Catholic element which had to be provided for. Rev. Father Thienpont was an able missionary of indefatigable energy. He was always in the saddle looking after his large floating population, and from these he obtained most of the means which enabled him to



St. Peter's Church.
Steubenville, Ohio.

The Very Rev. Dean Hartnedy, Rector.
“The Deanery.’

tear down the little old church and erect the present edifice of St. Peter's in 1853. His pastorate extended to August, 1865, and Rev. Father Wm. T. Bigelow took his place. Father Bigelow's memory is cherished by all who knew him as the self sacrificing priest he was. He died at his post of duty during the small pox epidemic of 1871. Father Bigelow made many improvements, including the establishment of parish schools, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, in 1868. His assistant, Rev. Thomas M. Tuomy, took charge in 1872, and after a struggle of two years, died of consumption in December, 1873. Rev. J. A. Murray then became pastor, but he resigned his charge to his assistant, Rev. H. B. Dues, in August, 1886, and Father Dues was relieved by the appointment of a a pastor, Rev. B. Wisman, in January, 1877. Father Wisman's health failed and he was succeeded by the present pastor, Father Hartnedy, who took charge February 28, 1879. Father Hartnedy from the start took hold with an energy which he has not yet relaxed for the betterment of his Church and his people. He established a High School at St. Peter's in September, 1879, which has turned out ninety-nine graduates up to the present time. In financial matters the Church was cleared of debt and remodeled throughout. In the field of Church extension Father Hartnedy divided his charge into four separate parishes with resident pastors. The new Mt. Calvary Cemetery of twenty acres, west of the city, was opened in 1883. In 1887 Father Hartnedy was appointed Dean, the six adjacent counties forming the Deanery of Steubenville. The old pastoral residence gave way to the present magnificent edifice known as the Deanery, in 1888. The congregation of St. Peter's is large and flourishing, consisting of about 1,500 souls and having 400 children in its parish schools. It is still growing and Very Rev. Dean Hartnedy continues active in his efforts to increase the membership, and is constantly distributing books of instruction and Catholic information to all. St. Peter's is an irremovable rectorship, its pastor holding title for life. The present Catholic population of Jefferson county is about 5,000. The latest returns place the Catholic population of the world at 230 million, of whom almost 10 millions are in the United States. The Dean is popular with the citizens in general and is known as a public spirited, charitable citizen who is interested in every movement that has for its purpose the advancement of the commercial interests of the city or the betterment of the masses.

RAWSTHORNE

Mrs. James Sterling.

Mrs. E. J. Brownlee.

Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Hamline M. E. Church was organized in March 1845 by a number of members of the Kramer M. E. Church living north of Market street. The congregation remained connected with the Kramer Church until 1854 when a separation was effected. The present handsome stone building was dedicated, free of debt, March 27th, 1892, by Bishop Ninde. The pastors of Hamline Church in their order are: Revs. E. G. Nicholson, J. B. Dunlap, H. Y. Rich, J. A. Swaney, J. D. Cramer, A. Petty, Sheridan Baker, D. H. McCready, B. McMahan, E. Burket, T. N. Boyle, S. P. Wolf, H. L. Chapman, J. W. Baker, J. A. Pearce, G. W. Gray, H. Webb, E. Y. Yingling, B. F. Randolph, E. P. Edmonds, Dr. J. S. Youmans, Rev. L. H. Stewart and W. H. Haskill. Rev. Russel B. Pope, the present pastor, is widely known as an able pulpit and platform orator.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The women of Steubenville, following the example of their sisters elsewhere, assembled in the First Presbyterian church, March 2d, 1874, and organized for a crusade against intemperance. The following officers were elected: Mrs. James Sterling, President; Mrs. John Holliday, Recording Secretary; Miss Emma Spaulding, Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. L. R. Layton, Treasurer. During the crusade a temperance sentiment was aroused which permeated all classes. One year later the W. C. T. U., was organized in Cleveland and the women's crusade organization of this city entered this new union. To-day there is not a country in the world where the W. C. T. U. is not represented. The departments of work carried on are: Sabbath observance, Sunday school work, scientific instruction in schools, young women's work, evangelistic work, flower missions, franchise, parlor meetings, mercy, unfermented wine, and social purity. The Steubenville W. C. T. U. has been a power for good in this city, and many noble women have given liberally of their time and means to carry on the work. Among these might be mentioned the five presidents, Mrs. Jas. Sterling, Mrs. Dr. Grimes, Mrs. Rev. M. M. K. White, Miss Julia Galloway and Mrs. R. L. Brownlee. Miss Galloway was also secretary of the Union for a number of years and held every office in the local organization. Mrs. Sarah Vanmeter, who although quite aged, has seldom missed a meeting and she is now superintendent of the Sabbath observance department. Among the other noble women who have at times done yeoman's service are Mrs. Mary Byron Reese, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Ledyard, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Kidd. Members of the local Union have been chosen as delegates to the national meetings; have been elected by the state organization to official positions. They are also credited with being the first in the State to put women in nomination to serve on the Board of Education. The Union meets monthly; the present officers are: Mrs. E. J. Brownlee, President; Mrs. M. M. K. White, Recording Secretary; Miss Elizabeth R. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. James Gregg, Treasurer.

Alikanna M E. Church.

Rev. J. M. Shepler, Pastor.
Thompson M. E. Church.

Finley M. E. Church

Finley Methodist Episcopal Church. THE Finley M. E. Church was organized in the fall of 1868, as a part of South Steubenville charge. Rev. J. R. Keys was appointed by Presiding Elder Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D., to preach each Sabbath at the West Liberty school house. A class was formed of four members, viz: John Fisher, Sr., George Starr, Wm. Bickerstaff and George Owens. A meeting in the winter of 1868 resulted in fifty-four accessions to the church. In March, 1869, Rev. W. B. Grace was sent to this charge. The present church was built under the supervision of the building committee, Messrs. J. M. Fisher, Levi Odell and James Speaks, during the year of 1869, at a cost of $3,818, and was dedicated free of debt Dec. 18th, 1869. On March 23rd, 1870, the two societies composing the charge were set apart as separate charges. The new church at West Liberty was called "Finley Chapel." The pastors from 1870 until the present year (in regular order) are as follows: Revs. D. H. Snowden, J. H. Ekey, G. Lowman, J. R. Keys, A. W. Gruber, G. B, Smith, H. Appleton, J. M.

Bray, C. M. Hollett, D. A. Pearce, H. D. Stauffer, J. A. Ekey, J. C. Smith, F. B. Stockdale, T. J. Baker, J. O. Randall, W. S. Lockard, H. B. Edwards, T. J. Post, F. C. Anderson and Rev. Joseph M. Shepler, the present pastor, is a young man full of energy and enthusiasm for his work. He is also pastor of Thompson M. E., and Alikanna M. E. Churches and conducts religious services in all three churches every Sunday.

Thompson Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thompson M. E. Church was organized in 1868 by the following persons: B. W. Risher, leader; Benj. Ford, assistant; Sarah A. Ford, Mary Ford, Mary J. Canby, Hester Aldridge, Edward Canby, Letitia Melvin, Mrs. Edward Canby, Eunice Risher and Chas. Canby. In Dec., 1868, Rev. J. R. Keys was appointed pastor and served until March 1869. At this time Rev. W. B. Grace was appointed and continued until 1871. During the pastorate of Rev. Grace the present church building, a frame structure 55x35x18, was erected. The church until 1890 enjoyed a large membership and a period of great prosperity. From 1890 the membership has decreased to some extent, caused by the removal of members to other cities.

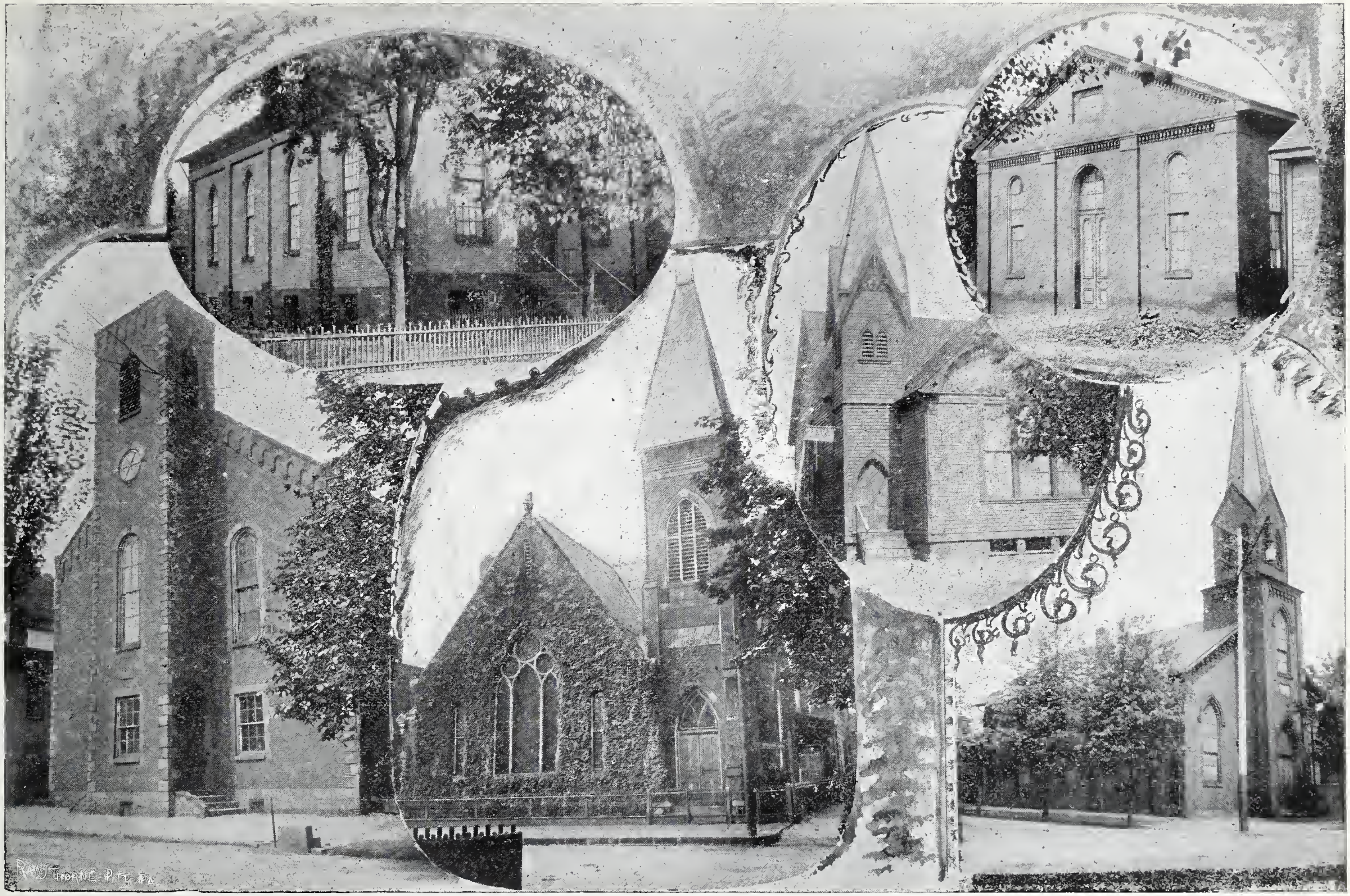
Alikanna Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alikanna M. E Church was organized in 1873 with the following named persons as members: Samuel Speaker and wife, Eli. Albright and wife, David Blackmore and wife, John Nixon, and Mrs. Wm. McElroy. The organization met in the homes of the members until a building was erected in 1880. During the succeeding years the membership increased and the present building was erected in 1895. The first pastor was the Rev. A. J. Culp, who was succeeded by the following pastors: Revs. J. C. Smith, J. K. Grimes, —— Minor, M. J. Ingram, J. M. Hollingshead, J. O. Randall, J. Q. A. Miller, W. C. Evans, H. B. Edwards, R. T. J. Post, F. C. Anderson, and the present pastor, Rev. J. M Shepler.

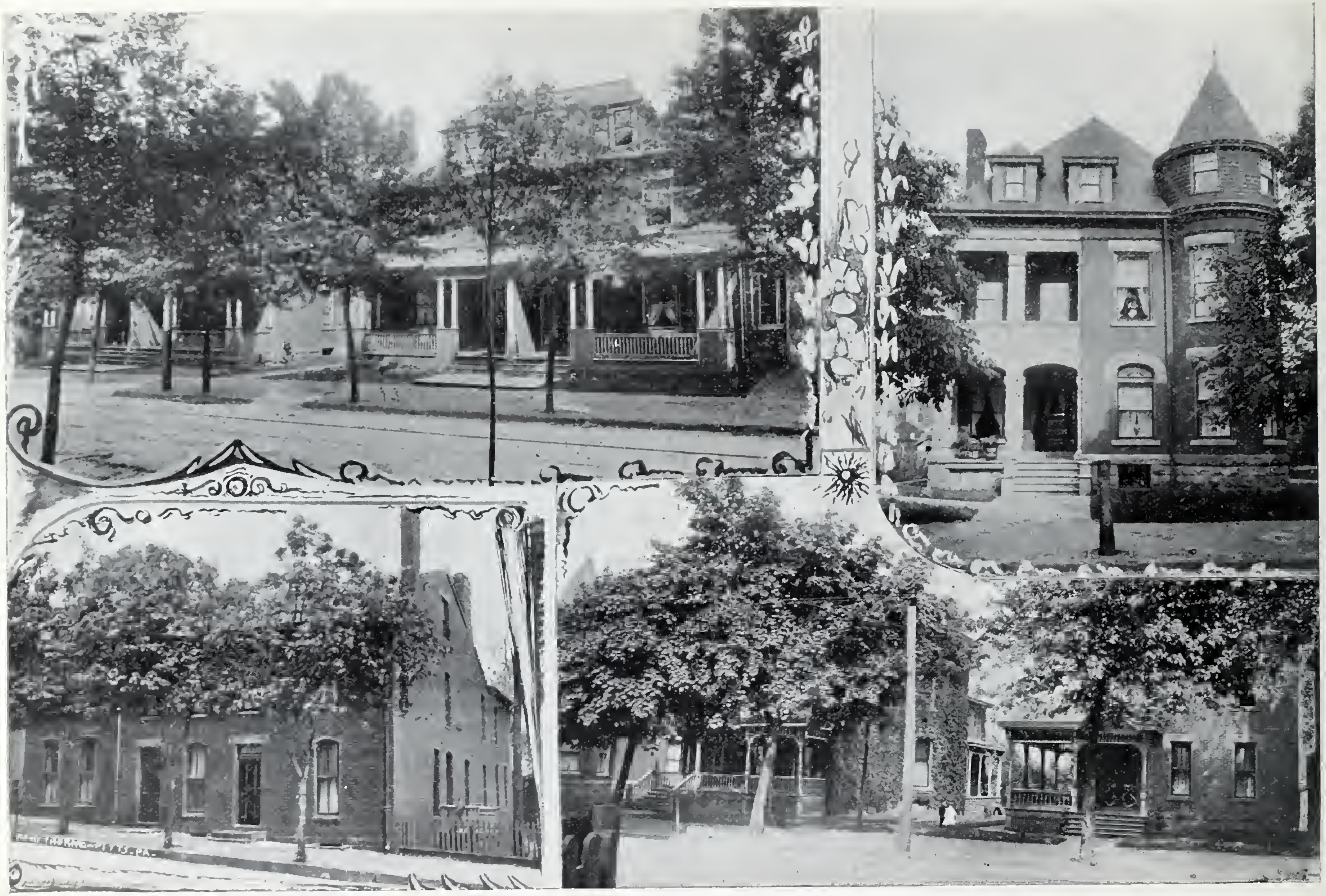
Rev. John Dickerson, Pastor. Quinn A. M. E. Church.

Quinn A. M. E. Church.

This is the oldest church of this denomination in the State of Ohio and was organized with eighteen members, in 1823, by Rev. William Paul Quinn, who was afterwards elected Bishop. The organization took place in the house of the first class leader, Jacob Moore, on Fourth street, three doors north of South street. They first attempted to buy the lot at the north-east corner of Fifth and North streets, but lost it. In 1846 they purchased the lot at the north-west corner of South and Third streets on which the German Methodist Church now stands. On this lot they built a church. Here the congregation began to build a church which was completed by Rev. Bowman and dedicated by Rev. M. M. Clark. During Rev. S. H. Thompson's pastorate, 1873, this building was torn down and until 1878 the congregation met in private houses and halls. In 1873 a number of dissatisfied members withdrew and formed what is now the Sixth Street M. E. Church. The site of the present building at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets was purchased from Rev. Dr. Williams in 1878 by Rev. D. M. Mason, D. S. Bruce and James P. Guy. The present neat brick church, 50x35 feet in dimensions, with lecture room below and auditorium above, was built by Rev. Charles Bundy in 1878. In 1893 Rev. W. T. Anderson, M. D., finished and furnished the auditorium, and the church was dedicated by Bishop D. A. Payne, who remarked that it was the first he had ever dedicated entirely


RAWSTHORNE-PITTS. PA.

German Lutheran Zion's Church
Sixth Street M. E. Church.
First Congregational Church.
Little Zion Baptist Church.
Third Presbyterian Church.
St. John's Lutheran Church.

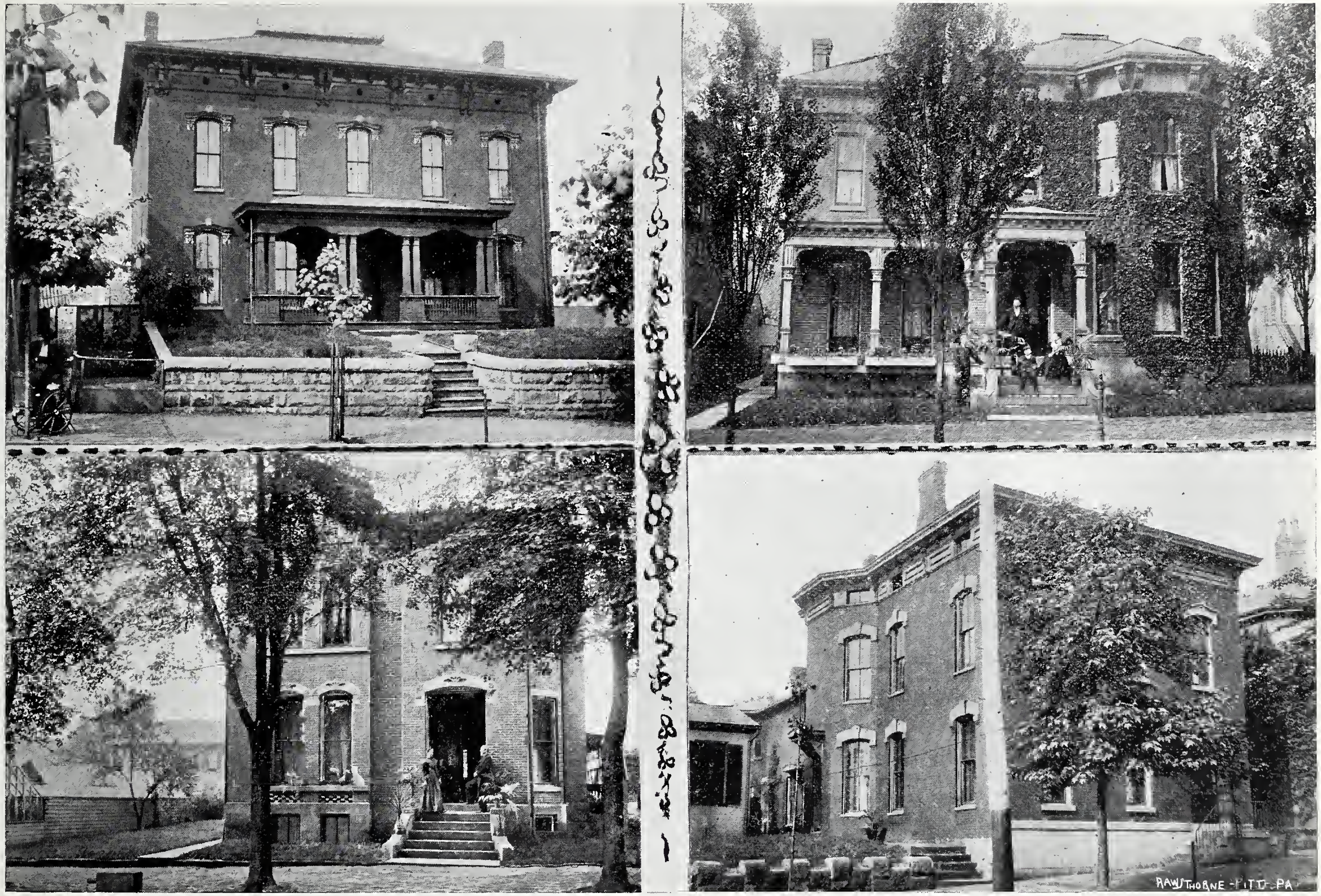


Handsome Homes.

H. G. Dohrman's Colonial Row.
Dr. H. W. Nelson.

J. H. Hawkins.

Dr. A. A. Elliott.
George S. Hawkins.


RAWSTHORNE-PITT-PA

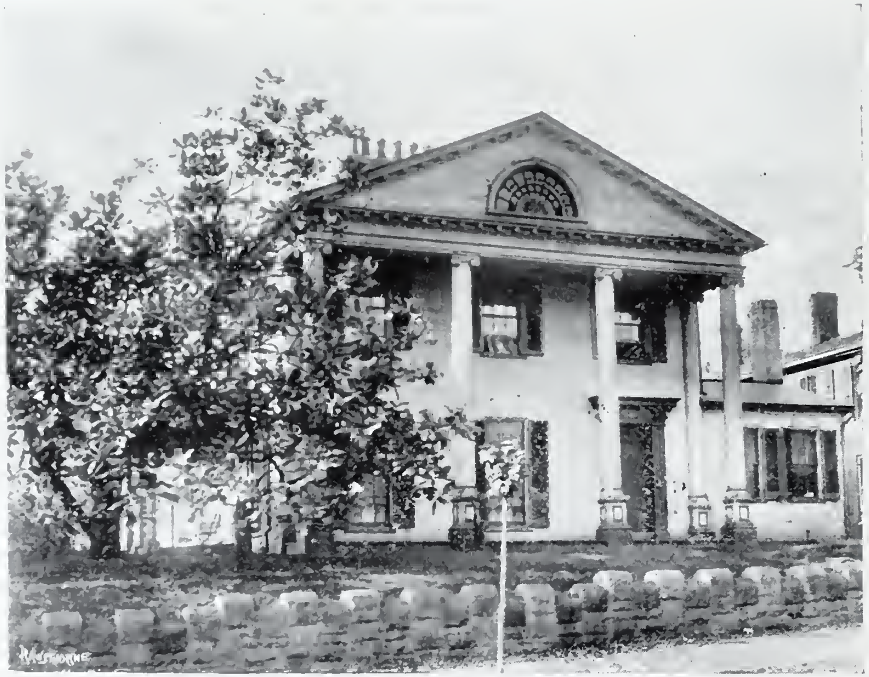
West Market Street Residences.

Mrs. V. McEldowney.
Judge W. V. B. Croskey.

George W. Alban.
Hon. Jared Dunbar.

free of debt. The handsome two-story brick parsonage, which cost$ 1,750, was built by Rev. John Dickerson, the present efficient pastor, who has been untiring in his efforts to increase the membership and build up the church. The following are the pastors in their order who have served the congregation since 1827: Revs. J. Miller, Moses Freeman, Cousins, Reynolds, T. Lorrence, G. Boler, Clinton, L. Davis, Charleston, Roberts, C. H. Peters, G. Coleman, G. Clingman, W. Neuman, G. Coleman, C. H. Peters, S. H. Thompson, J. Coleman, Simon Radcliff, Bowman, W. Morgan, Carter, S. T. Jones, Lewis Gross, John Gibbons, D. Cooper, J. M. Claren, T. Sunrise, J. Ridgway, D. Epps, A. Austin, S. Jones, M. M. Smith, S. H. Thompson, Ralph, J. W. Stewart, M. M. Smith, S. H. Thompson, Burrell, W. S. Lowery, D. N. Mason, A. March, R. H. Morris, W. H. Coleman, W. D. Mitchell, C. Bundy, B. F. Wheeler, J. W. Lewis, D. W. Butler, W. T. Anderson, M. D., George W. Maxwell, John Dickerson,

Other Steubenville Churches. THE Third Presbyterian Church was organized in 1875; the Congregational Church in 1875; the German Lutheran Church in 1862; St. John's Lutheran in 1876. Other churches in the city are the Sixth Street M. E., Little Zion Baptist, and two Hebrew synagogues.



The Johnson Homestead. West Market Street.

Handsome Homes. THERE are many handsome homes in Steubenville. Among these homes are:

The Johnson homestead, a fine colonial residence, erected on West Market street over seventy years ago by David Collier, and later purchased by Dr. Thomas Johnson, whose family still resides there. The building contains ten rooms and is equipped with modern conveniences.

The residence of George W. Alban and family at the corner of Market and Ninth streets, is a handsome two story, ten room brick house, erected in 1887. The interior is beautifully finished in walnut.

The beautiful modern residence of Dr. A. A. Elliott, on North Fourth street, was erected in 1893 and is a pressed brick ten room structure of three stories.

The residence of Hon. W. V. B. Croskey and wife, West Market street, is another handsome home and also one of the most conveniently arranged homes in the city. It is a two story brick structure of ten rooms with a finished attic and basement.

One of the most attractive pieces of residence property in the city is the row of four colonial houses, on North Fourth street, built by H. G. Dohrman in 1893, The houses contain nine rooms.

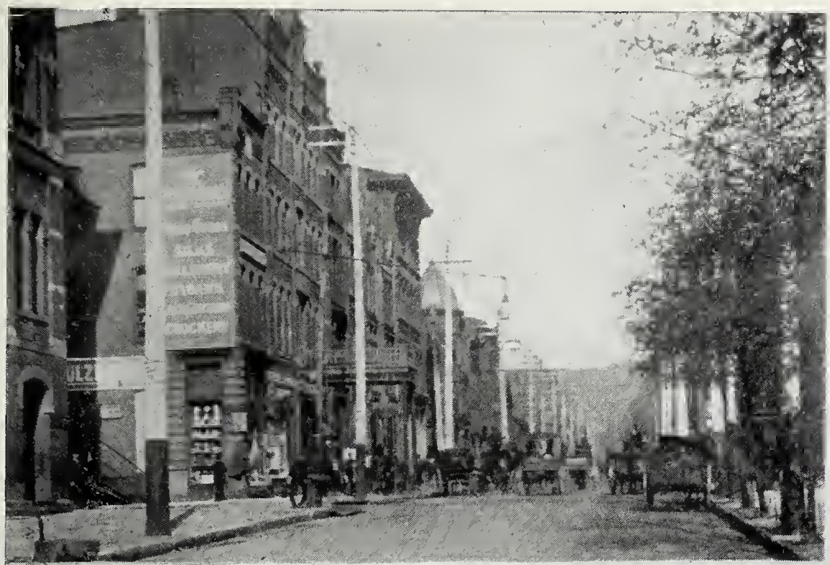
The residence of J. H. Hawkins, at No. 310 North Fourth street, is a handsome structure containing nine rooms.

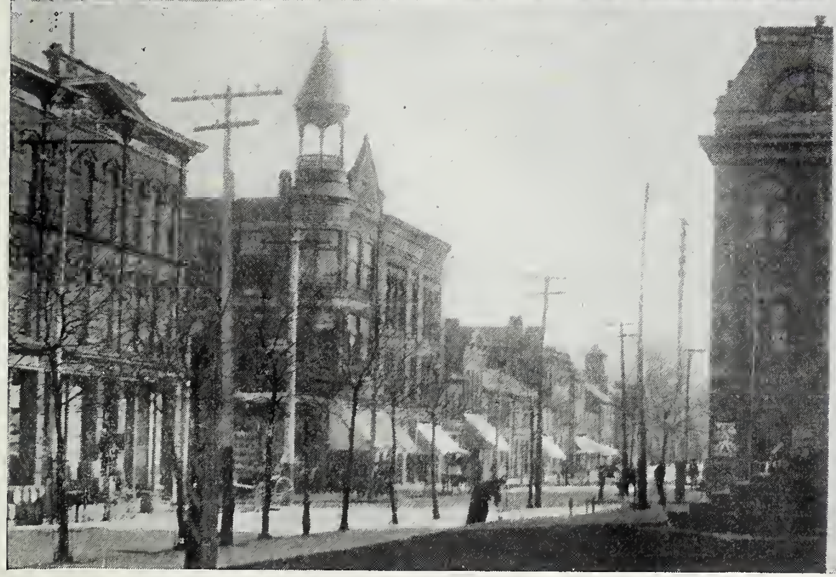
Adjoining this residence is that of Mrs. Hawkins' son, Geo. S. Hawkins. This is an eight room brick structure and is another handsome house.

Hon. Jared Dunbar's residence, on West Market street, is a commodious twelve room brick dwellings with a handsomely finished interior.

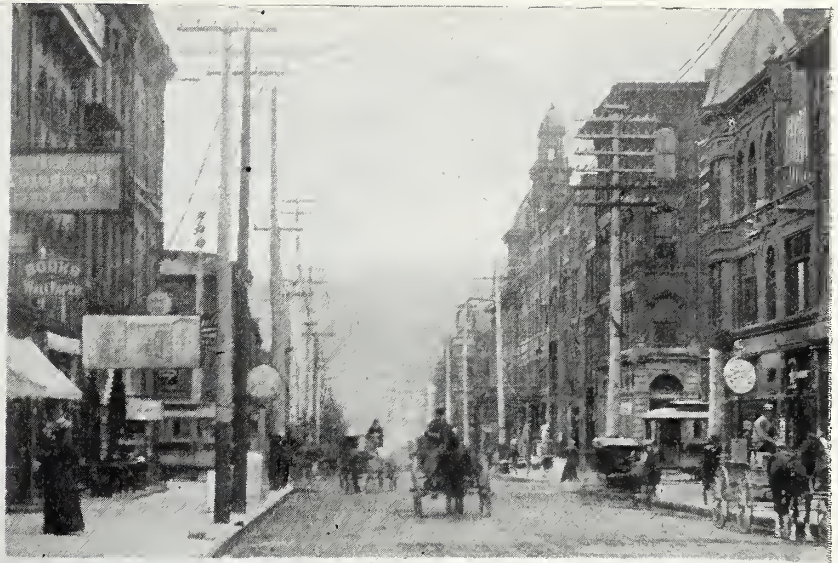
The residence of Mrs. V. McEldowney, on West Market street, is situated on a high terrace and is a beautiful, large, and conveniently arranged structure.

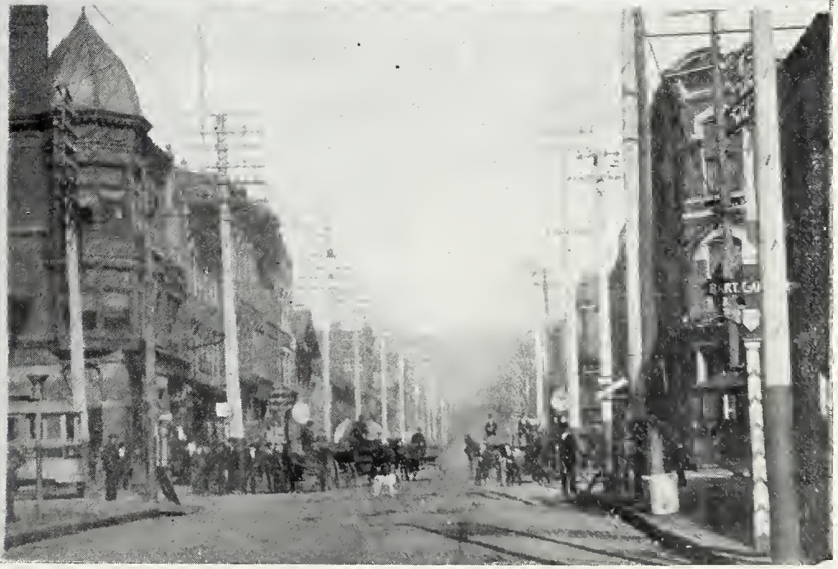
Dr. H. W. Nelson's residence, also located on West Market street, is also numbered among the comfortable and convenient residences of the city.





Market Street, Looking West from Third.
South Third Street, Looking from Market.

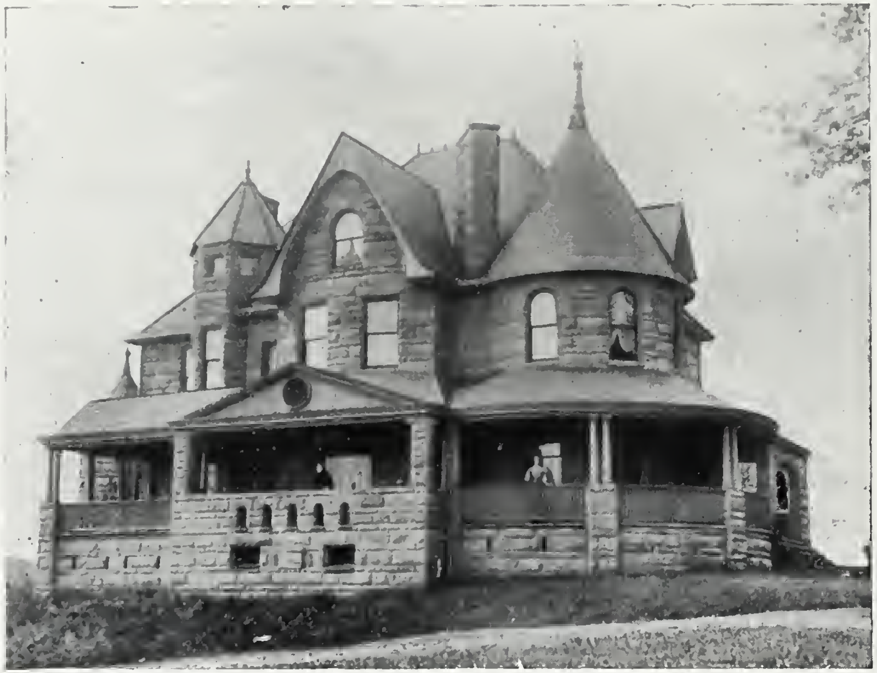




Market Street, Looking East from Fourth.
Market Street, Looking West from Court.

"Grandview," Residence of Geo. N. Henry.

On the high bank, overlooking the Ohio river, at the intersection of Fourth street, Franklin avenue and La Belle Park, is located one of the handsomest homes in the city. It is known as "Grandview," and is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Henry and their daughter, Miss Clare. The residence was built during the summer of 1894, and is constructed entirely of native sandstone. It is a three-story structure of twelve rooms. The interior on the lower floor is finished in a variety of hard woods and the upper two floors in cypress. The building is equipped with all the modern appliances for comfort and convenience. It is heated by hot water, lighted by gas and electricity, while natural gas is used for fuel in the furnaces and kitchens. A spacious stone veranda with flag-stone flooring extends seventy-eight feet around three sides of the building. From this veranda there is a beautiful view of the river, the bridge and the West Virginia hills on the other side. The Henry home is a most hospitable one, and on summer evenings the veranda is a favorite resort for guests, especially the young folks. It was while enjoying the beautiful scenery and cool river breezes on this veranda one sultry summer evening that a party of merry guests christened the handsome residence "Grandview."

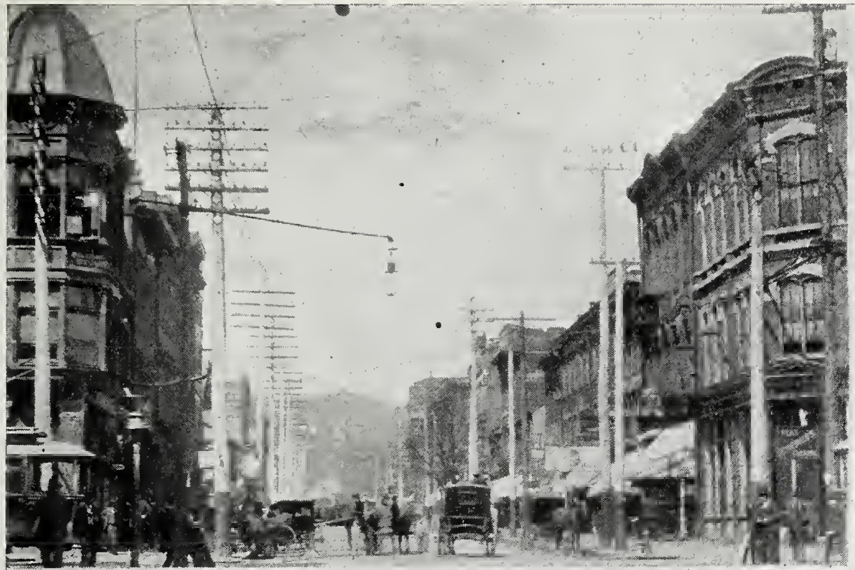

"Grandview." Residence of Geo. N. Henry.

Miles of Beautiful Well-Paved Streets.

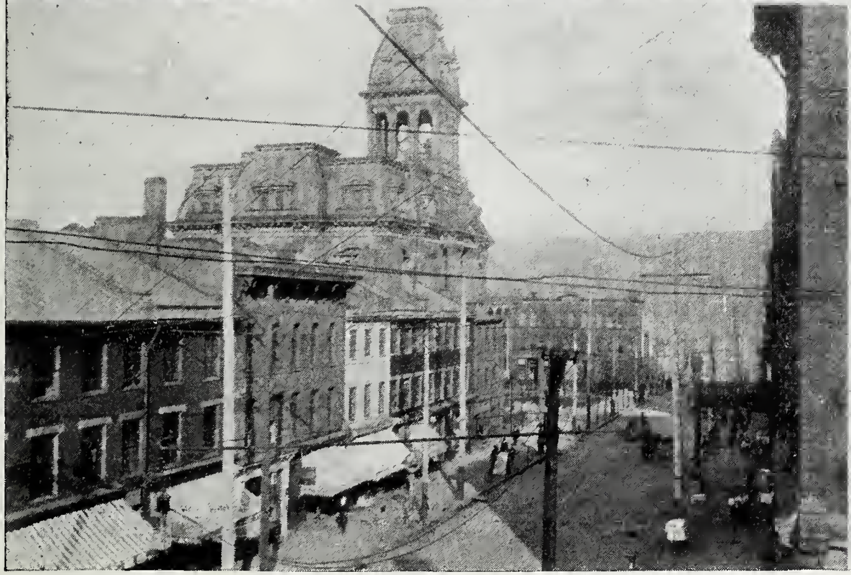
Steubenville has better paved and more beautifully shaded streets than any city of its size in the United States. This seemingly reckless statement will not be questioned by those who are familiar with the streets of Steubenville. Residents are justly proud of them, and they are one of the first things noticed and favorably commented upon by visitors to the city. Every thoroughfare, within the corporate limits, on which there is any considerable amount of travel is paved with "vitrified" or hard burned fire brick, and is lined on either side with rows of beautiful shade trees. Even the alleys in the business portion of the city are paved with brick. To be exact about the matter, there are ten and one-tenth miles of streets in the city paved with fire brick at a cost of $148,369.77, almost every dollar of which has been paid. Another half mile of brick pavement is about to be laid at the present time on South Fourth street extension, from the intersection of Fifth street to the city limits. The average cost of street paving with foundation in Steubenville is about 72 cents per square yard; this price being possible from the natural advantages of the city.

The veins of fire-clay in this vicinity were discovered to be admirably adapted to the manufacture of "vitrified" brick, and one of the first hard burned paving brick works in the country were located in Jefferson county. The first street paved with vitrified brick in the State of Ohio was in the city of Steubenville. This was Third street, from Market to Adams street, which was paved in 1884. The pavement is there to-day, and is in excellent condition, despite the fact that it has been in constant use for thirteen years, with litttle or no repairs made upon it.

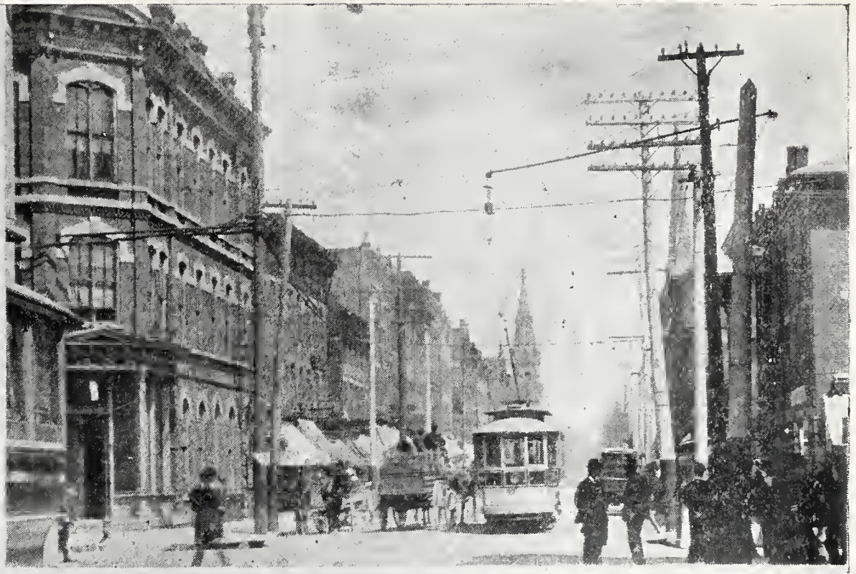
The streets vary in width, some being sixty, some fifty and some forty feet from property line to property line. All the sidewalks in the city are paved, and along nearly every curb line, on both sides of the streets, are planted rows of shade trees. Some of these, a score or more years old, have grown to large proportions.



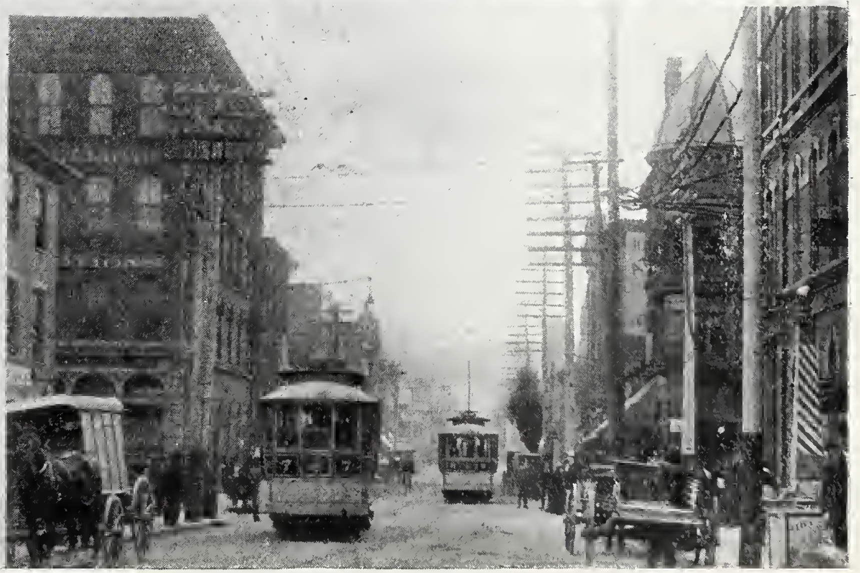
Market Street, Looking West from Fourth.



Market Street, Looking East from Fourth.



Fourth Street, Looking North from Market.



Fourth Street, Looking South from Market.

Beall & Steele, Wholesale Druggists. In 1875, W. M. Beall and Robert McGowan formed a partnership under the firm name of W. M. Beall & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the drug business. They purchased the wholesale and retail drug store of M. L. Miller, who had been in the drug business in this city from 1854 until that time.

The business was then located on Market street below Third, with one wing of the building fronting on Third street on part of the ground now occupied by McGowan's wholesale grocery house. Three years later, in 1878, C. H. Steele bought out Robert McGowan's interest in the partnership, and the name was changed to Beall & Steele, which has been the firm name ever since.

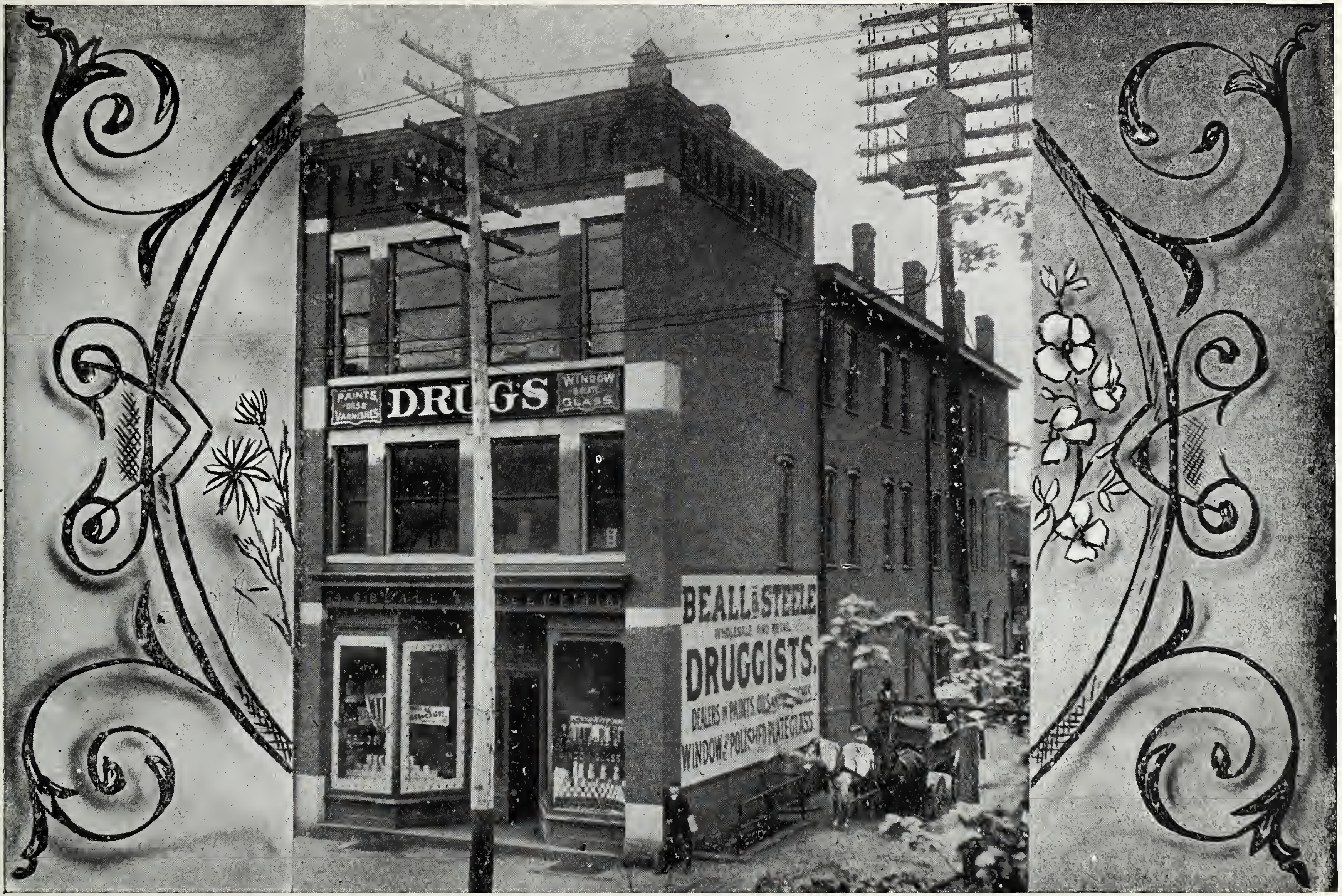
In 1878, shortly after Mr. Steele became a member of the firm, they removed to the Dunbar block on North Third street, adjoining the Court House, where they carried on business for eighteen years. In the fall of 1895, the Sharp building, at Number 416 Market street, was destroyed by fire. A handsome, convenient and modern three-story business house was erected on the site, and Beall & Steele, who had been seeking more commodious quarters, at once leased the building, and on July 1st, 1896, they moved into it.

Since 1878, when the present firm was organized, their business thrived continuously. It has grown gradually and steadily until their drug house is now much the largest one in Eastern Ohio and ranks among the largest in the State. The firm has an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing, and is known as one of the safest in this part of the State. They deal in their wholesale department exclusively in drugs, paints, oils, etc., and as both members of the firm devote their entire time to the business, it is still increasing. They already use every inch of floor space from cellar to garrett in their new building, and will doubtless be providing for more room ere long. At present they employ eight men in their store, most of whom are experienced drug clerks.

Interior of Art Dougherty's Carpet House.

Art Dougherty's Carpet House. In 1890, Art Dougherty was a member of the firm of J. A. Walker & Son, conducting a dry goods and carpet business at 410 Market street. That year he purchased J. A. Walker's interest in the firm, and, closing out the dry goods department, began handling only carpets and draperies. The business thus established thrived from the start, and it soon became necessary to secure more suitable quarters. In 1892 he purchased the Kerlin property at No. 108 South Fourth street, and remodeled it, making additions and improvements to suit the demands of his business. Mr. Dougherty removed to this building in the same year, and has occupied it ever since. He handles only carpets and draperies, and it is a notable fact that this is the only house in Eastern Ohio dealing exclusively in this class of goods. When Mr. Dougherty began dealing in carpets and draperies alone there were many who predicted that such an establishment would prove a losing venture. On the contrary it has proved to be a most profitable one. Mr. Dougherty, by fair dealing and honorable business methods, has built up a large business in this line, and it is increasing daily.

Besides establishing himself as a successful and reliable business man, Mr. Dougherty is known as a public spirited citizen who is always ready to assist in any effort made to advance the commercial interests of the city. He also represents St. Paul's Church on the committee appointed by the City Council to distribute the Mears Relief Fund to the needy poor of the city.


PAINTS OILS & VARNISHES
DRUGS
WINDOW & PLATE GLASS
BEALL & STEELE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS.
DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS
WINDOW & POLISHED PLATE GLASS

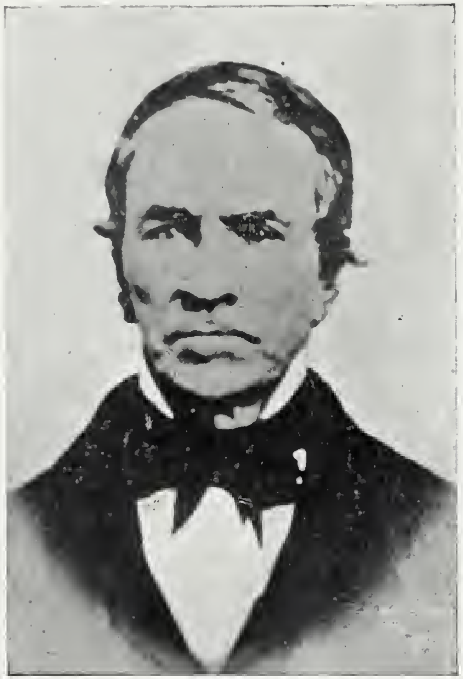
BEALL & STEELE'S WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE.

McGOWAN BROTHERS.

The Evolution of a Business. Historical Sketch of the Oldest Wholesale Grocery in the State of Ohio.

When the greater part of Ohio was but sparsely settled, and Steubenville was yet called a village, the McGowan grocery house was established, and it is to-day the oldest in that line in the State, and one of the oldest and most substantial in the country.

David McGowan, the founder of this house, was a Scotch-Irishman, being born near Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1799. He is remembered by many of the older residents as a generous and enterprising citizen who, in his day and generation, always found time, despite his extensive business, to assist in advancing the interests of Steubenville or to lend a helping hand to those in need. He was a man with the courage of his convictions, and consequently wielded a powerful influence in the community. In those days prior to the War of the Rebellion, when it was anything but popular, and sometimes not at all safe to advocate the freedom of the slaves, he was an ardent anti-slavery advocate. He was also a life-long friend and companion of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary, and it is stated that whenever it became necessary for Stanton in the discharge of his duties as an attorney or public official to give bond, the name of Mr. McGowan always appeared on such bond as surety.

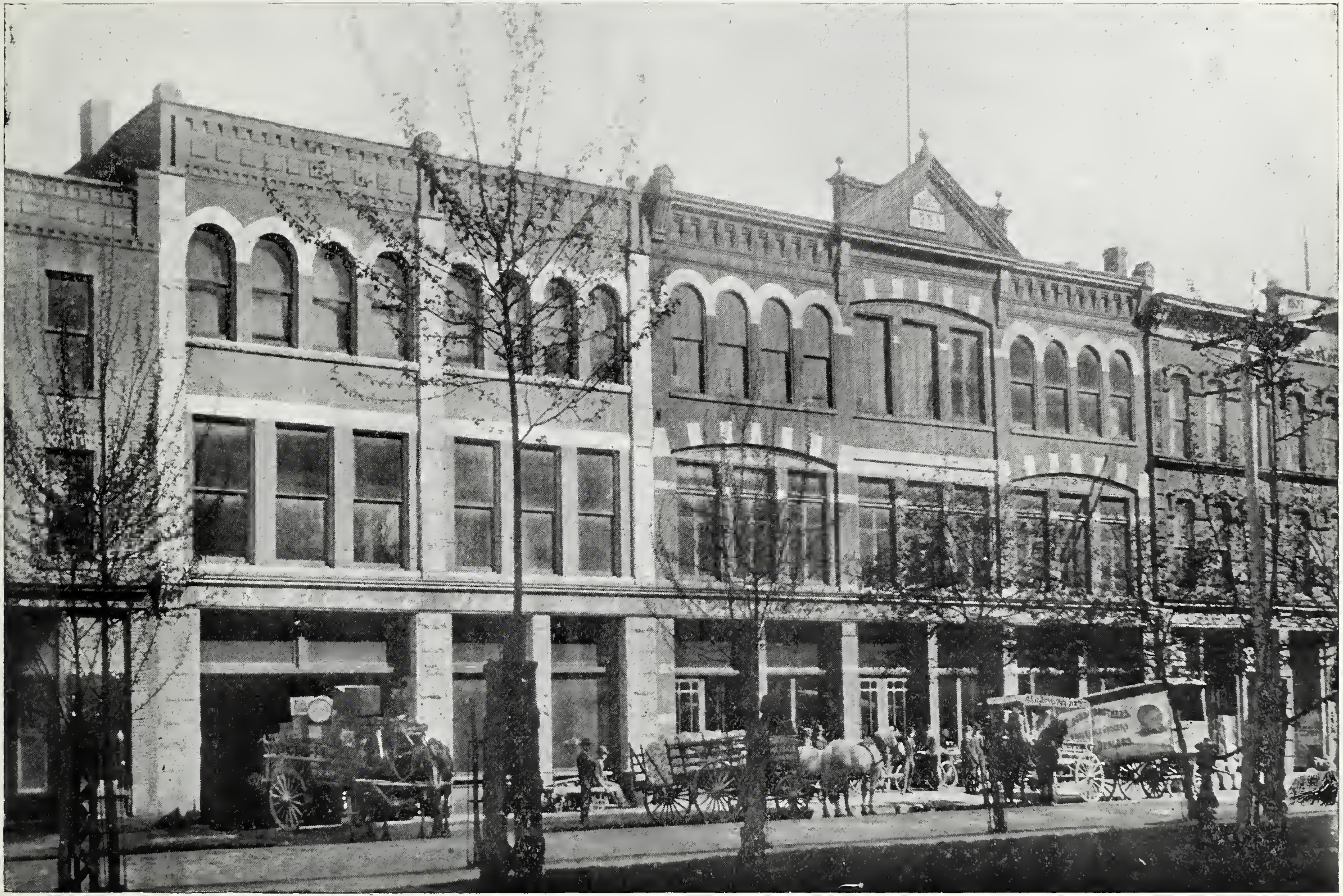

DAVID McGOWAN.

David McGowan came to this country with his father in the year 1813. He was then 14 years of age. A few years later he located in Steubenville, and in the year 1827 embarked in business for himself. Being possessed of pluck, energy and shrewdness, those characteristics of the Scotch-Irish race, his business naturally thrived from the start, and in the course of a few years became so extensive that larger quarters were made necessary. He purchased part of the ground on North Third street, on which the McGowan business house now stands. In 1838 he erected on this site what was then the largest business house in the town, and one of the largest in the State. It remained until 1883, when it was demolished to make way for the present commodious warehouses.

Beginning in 1838, David McGowan did more or less wholesaling in connection with his retail business. He made annual trips to the South during each winter for his supplies of sugar, molasses and rice. Many of these trips were made down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, a distance of 2,000 miles, in the old time flat boats loaded with flour and other provisions which he exchanged with planters along the river for their products.

In the year 1873, when the firm was known as McGowan & Sons, David McGowan, the founder of the house, and his oldest son, William, died, leaving David, Jr., the only surviving member of the firm. Soon afterwards David, Jr., formed a partnership with his brother, Robert, under the firm name of McGowan Brothers, and this firm has continued in business to the present time.

The house is noted for its integrity and square dealing, and although it has passed through many panics, has always met its obligations in full. In 1883, the first of the present large warehouses was erected. Since that time the firm has purchased adjoining ground and, demolishing the buildings on it, has built additions to their ware-rooms until they now have a frontage of one hundred feet on Third street, running back one hundred and eighty feet to Alley "A" and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. A spur connects the house with the main line of the railroad, enabling them to load and unload their cars in the building. The house has an immense floor space, and is possessed of every convenience for handling goods economically and with dispatch. In fact there is probably no other house in the country



McGOWAN BROTHERS' WHOLESALE GROCERY.

more thoroughly equipped. In connection with their general grocery stock, which is one of the largest and most varied in Eastern Ohio, they deal extensively in grass seeds and are distributing agents for the world-renowned Pillsbury's Best Flour.

McGowan has been a familiar name in this section for three-quarters of a century, and the business started in a modest way has grown steadily to its present proportions, their customers now being numbered by the hundred throughout Eastern Ohio and the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

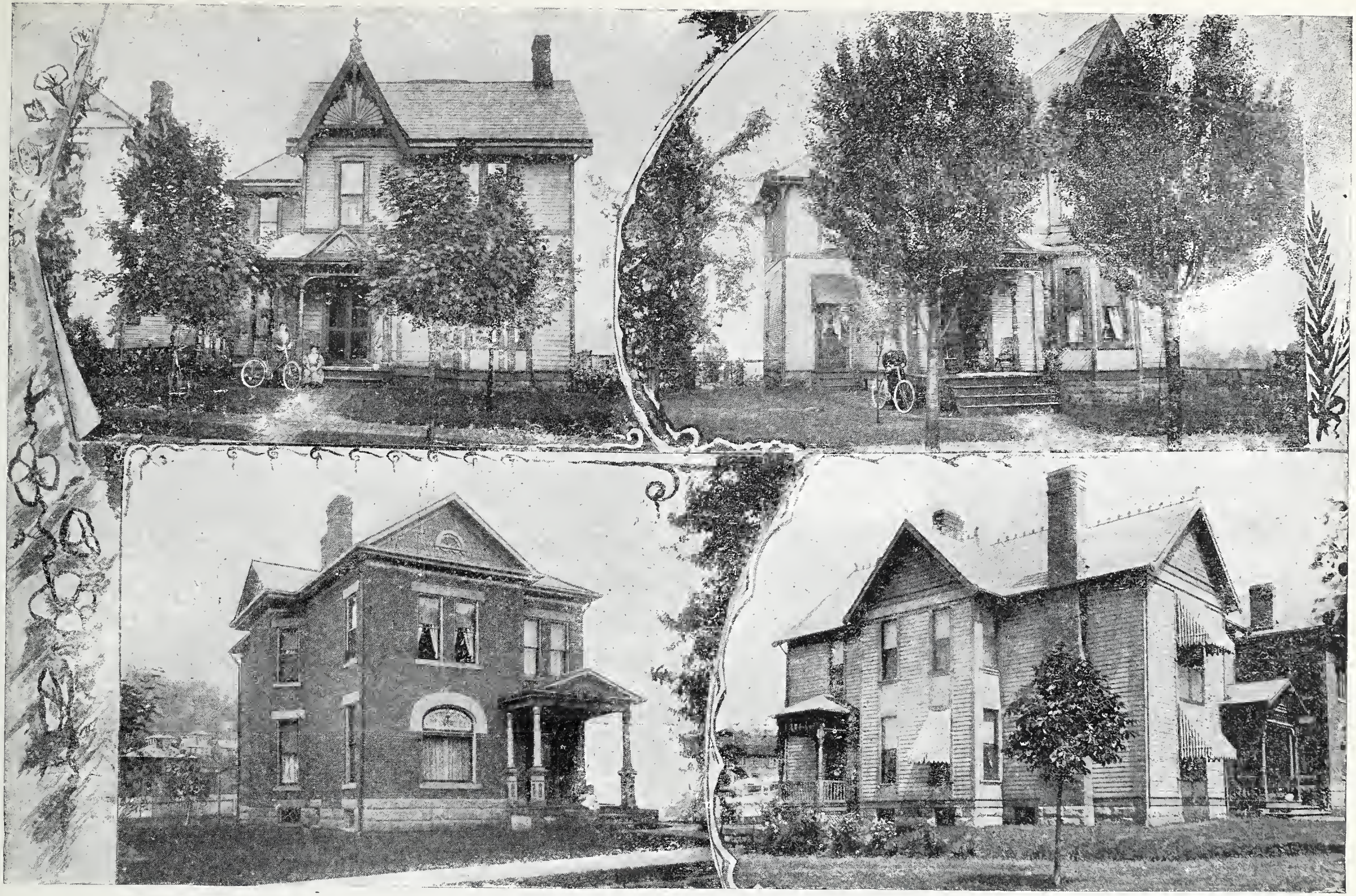
Residence of W. S. Walker. THE residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Walker and their daughter Marian at No. 814 North Fifth street, is located on what is known as "Queen Anne Square" and is a handsome home. It is a modern, up-to-date, ten room, frame structure and was erected in 1892. The interior is finished in cypress and admirably arranged, the spacious reception hall, parlors and drawing room on the lower floor, all opening into each other by a series of wide arches. The sleeping rooms and bath rooms are located on the upper floors and the laundry in the basement. The house is heated by a furnace, is lighted by gas and fitted with hot and cold water appliances, electric call bells and burglar alarms in every room. The residence is surrounded by shade trees and a driveway on the north side leads to the stables in the rear.

Residence of W. S. Walker.

System of Sewers in the City. THE ground on which the city of Steubenville is built has a considerable slope towards the river, rendering the construction of sewers and the care of them a comparatively easy matter. Rudolph Hering, now one of the most noted U. S. sanitary engineers, and who is acknowledged to be one of the best authorities in the world on the construction of sewers, was brought here in the fall of 1886 by the City Council for the purpose of drawing up a plan for a system of sewers in the city. Mr. Hering devoted a great deal of time to the work and the plans he reported to Council December 10, 1886, were adopted. Council a short time afterwards passed an ordinance establishing ten sewer districts. These districts are so arranged that the inlet of each main sewer will be placed at a point where it will collect all the water descending from some certain ravine or hillside west of the city. The outfalls of seven of the ten districts are into the Ohio river, two into Stony Hollow run and one into Wells' run.

The largest and most important of these sewers has been constructed, it being the one on Market street through the business portion of the city. It was built in 1889, and is egg-shaped, four feet, three inches in height, two feet ten inches in width, and is constructed of hard brick. The main sewer extends from the corner of Liberty and Market street to the river bank, and then south along the river front to Adams street. It cost $5.40 per lineal foot, and as the sewer is 2,646.66 feet in length, the total cost of the work was about $15,000. Latteral sewers have been built on Market Place, North Fifth street, Liberty street, Court street and North Fourth street, connecting with the Market street sewer.

Probably the next public work to be commenced in the city will be the construction of sewers in the Wells district, which embraces the southwestern part of the city.



Handsome Homes on South Fourth Street.

Charles P. Filson.
Henry Permar and W. H. Zink.

Davidson Filson.
Joseph Gwynn.

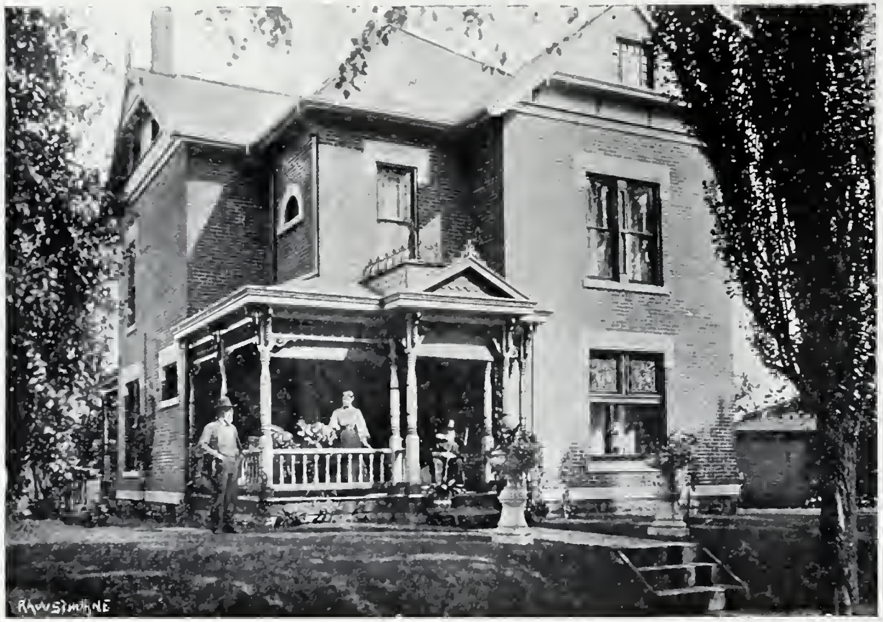
Handsome Homes on South Fourth Street. Many of the handsome homes in Steubenville are located on South Fourth street. Among these is the residence of Henry Permar and his son-in-law, W. H. Zink. The building is a two-story brick structure with eight rooms and a finished basement. It was erected in 1896, and is fitted with every up-to-date appliance for comfort.

The handsome home of Joseph Gwynn, at No. 477 South Fourth street, is a modern-equipped, two-story Queen Anne frame structure, built in 1894, and contains eight rooms, reception hall, bath rooms, etc., all finished in hard woods.

"Bendview," the residence of Davidson Filson, is situated on the high bank above the old fair grounds. It is a pretty two-story frame, from the verandas of which there is one of the most beautiful views in the city.

The residence of C. P. Filson is situated immediately north of this residence, and is a handsome Queen Anne structure.

Residence of T. B. Wright. The residence of Thomas B. Wright, at No. 326 South Fourth street, is known as one of the most picturesque in the city. It is a two-story brick house of most artistic design, built in 1891, and contains nine rooms, all handsomely finished in hard woods. The building contains all the modern appliances to insure comfort and convenience, and is surrounded by most tastefully-kept grounds.


Residence of Thomas B. Wright, South Fourth Street.

Representative Steubenville Residences. Among the representative residences of the city is "Point View," the home of James T. Fielding. It is situated on the hillside overlooking Fourth street extension. The building is a pretty eight-room frame structure, and was built by Samuel Spencer about 15 years ago, but practically rebuilt by Mr. Fielding a few years ago. It is surrounded by picturesque grounds, and from its verandas there is a magnificent view.

The residence of Thomas Barclay, on West Market street, is another of the many beautiful residences in the city. It was erected about 65 years ago by Judge Dike, but in recent years has been remodeled by Mr. Barclay. It is a two-story brick structure, and contains nine rooms.

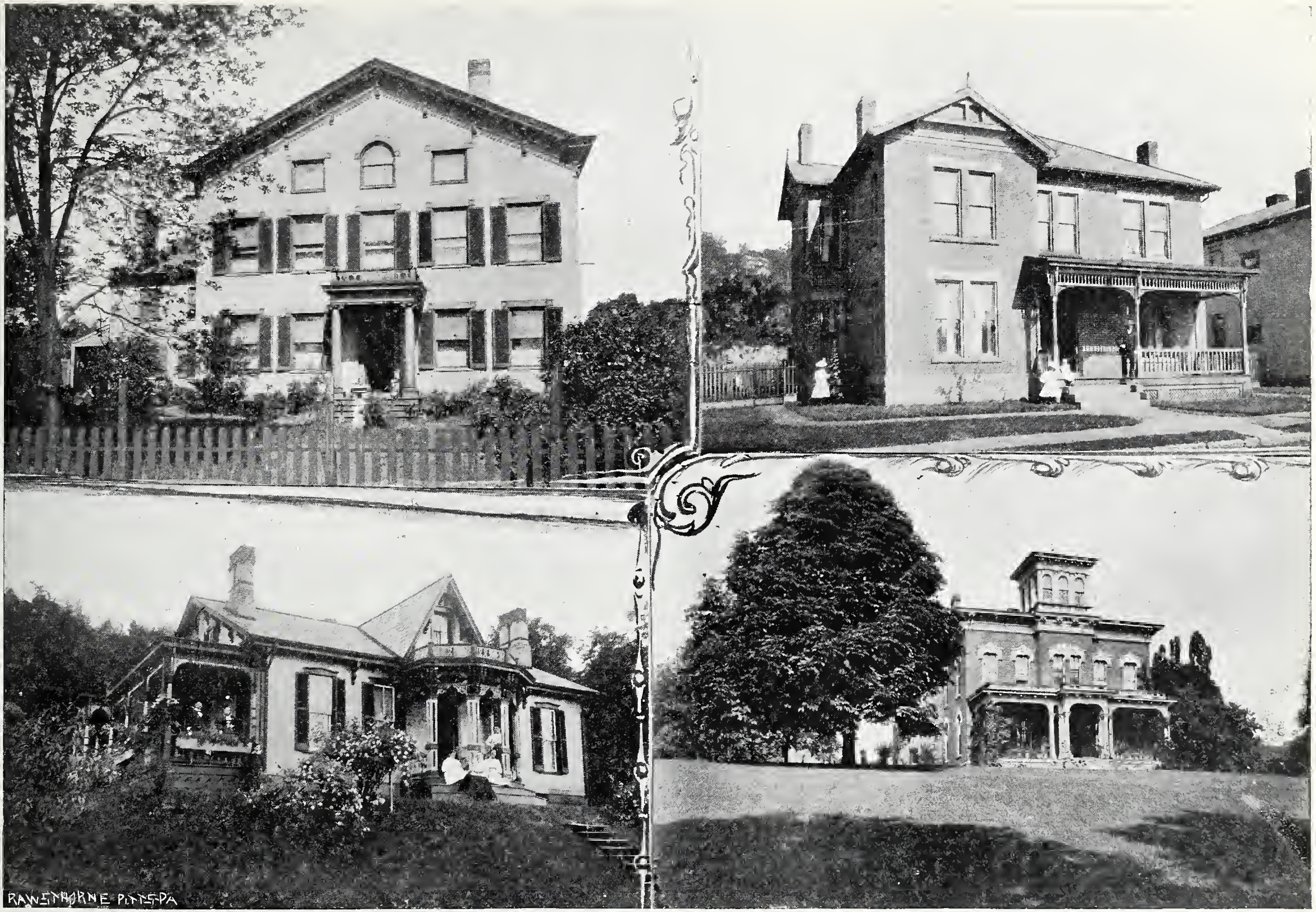
Another representative residence is that of Robert S. Hill, at No. 503 South Fourth street. It is a handsome and substantial two-story brick house, erected in 1893, and contains ten rooms.

The residence of Robert McGowan, on LaBelle avenue, was built by W. H. Mooney about 1876. It is a handsome two-story brick structure of colonial architecture, containing 10 rooms all finished in oak. It is situated on the high bank overlooking the river, and is surrounded by an extensive lawn, from which there is a most picturesque view.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Kate J. Sherrard, at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets, was erected by Justin G. Morris about 1870, but was practically rebuilt by Robert Sherrard, Jr., in 1884. It is a two-story structure containing twelve large rooms artistically finished in walnut.

Another beautiful residence is that of Mrs. Kate Dohrman, at No. 513 North Fourth street. It is a two-story brick structure of colonial architecture, and contains ten rooms all artistically finished and equipped with modern appliances.

The residence of H. H. Fickes, at 307 North Sixth street, was built by George B. Patterson in 1852, and is one of the handsome and



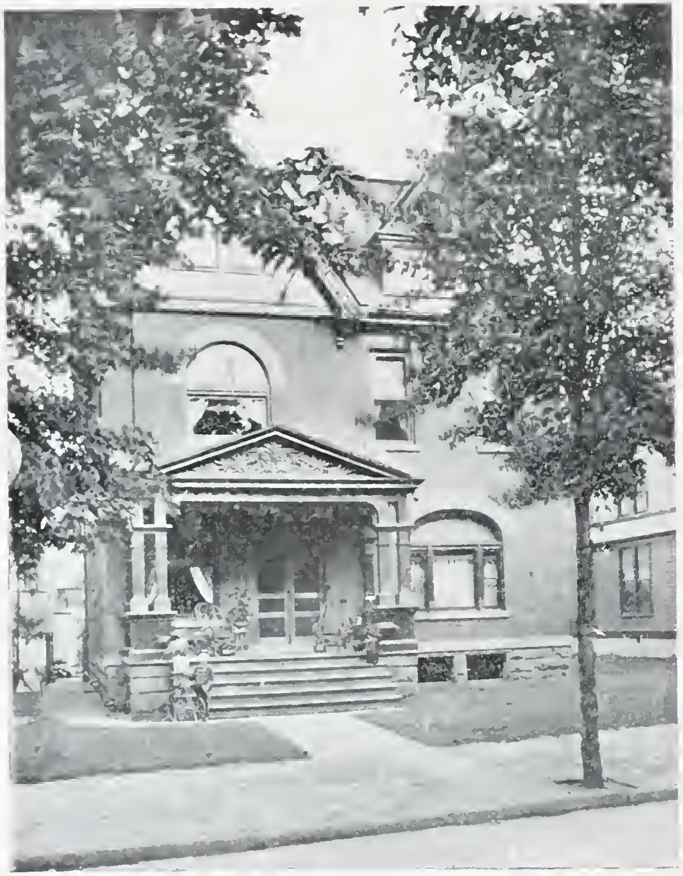
Representative Steubenville Residences.

Thomas Barclay, West Market Street.
Robert S. Hill, South Fourth Street.
James T. Fielding, "Point View," South Fourth Street Extension.
Robert McGowan, LaBelle Avenue.

substantial residences of the city. It is a two-story brick structure of eight rooms, beautifully finished and modernly equipped.

The residence of Joseph Basler, on Queen Anne Square, North Fifth street, is another strictly modern dwelling house. It was built in 1892, and contains nine rooms, double parlors, double pantry, reception hall with antique oak stairway and open grates, bath rooms, laundry, etc. The house is equipped for using natural gas, artificial gas, electric light, hot and cold water, and is fitted with electric annunciators and speaking tubes.

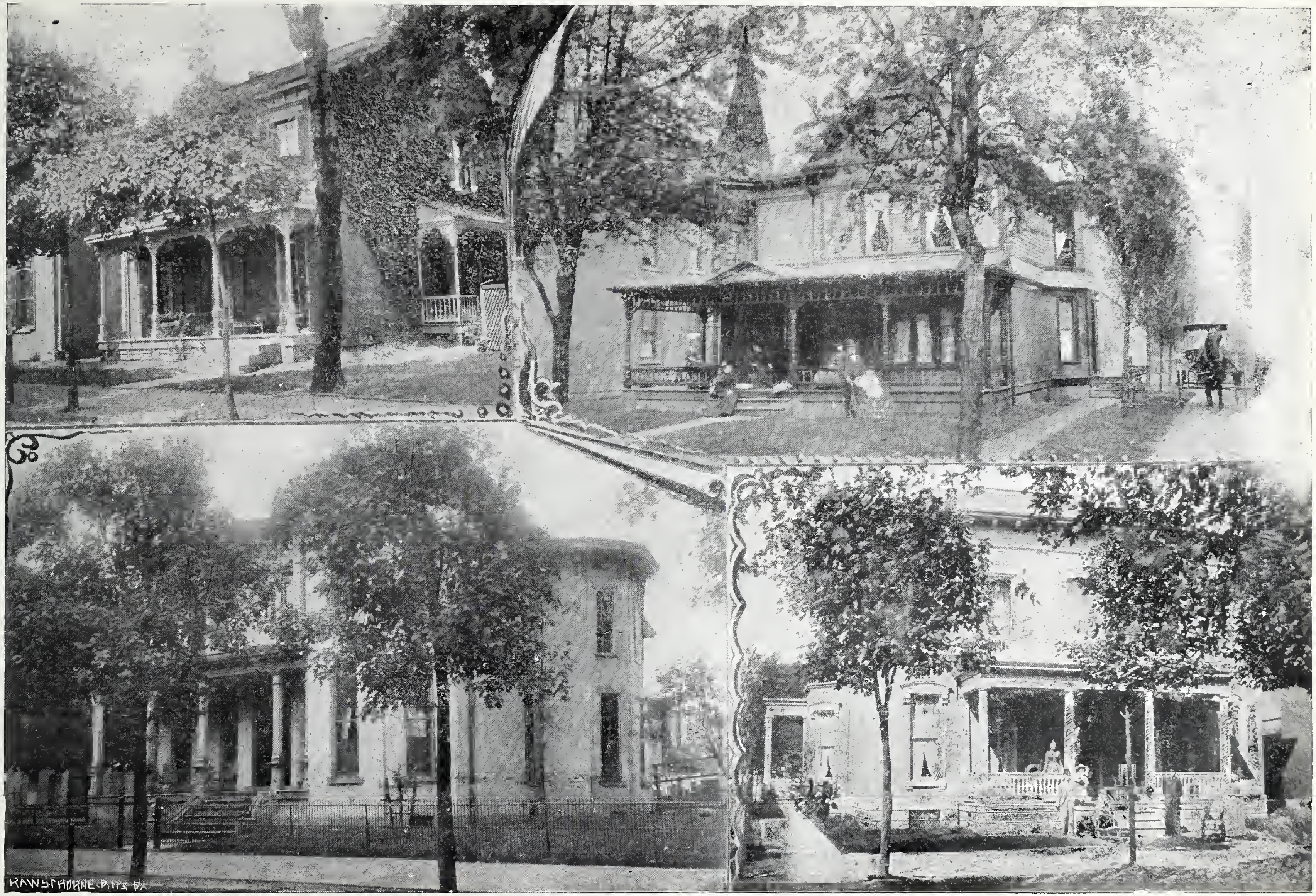
Residence of W. C. Bracken. THE residence of W. C. Bracken, at No. 818 North Fifth street, was constructed in 1893, and is one of the finest specimens of residence architecture in the city. It is a two-story brick structure with a finished attic and cemented basement under the entire building. It contains seven living rooms, reception hall, bath rooms, laundry, etc., and the entire interior is finished in hard woods and fitted with all the modern appliances.



Residence of W. C. Bracken, North Fifth Street.

Thousands of Beautiful Shade Trees. MORE than three thousand beautiful shade trees, mostly white maples, line the smoothly paved streets of Steubenville. Some of them were planted years ago, and have grown to great proportions their boughs meeting and interlocking high above the streets, forming a delightfully cool shade in the heated summer months. In 1876, Capt. John F. Oliver, who was then Mayor of the city, began planting trees along the river front in what is known as Riverside Park. Steubenville at that time was not a treeless town, yet there were many squares on which only a few trees had been planted. In 1879, Messrs. W. H. Mooney, W. H. Hunter and A. F. Matlack, citizens who were lovers of the beautiful in nature, associated themselves together and began agitating the subject of planting shade trees. Several months later M. S. Stokely became associated with them in the movement. Although engaged in other lines of business, they purchased car-load after car-load of white maples, and then induced the citizens to buy these trees from them. They planted these trees with their own hands, and in a manner which insured their healthy growth. For each tree so planted and enclosed in a wooden tree box they charged the munificent sum of seventy-five cents, and at the end of each season made up the deficiency out of their own pockets. For several years after the first of these trees were planted these gentlemen trimmed and cared for many squares of them with their own hands, spending their leisure time for two or three weeks each summer in doing the work. How well they performed their labor is attested by the magnificent rows of shade trees which now line either side of the streets, and are the glory of the city. This voluntary association gained for itself the title of "the tree commission."

Premiums for Scalps of Wild Animals. IN 1803 a premium was paid out of the county treasury for the scalp of each wolf or panther killed within the county. For those under six months old the bounty was fifty cents, for those over that age one dollar. This premium was increased on June 3d, 1807, to $1.50 and $3.00. The records at the county commissioners' office show scores of premiums to have been paid for wolves and panthers killed in this vicinity.



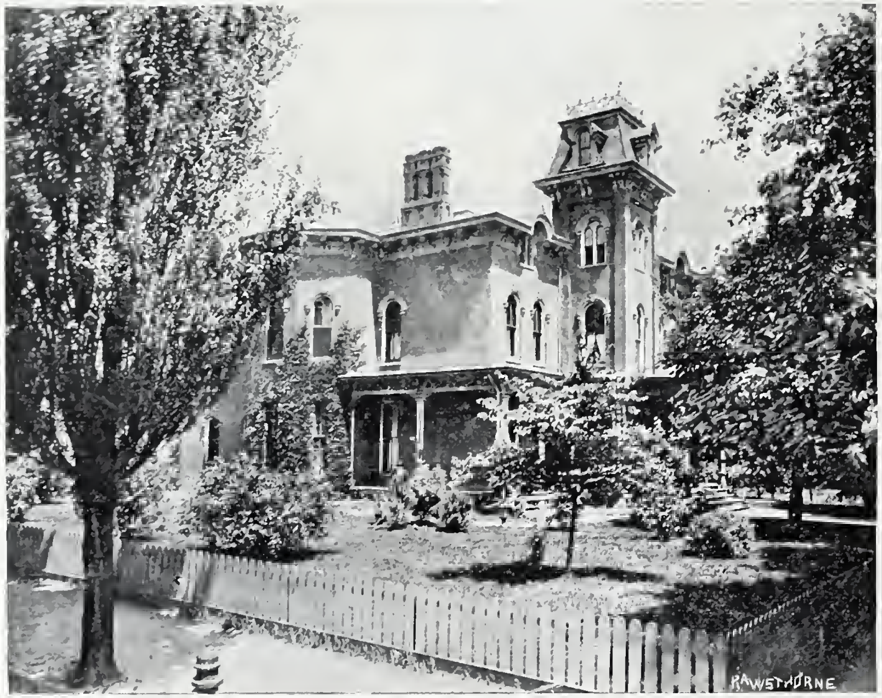
Representative Steubenville Residences.

H. H. Fickes, North Sixth Street.
Mrs. Kate J, Sherrard, Corner Fourth and Washington Streets.

Joseph Basler, North Fifth Street.
Mrs. Kate Dohrman, North Fourth Street.

Residence of W. R. E. Elliott.

THE residence of W. R. E. Elliott, at No. 323 South Fourth street (corner of Slack), is one of the handsomest and most substantial in the city. It was built in 1871, and is a two and one-half story brick structure of nine large rooms and a four-room attic, with cemented cellar under the entire house. The ceilings of the rooms on the first floor are 13 feet high, and on the second floor 11 feet. A hallway runs through the center of the house on both floors, and a spacious veranda extends around the outside. The building is located on a lot 110 by 160 feet in dimensions, and is surrounded by buckeye, maple and poplar trees, while the grounds are tastefully arranged. On the rear of the lot are commodious brick stables and outbuildings. From the front veranda there is a magnificent view of the West Virginia hills and the bend in the river to Mingo.



Residence of W. R. E. Elliott, Corner of Fourth and Slack Streets.

Beautiful North Fourth Street Residences.

THE residence of A. S. Buckingham, at No 816 North Fourth street, is one of the most beautiful in the city. It was built in 1895, of mottled brick. It is a two-story structure containing 10 rooms, an attic and cemented cellar. The interior is finished in a variety of hard woods, and the building is equipped with modern plumbing and other convenient appliances.

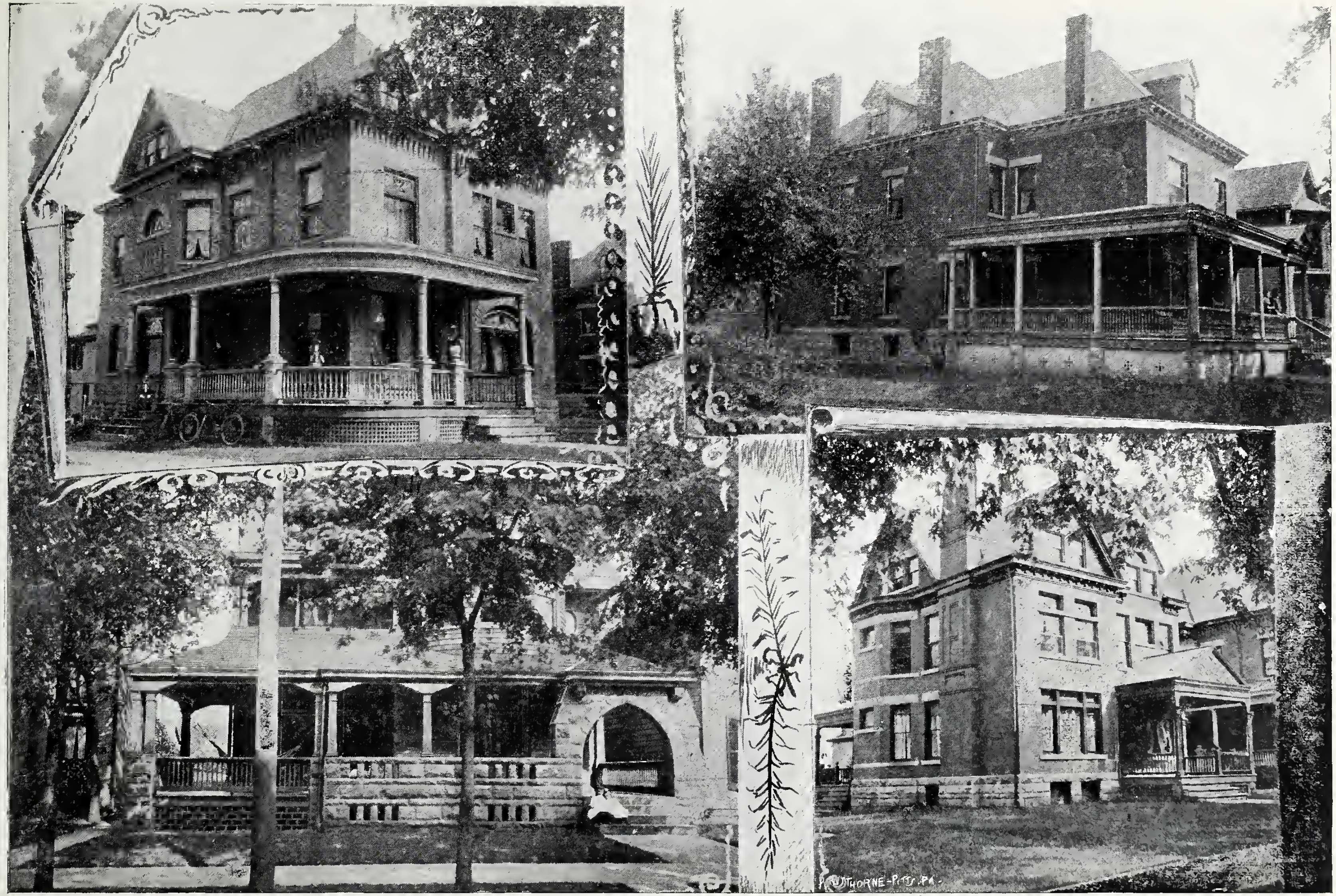
Another beautiful residence is that of H. B. Grier, at No. 812 North Fourth street, which was built in 1894. It is a two-story brick structure with stone foundations, and contains nine large rooms finished in white oak. The building is heated both by a gas furnace and open grates, and is fitted throughout with hot and cold water pipes, and all other modern improvements.

The residence of W. M. Beall, at No. 816 North Fourth street, which was built in 1895, is also numbered among the beautiful homes of the city. It is constructed of red brick, contains eleven rooms and reception hall all handsomely finished in hard woods and equipped with the latest appliances. From this residence there is a magnificent view of the river and hills across the valley.

The handsome residence of Charles H. Steele, at No. 524 North Fourth street, was built in 1893. It is constructed of native sandstone, and contains a reception hall, nine rooms, bath room, laundry and finished attic. The interior is most artistically finished in hard woods, and the whole building equipped with all the modern improvements.

The Homes of the Pioneers.

THE pioneers of Jefferson county were sturdy men and women who possessed the qualities of character necessary to the hardships of frontier life. Their homes were built of rough-hewn logs with no windows, and the crevices closed with crude mortar. The furniture of these cabins was of the same primitive kind. Pegs were driven into the wall on which their clothing was hung. Logs served for benches and three-legged stools for chairs. Their cooking was done in the big open fire place. The clothing in those days consisted of a linsey petticoat and bed gown for the women, and the men dressed after the fashion of the Indians. Their principal articles of food were corn cake, Johnnie cake, pone, potatoes and corn, while the forests furnished plenty of game.


HAWTHORNE-PITTS.PA.

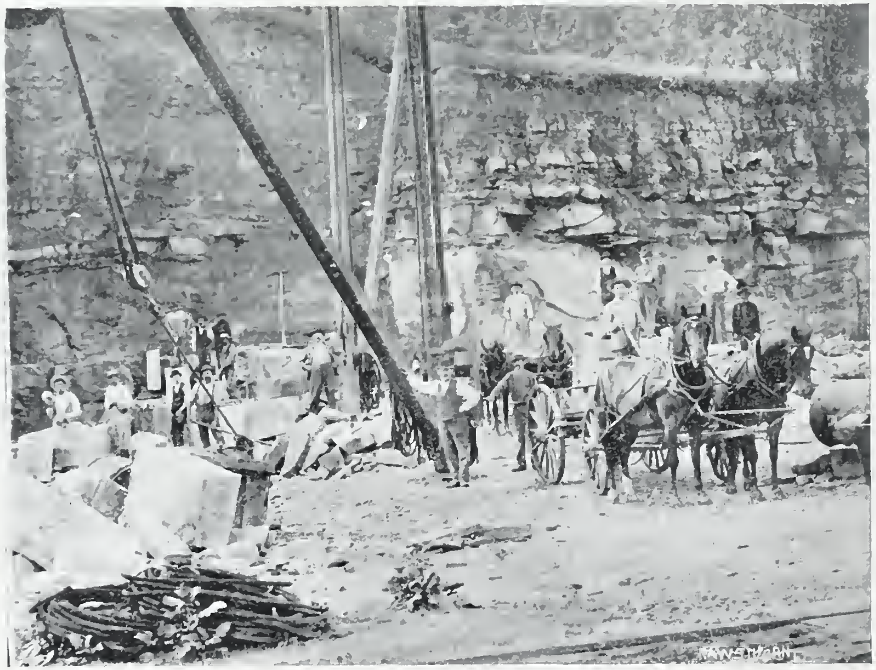
Beautiful North Fourth Street Residences.

A. S. Buckingham.
Chas. H. Steele.

H. B. Grier.
W. M. Beall.

Floto Bros., Contractors and Builders.

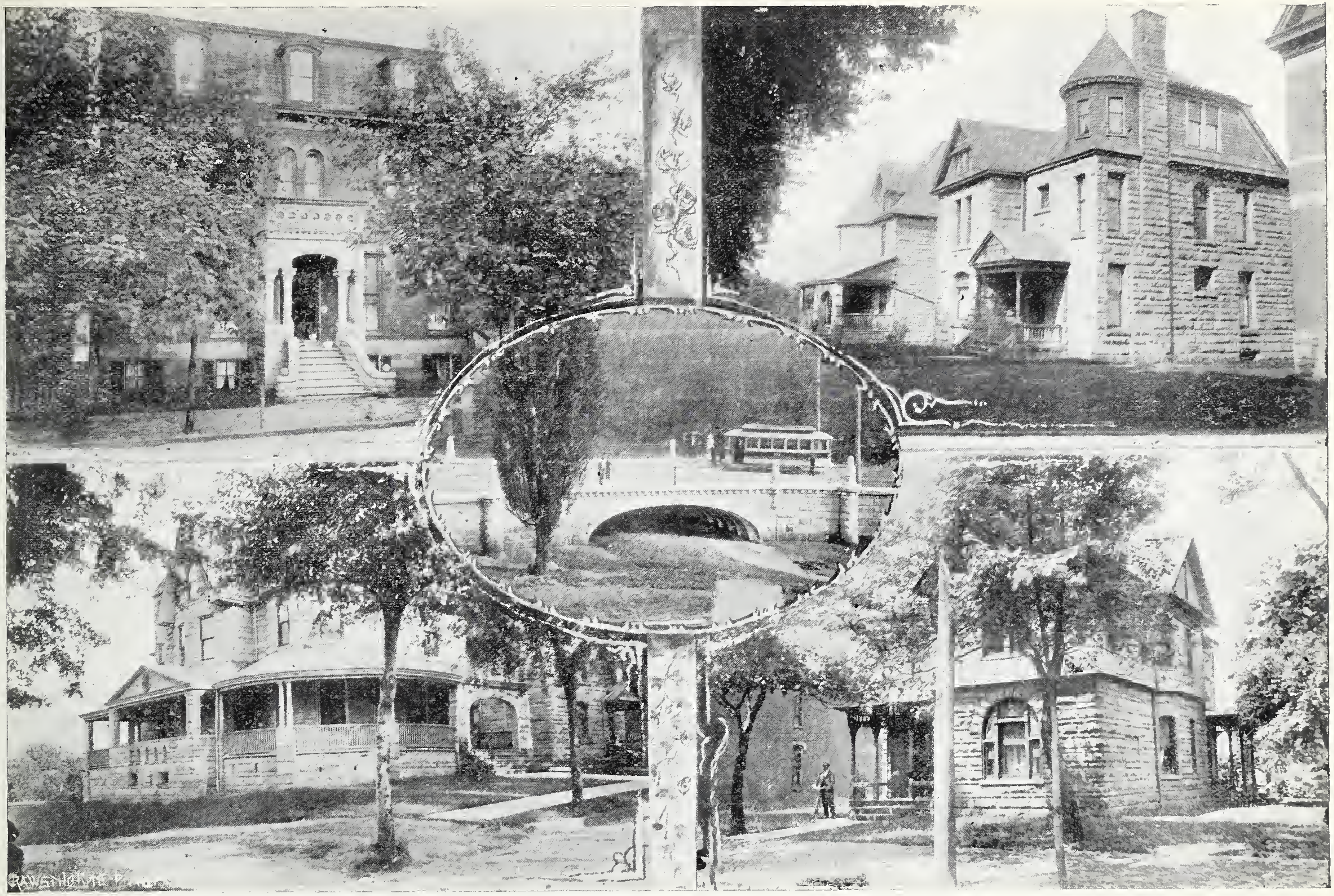
This enterprising firm has constructed nearly all the handsome stone buildings in the city, as well as many buildings in other towns along the valley. The firm is composed of Fred and Henry Floto, who have been residents of this city since 1865. Bernard Swartz and C. Fishinger, who came to Steubenville in 1857, formed a partnership with Messrs. Fred and Henry Floto on January 29th, 1874, under the name of Swartz, Floto & Co., and engaged in contracting for fine stone work. On March 11, 1887, Mr. Fishinger died and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Swartz retiring from business and the two brothers, Fred and Henry Floto, became the successors of Swartz, Floto & Co. Their business has grown steadily since the beginning and they are now the most extensive contractors for stone work in this vicinity. They operate two large stone quarries in the city limits and several small ones in the county. At one of their large quarries on Wells' run they obtain blue grey sand stone, and at the other in "Stony Hollow" they quarry buff sand stone. Among the many fine buildings constructed by this firm are the following: First Presbyterian Church, Beaver, Pa.; First Presbyterian Church, New Cumberland, W. Va.; Hamline M. E. Church, city; Steubenville Water Works Pumping Station, Alikanna; St. Paul's Parish House, city; St. Peter's Deanery, city; Pracht Mausoleum, Mt. Wood Cemetery, Wheeling, W. Va.; Sherrard Mausoleum, Union Cemetery, Sinclair Bank Building, Charles Steele's Residence, George N Henry's Residence and J. M. Trainer's Residence, city; New Cumberland White Ware Potteries, foundations and stone work; Wills Creek Bridge, city; Fourth Street Extension Bridge, city; the bridges in Union Cemetery and in Beatty Park, also the Union Cemetery Tool House and Office, etc. Illustrations of many of these buildings will be found on the opposite page and elsewhere in this Souvenir. It is also a notable fact that this firm laid the first square of brick street paving in the city, which was on Third Street from Market to Adams Street, in 1884, and which is in use to-day and still in excellent condition.



Floto Bro's. "Stony Hollow" Quarry.

First Block House in Jefferson County.

John Carpenter, one of Washington's servants in 1753 when he made his trip to the French forts, was one of the Virginia riflemen in Braddock's war and was made a captain of a garrison by Washington. One day while pursuing a band of marauding redskins he and his men came upon the Indians leaving a burning building, loaded down with plunder. Carpenter rushed into the burning building and found a young woman lying on a bed, her face covered with blood flowing from tomahawk wounds. Her husband had been killed. She recovered and became the wife of her deliverer. The couple afterwards engaged in trading along the river and about 1780 settled on the bottom land near where Warrenton now is. The following summer he and his neighbors erected the first block house in Jefferson County, which was known as Carpenter's fort and was a favorite resort for the Wetzels, Girtys, Sam Brady and the other pioneer heroes of this vicinity. Settlers in this region were wont to fly to this primitive log house, or fort, whenever Indian outbreaks occurred, and several bloody attacks were made upon it by the savages. The exact location of the fort is not known, but it was probably near the mouth of Short Creek.



A Few Stone Residences Built by Floto Bros.

Residence of Fred Floto.

South Fourth Street Extension Bridge.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Brief Historical Sketches of the Solid Banks and Prosperous Building and Loan Associations of the City of Steubenville.

The first bank in this city was known as "The Bank of Steubenville," and was established in 1809 by Bezaleel Wells, President, and W. R. Dickinson, Cashier, with Alexander McDowell as teller and Benjamin Guning, janitor. In 1821 it failed. Several years later an attempt was made to revive it by Samuel Stokely, James Taif, A. Doyle, A. H. Dohrman, James Dougherty and M. M. Laughlin, with the former as President and O. Ballard as Cashier, but it closed again in about three years.

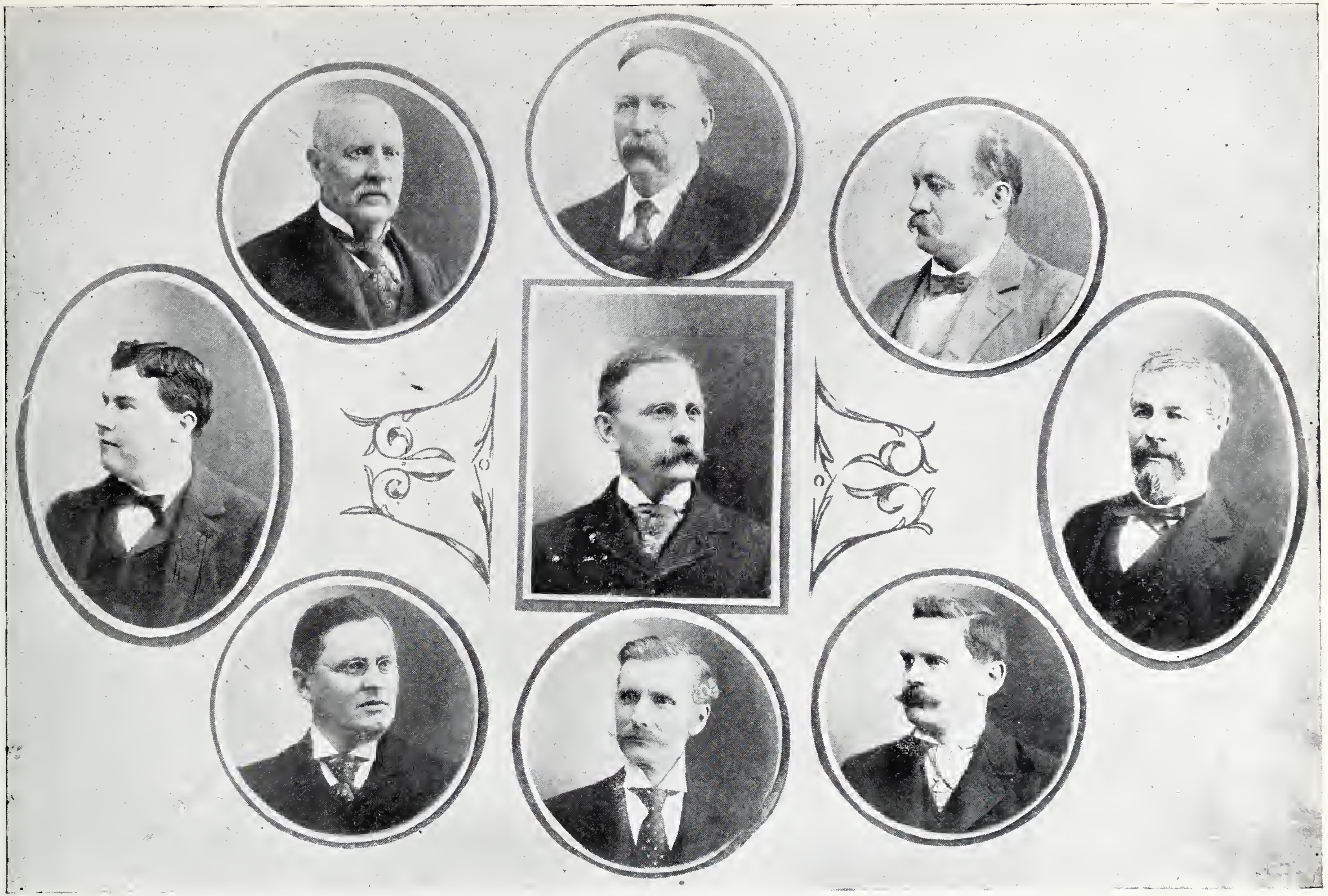
Fourth Street, North of Ross Street.

Steubenville Building and Loan Association Company.

Building Associations had not flourished in Jefferson county for ten years prior to March 28, 1888, when The Steubenville Building and Loan Association Company was organized. James R. Watt and W. McD. Miller had been planning such an organization, and on that day James R. Watt, Hugh T. Clark, John E. McClinton, John M. Barclay and David Simpson met at Mr. Miller's office and executed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $200 each. The plans of this organization were so attractive that the capital stock was increased in less than a month (on April 26th, 1888) to $400,000, and again on April 5th, 1890, to $800,000, and on April 19th, 1893, to its present capital of $2,000,000. The paid in capital of the company now exceeds in amount that of any financial corporation in the county. Of the present Board of Directors David Simpson has been a director since the organization of the company; Wilson McKee, William Helms and David W. Beall since July, 1888; Dr. F. S. Maxwell and Wm. C. Loyd since July, 1890, and Hon. W. McD. Miller since July, 1895. David Simpson, Wilson McKee, Francis Spearman, deceased, and David W. Beall, in the order

RAWSTHORNE-PITTS.PA

South Fourth Street.



OFFICERS OF THE STEUBENVILLE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

John H. McKee. Secretary.

Wm. Helms. Director.
Hon. W. McD. Miller. Director.

David Simpson, Director
David W. Beall, President.
Thomas A. Hammond, Treasurer.

Wm. C. Loyd. Director.
Dr. F. S. Maxwell. Director.

Wilson McKee, Director.

named, have been the Presidents of the association; William A. Elliott, deceased, and Thomas A. Hammond the Treasurers, and Hugh Clark, W. McD. Miller and John H. McKee the secretaries. The successful operations of this association are best attested by the beautiful homes built by its members throughout the city. It has never made a foreclosure nor met with a loss. A new series of stock is issued every six months. The 19th series is now open. The weekly payments are 25 cents, each share. Holders of paid-up certificates have received in cash annually over six per centum.

The Steubenville National Bank.

The oldest bank in Steubenville to-day, and it is believed the oldest in Ohio, is The Steubenville National Bank. It was established as a private institution in 1815, under the name of "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," and was chartered by a special act of the Legislature in 1817, for a term of twenty years. In 1845 a new charter was procured under the title of "The Jefferson Branch of the State Bank of Ohio." In 1865 the title was again changed to "The Jefferson National Bank," and in 1885 the non-resident stockholders were dropped, and the name changed to "The Steubenville National Bank." It has always been successful, and its large business of to-day is a compliment not only to its present management, but also to its past history. Its Presidents have been John C. Wright, Nathaniel Dike, Dr. John Andrews, William Kilgore, 1852-1876, James Gallagher, 1876-1884, R. L. Brownlee, 1884 to the present time. One remarkable fact regarding the institution is that it has had but four cashiers. The first, Thomas Scott, served until 1818; the second, David Moodey, 33 years; the third, William Spencer, 23 years, and the present cashier, Charles Gallagher, took charge April 1st, 1874. The other officers at present are: David McGowan, Vice President, W. O. Johnson, bookkeeper, and W. R. Chapman, assistant, and the following directors: Thomas Barclay, R. L. Brownlee, W. F. Davidson, J. J. Gill, J. H. Hawkins, Thomas Johnson, Jones Munker, David McGowan and C. H. Steele

The Union Deposit Bank Building.

The Union Deposit Bank.

The Union Deposit Bank is one of the oldest banking institutions in the city. It had its inception in the Union Savings Institute, organized in 1854, of which H. G. Garrett was Treasurer. This was long and favorably known as Garrett's Bank, and after nineteen years of successful business was merged into the Union Deposit Bank in 1873, under which name the bank has since continued to do business. Mr. Garrett was also cashier of this institution until his retirement in 1887.

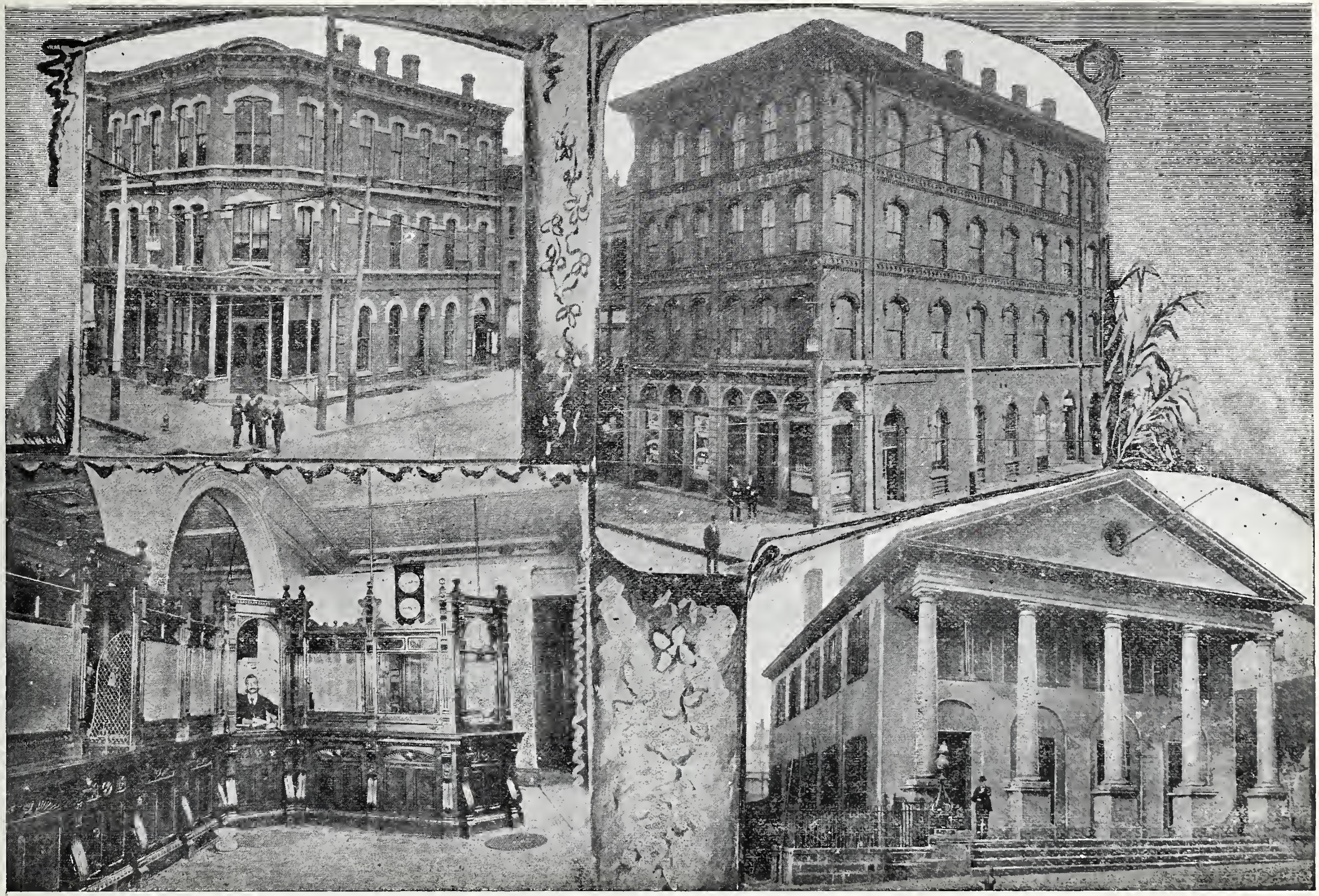
Under the present management the bank has done a steadily increasing business, having a large line of savings deposits upon which it pays interest. in addition to doing an extensive general banking business.

The present officers are: Wm. R. E. Elliott, President; D. J. Sinclair, Cashier; H. G. Dohrman, Teller; John P. Edgar, Bookkeeper; H. C. Cook, Assistant Bookkeeper; J. W. Matthews, Messenger.

The directors are: W. R. E. Elliott, D. J. Sinclair, J. M. Cook, W. B. Donaldson, Wesley Permar and H. G. Dohrman.

Commercial National Bank.

The "Mechanics' Fund Association," incorporated in 1832, and conducted by John Leetch, Treasurer, and Thomas Johnson, President, was in 1862, bought out by R. Sherrard and T. L. Jewett, known as Sherrard & Co. In '65 it became the First National Bank, which was sold in '68 to R. Sherrard, Jr., W. H. Mooney and James Gregg, known as Sherrard, Mooney & Co. The name was changed to the Commercial Bank. In '95 Mr. Mooney retired. Mr. Sherrard died and

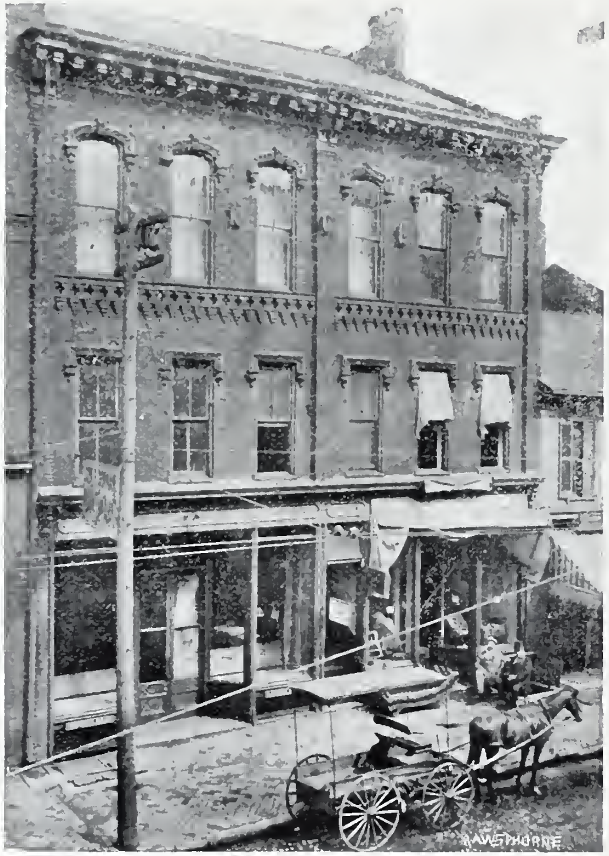


Commercial National Bank Building.
Interior of Commercial Bank.

National Exchange Bank.
Steubenville National Bank.

this bank was succeeded by the Commercial National Bank, organized by James Gregg. It opened its doors for business on May 21, 1896. Since that time it has conducted most successfully a general banking business. The present officers are: Geo. A. Maxwell, President; J. W. Forney, Vice President; James Gregg, Cashier; B. R. Dawson, Teller; A. S. Buckingham, Bookkeeper, and Robert Gregg, Assistant Bookkeeper. The directors are: George A. Maxwell, J. W. Forney, A. W. McDonald, John A. Mansfield, James Stone, Gilbert G. Gaston and James Gregg.

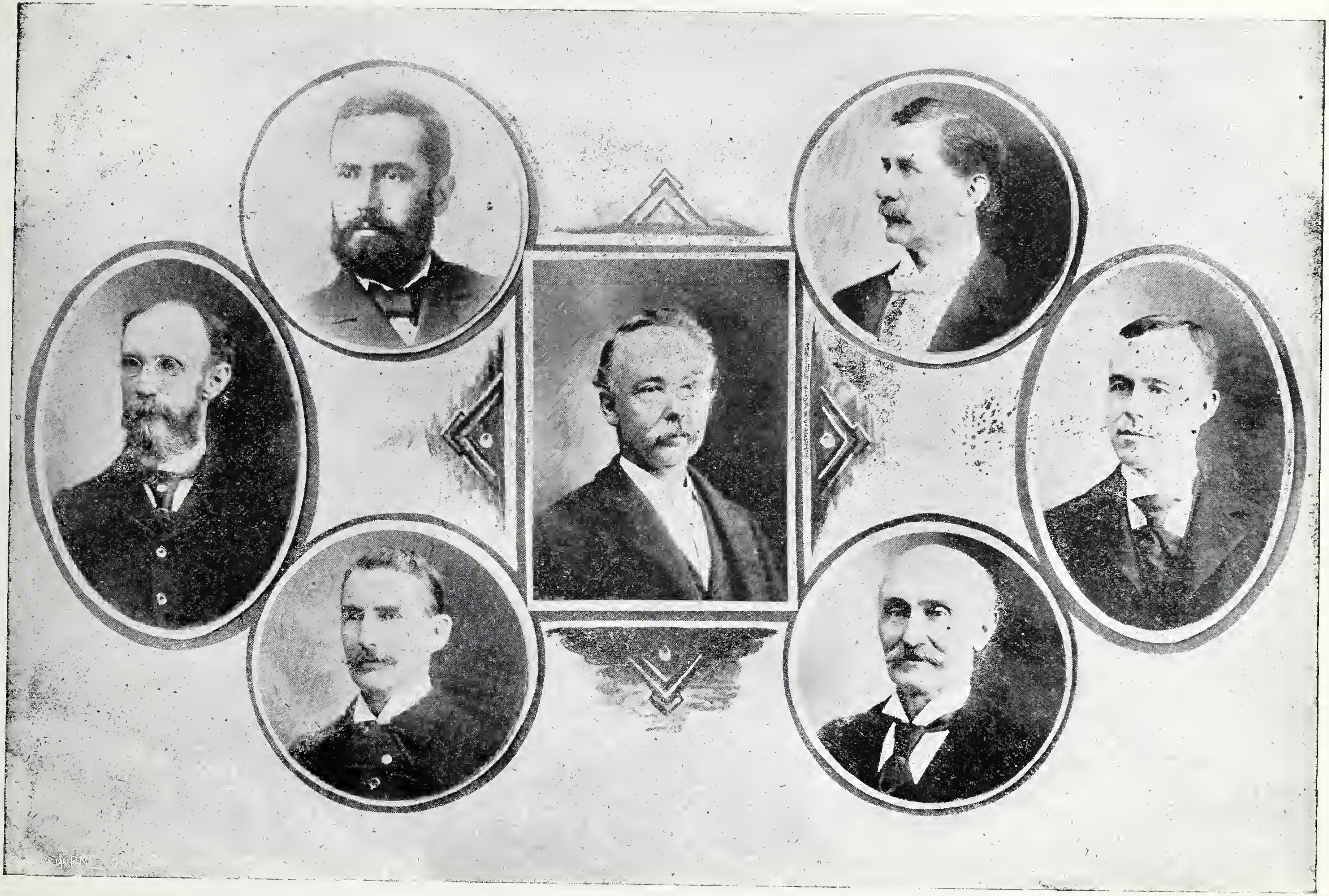
The National Exchange Bank. This bank was started in 1873 by J. J. Gill and others as a private enterprise known as the Exchange Bank, but in '74 was chartered as "The National Exchange Bank," with an authorized capital of $200,000, paid up capital $100,000. Since its organization the business of this bank has steadily increased. It is known as one of the solid financial institutions of the county. The present officers are: W. H. McClinton, President; W. E. Tonner, Vice President; T. A. Hammond, Cashier; H. T. Clark, Teller; Robert Patterson, General Bookkeeper; Alex. Dunbar, Individual Bookkeeper. The directors are; W. H. McClinton, David McCullough, C. J. McConnell, Wilson McKee, W. E. Tonner, Winfield Scott and D. M. Welday.



The Miners' and Mechanics' Bank.

Miners' and Mechanics' Bank of Savings. This institution was organized in 1872, and has paid out in dividends over a quarter million dollars. In June of the present year it declared its fiftieth dividend, never having missed one during its existence. Its investments are in first mortgages on real estate, United States, county and municipal bonds. The deposits June 1, 1897, were over half a million dollars, with a surplus and individual earnings of over $35,000. There are over 1,700 depositors, showing an average for each of less than $300. There are no preferred stockholders, each depositor being in fact a stockholder with the privilege of withdrawing all or any portion of their deposit on 30 or 60 days' notice. The profits are divided semi-annually to depositors, a sufficient reserve being held to provide against all contingencies. The present officers are: J. H. Hawkins, Pres.; J. E. Sheal, V. P.; J. W. Cookson, Sec-Treas.; J. A. Kithcart, Solicitor; John Potter, Bookkeeper. Directors, A. M. Helms, J. A. Kithcart, David McGowan, J. W. Cookson, M. Alexander, John Bentz, J. H. Hawkins, Thomas Barclay, J. E. Sheal, H. S. Coble, Winfield Scott.

The Jefferson Building and Savings Company. The Jefferson Building and Savings Co., although the youngest financial institution of Steubenville, has enjoyed a phenomenally rapid growth. It is conducted under Ohio State inspection, and was incorporated on Dec. 24, 1896, with an original capital of $250,000. In about three months this capital stock was increased to $1,000,000, with shares of $100 each. Over one-half of the capital stock is now taken. On July 6, '97, the first dividend of 8 per cent. was declared. The company operates throughout the State. Its present officers are: G. A. Maxwell, Pres.; John McClave, V. P.; A. C. Blackburn, Sec.; Dr. J. A. McCullough, Treas.; J. C. Bigger, Attorney; W. F. Felton, Supt. of Agencies. Board of directors: C. H. Steele, C. J. McConnell, G. A. Maxwell, J. W. Forney, Dr. J. A. McCullough, John McClave, A. C. Blackburn. By mistake the picture of Chas. J. McConnell was omitted from the group of officers, but appears on another page of the Souvenir.



OFFICERS OF THE JEFFERSON BUILDING AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Chas. H. Steele. Director

Dr. J. A. McCullough, Treas.
A. C. Blackburn, Secretary.

G. A. Maxwell. President.
Chas. J. McConnell, Director.

J. W. Forney Director.
John McClave V Pres.

J. C. Bigger. Attorney.

Hon. Robert Sherrard. Jr.

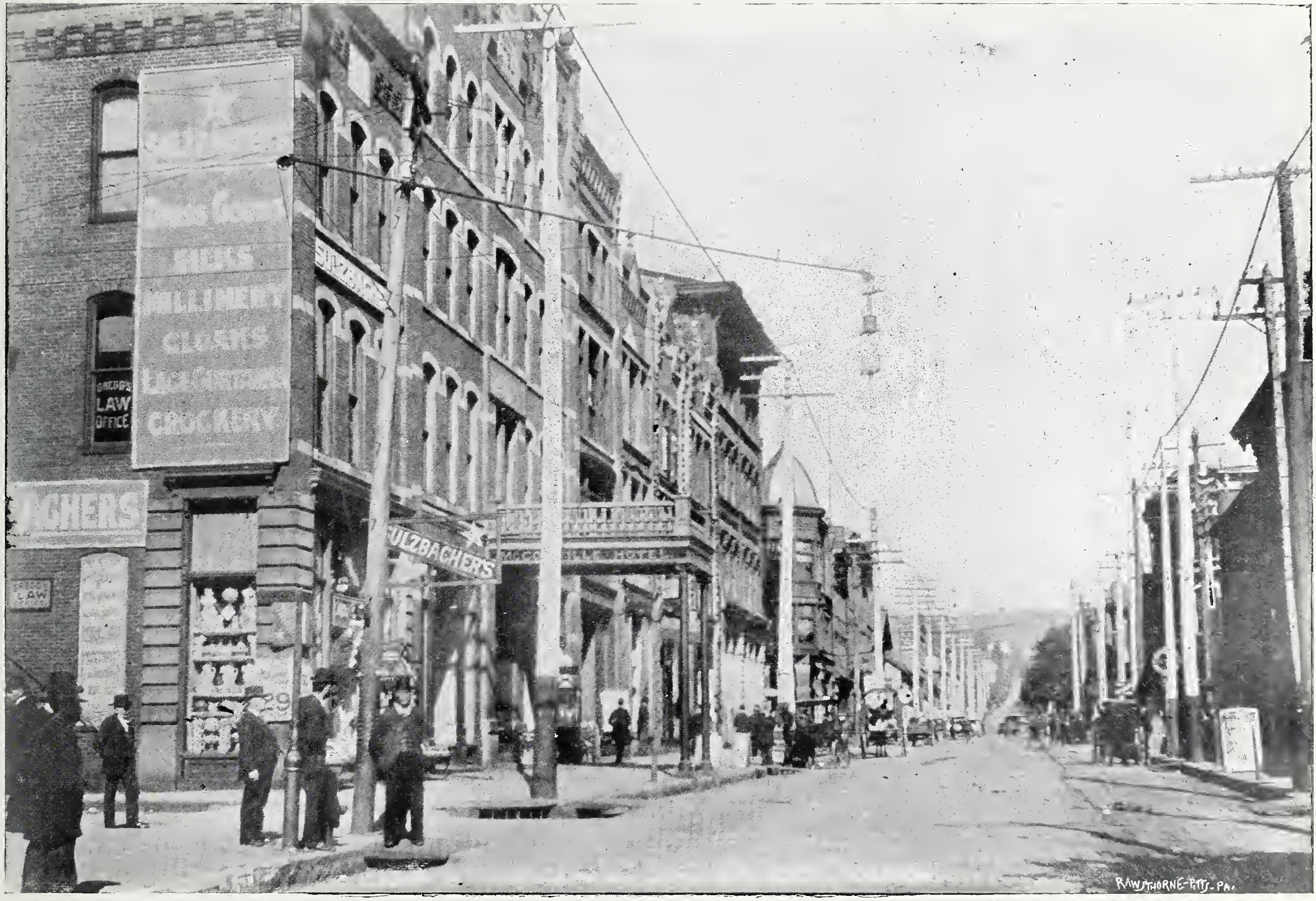
Hon. Robert Sherrard, Jr., one of the most prominent financiers connected with the history of Steubenville, was a son of Robert A. and Mary Kitheart Sherrard, and was born on June 9, 1823, near the mouth of Rush Run. In 1833 his parents moved to a farm on Coal Hill, and from 1840 to '45 he attended Grove Academy and taught school at intervals. He studied law with Mason & Moodey, and was admitted to the bar Oct. 4, 1848. From 1850 to 1863 he practiced law in partnership with Judge J. H. Miller. In '63 he and T. L. Jewett bought out the Mechanics Savings Bank, which was changed in '65 to the First National, and succeeded by Sherrard, Mooney & Co. During his busy life there was no public enterprise organized in Steubenville in which he was not usually the moving spirit. He was a large stockholder in the P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., and was its financial agent in New York City. While there he organized the New York Transfer Co., and was elected President of The American National Bank. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and was elected State Senator in '61, but declined re-election. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the State Asylum for the Insane at Massillon, O., and a trustee of the College endowment fund of the Presbyterian Church. For 17 years he was a member of the Board of Education of Steubenville. He died Nov. 8, 1895, from the results of a cold he contracted while driving in this city with William McKinley, now President of the United States.

Hon. Robert Sherrard. Jr.

William H. Mooney.

No historical sketch of the financial institutions of Steubenville would be complete without a biography of W. H. Mooney, the banker, who for more than thirty years was one of the most prominent figures in local financial circles. Wm. H. Mooney was a son of Johnston and Elizabeth (Murphy) Mooney, and was born on February 24, 1838, near the mouth of Yellow Creek, in this county. When about ten years old his parents removed to Steubenville, when he entered the public schools. A few years later he became a clerk in the old Mechanics' Savings Bank. About 1862 Mr. Mooney and J. H. Drennen engaged in the wholesale grocery business, succeeding the firm of Halloway & Co. In 1865 he was one of the active organizers of the First National Bank, and in 1868 was one of the founders of the private bank of Sherrard, Mooney & Co., which became one of the strongest banks in the Ohio Valley. Because of ill health Mr. Mooney retired from active business in 1895. He was trusted, respected and honored by all citizens, and was in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him. His kindly disposition and genial manners had much to do with the popularity of the bank. Mr. Mooney used his means to aid every enterprise for the betterment of the city or the people, and no man ever did more than he towards beautifying the city. Mr. Mooney was an extensive traveler both in this country and Europe. In politics he was a Republican, and represented his ward in Council several terms. He died April 23, 1897, in New York City.

W. H. Mooney.


SILKS
MILLINERY
CLOAKS
CROCKERY
LAW
OFFICE
GHERS
LAW
SULZBACHER'S
HOTEL
RAWSTHORNE-PITTS-PA.

Market Street. Looking West from Court House.

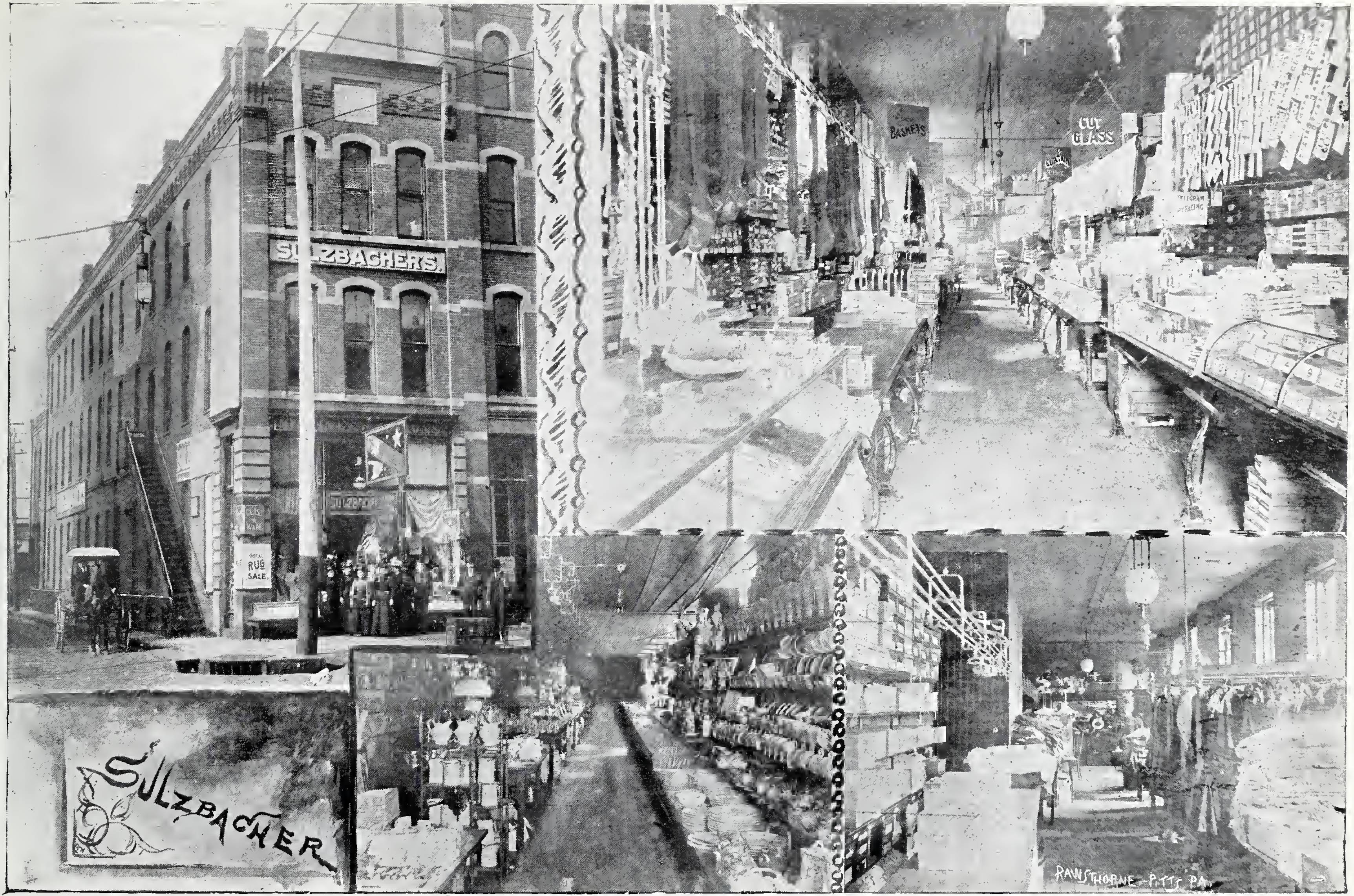
Sulzbacher's Department Store.

SULZBACHER is a name prominent in the business circles of Steubenville, and known to almost every resident of Jefferson county. In April, 1888, I. Sulzbacher located in Steubenville and opened a notion store in a first floor room of the McConville Hotel block on the south side of Market street, three doors west of Court street. That was only nine years ago and he then employed six clerks. To-day his business occupies three floors and a basement of another building. He employs thirty and at times forty clerks, and his business is increasing at such a rapid rate that he is crowded for room. The success of this establishment was due chiefly to honest dealing and close attention to the business, which grew steadily from the day the doors were first opened to the public. In 1894 it became necessary to find larger quarters and the three story Cochran building opposite the city hall and postoffice was leased. After fitting up the building with cash railways and other modern labor saving devices, Mr. Sulzbacher moved his store into it in April of that year and now occupies the basement and all three floors. The house-furnishing goods department is located in the basement of the building and is stocked with every conceivable article in that line. The first floor is occupied by the dry goods and notion departments, in which every "up-to-date" novelty can be found. The millinery, cloak and ladies' ready-made wear departments, on the second floor, like every other department in the large store are exceptionally well stocked with the latest and best goods. The large millinery work room is located on the third floor, which is also used for reserve stock. Every foot of space is occupied and a portion of a building across the street has been leased and is now used as a warehouse, in which reserve stock is also stored. Each department in the store is under capable management of an experienced manager, while the energies of the proprietor are devoted to the consideration of all the minute details that go to make it the successful business house it is. This house also controls the sales of Butterick's dress patterns in Jefferson county, and carries perhaps a larger stock of them than is carried by any store of the same size in the country. In addition to the departments named, a prominent and popular feature of the establishment is the mail order department, established a few years ago. The business in this department has grown very rapidly and orders are now received by mail from nearly every town within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Steubenville. The great success of this department is due largely to the fact that mail orders receive the most careful attention, and customers have learned that they can buy as good goods, for as little money, by writing to Sulzbacher's, as though they had gone in person to the store.

A Group of Sulzbacher's Employees.

A Legend of the Ferry Rock.

ONE of the interesting anecdotes of pioneer days in Steubenville which has been handed down from generation to generation. is in effect as follows: One beautiful summer's evening, about the year 1800, Richard Wells, popularly known as "Grey Beard" Wells, John Ward and wife, and Bezaleel Wells and wife, were strolling on what was at that time known as the levee, now Water street. Looking across the river, they saw an Indian brave perched on the large stone near the Market street ferry, "tooting" and making offensive gestures. Mr. Wells, enraged at the Indian's persistent insults, raised his trusty rifle, fired, and the savage plunged into the river, dead.


SULZBACHERS.
RUG SALE.
BASKETS
CUT GLASS
SULZBACHER
RAWSTHORNE - PITTS PA.

Sulzbacher's Department Store.

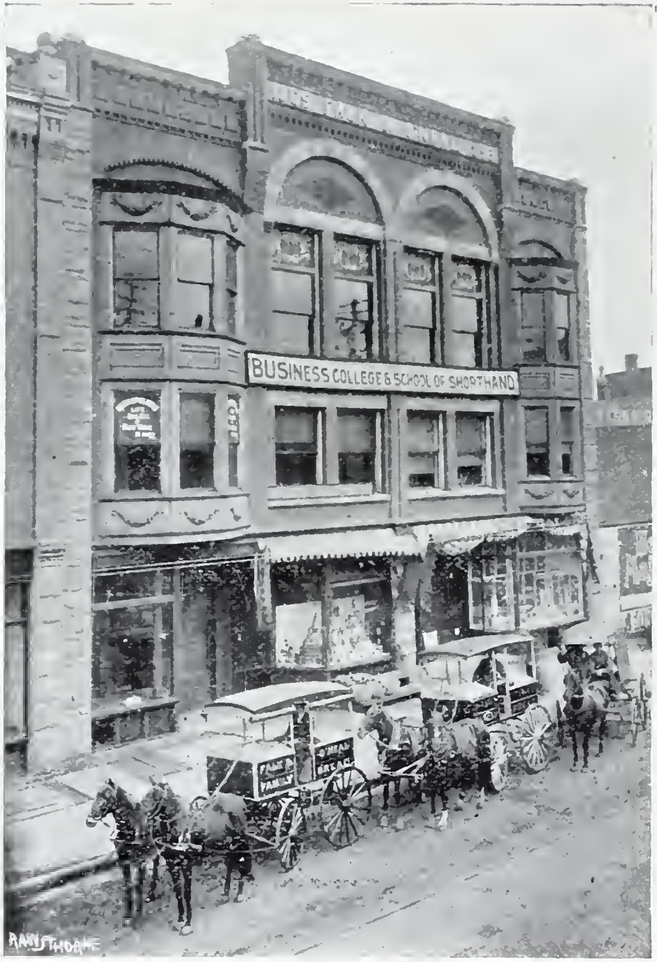
House-Furnishing Goods Department, Basement.

Main Floor.

Cloak and Millinery Departments, Second Floor.

Falk & O'Neal's Building and Business.

August Falk came to Steubenville in 1865 and bought out the bakery of J. P. Draper on South Fourth street, purchasing from him at the same time a part of the site of the present handsome Falk building. He was an industrious man, possessed of untiring energy and he built up a most lucrative business. In 1875 he purchased the Fisher property, adjoining what he then owned, and later erected a handsome three story business block. In 1880 he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Edward O'Neal, under the firm name of Falk & O'Neal. This partnership was afterwards dissolved, but Mr. Falk continued to conduct the business under this firm name until his death, which occurred Dec. 31st, 1891. His daughter, Mrs. Lena C. O'Neal then took charge of the business and has conducted it from that time to the present under the same firm name of Falk & O'Neal. The new building was totally destroyed in the disastrous South Fourth street fire, which occurred August 14th, 1893. Mrs. O'Neal immediately afterwards began the erection of the present magnificent structure, which, when completed and fitted up, cost about $40,000. It is a three story pressed brick building extending from Fourth street back to Court street. The interior is handsomely finished in hard woods, and contains store rooms, offices, living apartments, dancing parlors, and the rooms of the Steubenville Business College. The "Elite Cafe," conducted by Falk & O'Neal, occupies the southern end of the building, and is one of the most beautifully furnished cafes in this part of Ohio. In addition to this Falk & O'Neal conduct one of the largest bakeries, confectioneries and ice cream manufactories in the city, and are excelled by none as caterers. This firm has an electric light plant of their own in the rear part of the building.

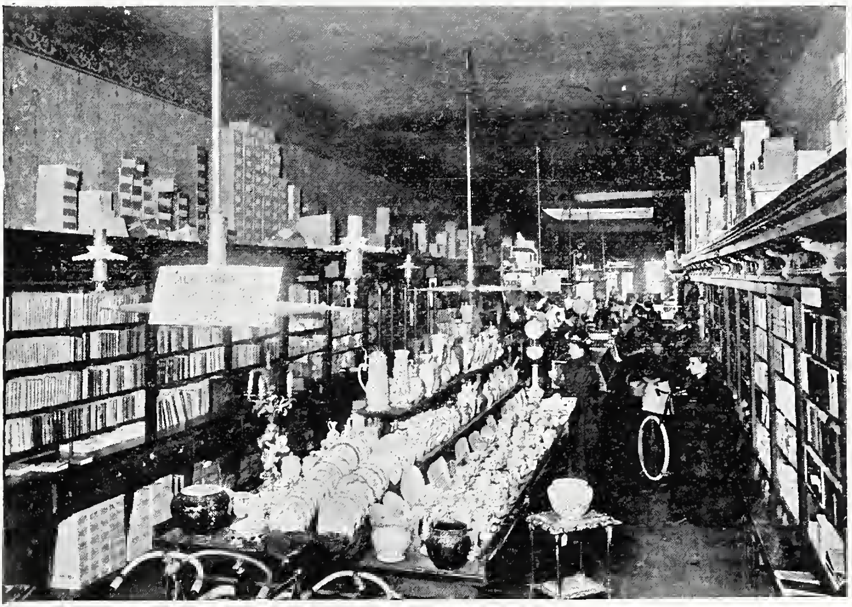


Falk & O'Neal's Building.

Massacre of the Riley Family.

Riddle's Run, south of Brilliant, was originally known as Riley's Run, and received its name from the massacre of the Riley family, which is said to have occurred about the year 1783. The Riley family consisted of the father, mother, three sons and two daughters. They lived four miles west of Mingo. One day while the father and two of the boys were at work in the field, a number of Indians crept stealthily through the brush and massacred the trio. The other boy escaped to the woods. The savages seized the mother and tied her to a grape vine, then gave chase for the boy, but failed to capture him, although they followed him to the present site of Brilliant. While they were gone the mother escaped to a block house at the mouth of Battle run, returning, the Indians took the girls prisoners and started westward. When they reached what is known as Ash Spring, one of the girls, who was in delicate health, became exhausted. The savages immediately tomahawked her and then carried her sister on to Detroit, where they sold her to a French trader. The bodies of the father, two sons, and daughter were found and buried near where they had lived. This was on the Smiley Johnson farm, which is located several miles below Steubenville, and their graves are still kept green, as may be seen from a visit to that place. The surviving members of the family so atrociously murdered were never again united.

Timberlake & Kendall's Book Store. THE present business house of Timberlake & Kendall was started in 1872 by Crumrine & Niehol. The firm was succeeded in 1880 by Kennedy Crumrine, and in 1880 he formed a partnership with J. H. Timberlake, under the firm name of Crumrine & Timberlake. In 1890 J. R. Kendall bought out Mr. Crumrine's interest in the business and the firm name was changed to Timberlake & Kendall. They occupy a part of the Odd Fellows' building on North Fourth street, and their retail store room is one of the largest in the city. They handle an immense but select stock of books, stationery, fine china, fancy lamps and artistic bric-a-brac, valued at many thousands of dollars. Indeed, it is claimed that their establishment is one of the finest of its kind to be found in any city of the same size as Steubenville in the State. Their rooms are a favorite resort for those possessed of artistic and literary taste. In addition the firm is numbered among the largest wholesale and retail dealers in wall paper and window shades in this vicinity. They carry an immense stock in this line, and their customers are to be found in every city, town, and hamlet of Eastern Ohio, Southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The business of the firm has been steadily increasing year by year for the past ten years and they now occupy every available foot of space in their present quarters.


Interior of Timberlake & Kendall's Store.

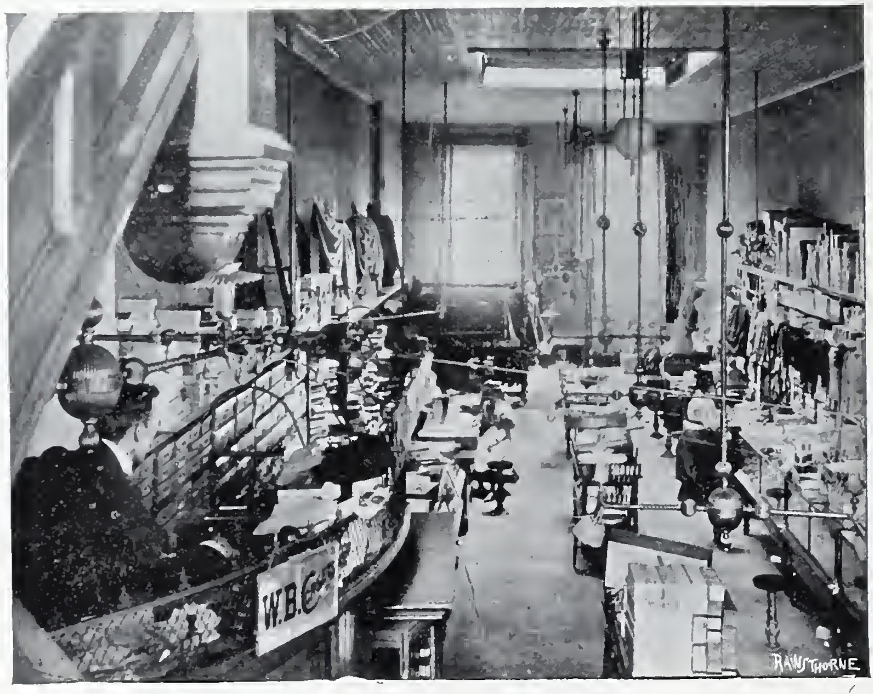
First Will Recorded. THE first will on record in the Jefferson County Probate Court is the last will and testament of John Cross, which is as follows: "In the name of God amen of the west side of the Ohio river farmer being very sick and weak in or in perfect health of body but or and of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God calling into mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament. That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form: First I give unto my son Benjamin Cross all the carpenters and joiners tools on the plantation and the bed that is called the boys' bed to be given unto him and one cow and to take the first choice. Secondly unto my son John Cross the bay mare my saddle and bridle and all my wearing apparel and my rifle. Thirdly the other two creatures that is now mine to be sold and the money arising from them to be equally divided amongst the two little girls and the rest of all my effects to be sold in three months after my decease and the money divided—equally amongst John Polly and Betsy.

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said John Cross as his last will and testament in the presence of us, who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereto subscribed our names. John Cross.

Benjamin Cross, John Martin, Executors."

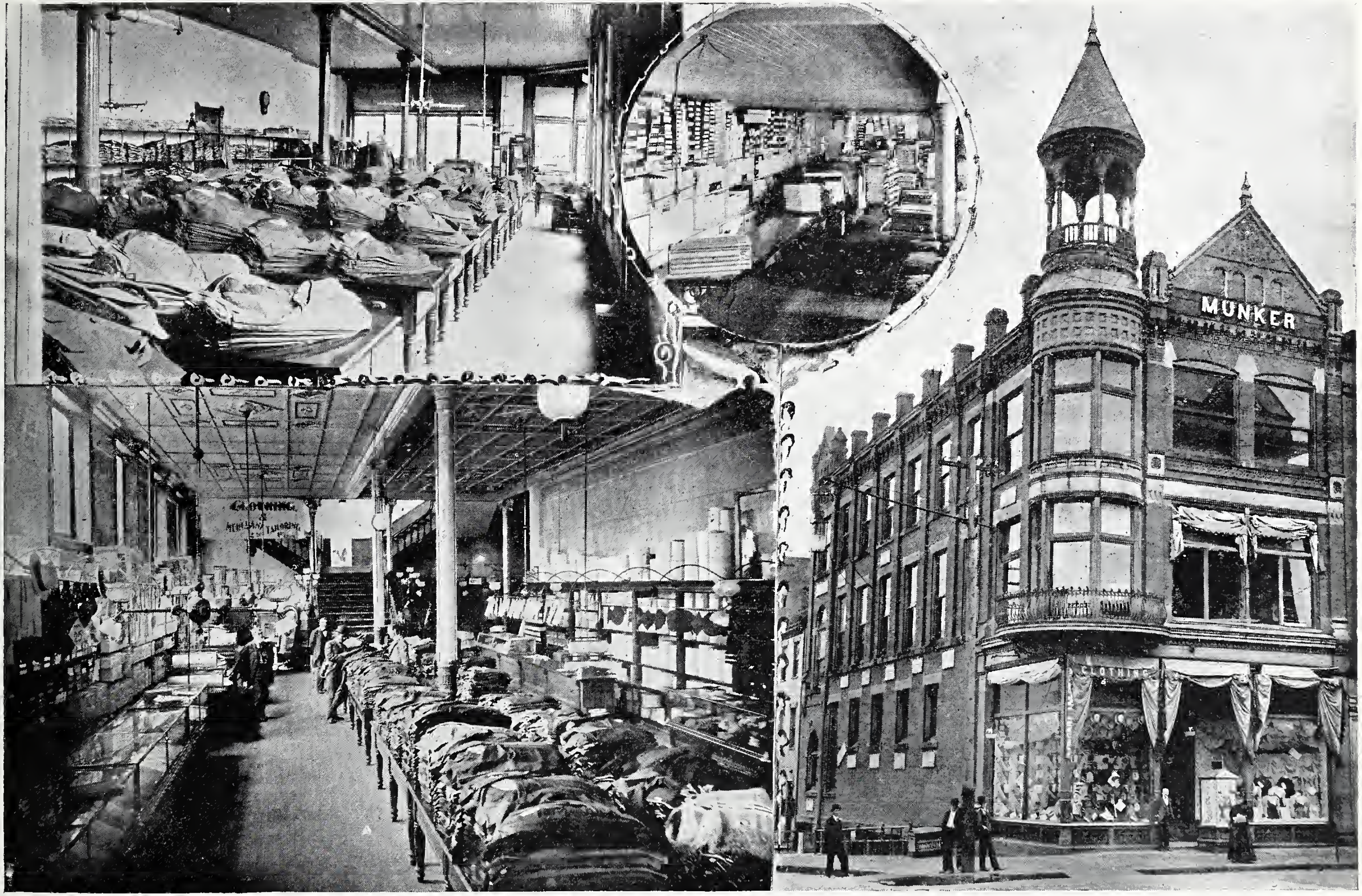
Probated Feb. 27, 1798, before Bezaleel Wells, judge of probate, etc., Jefferson county, northwest territory. On August 14th, 1798, the will of John Hooten was probated. This second will bears date of March 1st, 1794, and is apparently the oldest on record of which the date is given.

Jones Munker's General Outfitting Establishment. The well known business house of which Jones Munker is the sole proprietor, was started just half a century ago by Edward Frohman, who in 1847 opened a clothing store at the corner of Third and Market streets on the site of the present Dougherty building. In 1849 Mr. Frohman removed his store to the old Washington Hall building located on the site of the present McConville Hotel. From there he moved in 1852 to the southeast corner of Third and Market streets, where the business has been conducted ever since. In 1858 Edward Frohman sold out to his brother Morris Frohman. In February of the following year Jones Munker entered the store as a clerk and in 1862 he and John Friday became associated with Mr. Frohman in the business under the firm name of M. Frohman & Co. Mr. Frohman sold his interest, in 1866, to Friday and Munker, who carried on the business until April, 1867, when this firm was succeeded by Jones Munker, the present proprietor, who has conducted the business successfully ever since. In 1874 Mr. Munker purchased the corner lot at Third and Market streets from Miss MeMahon, and in 1891 the adjoining property from Henry Bickse. During the following year he erected the finest business building in the city. The building is a three story and basement, "L" shaped brick structure, 92 feet on Market street, 33 feet on Third street, and the "L" measures 84x24 feet. The basement is 9 feet high, first floor 17 feet, second floor 14 feet, and third floor 12 feet. Mr. Munker does a general outfitting business, and carries one of the largest stocks of goods in the valley. The basement is occupied by the domestic goods and the trunk departments. In the main room of the first floor the boys' and children's clothing, gent's furnishing goods, and hat and cap departments are located. The ladies' department is found in the "L" and is stocked with a fine line of cloaks, dry goods, hoisery, ready-made wear, silks, laces, and fancy goods. The entire second floor is occupied by the men's ready-made clothing and merchant tailoring departments; while the third floor is filled with reserve stock. In addition, the establishment does a large mail order business, and ships goods daily to all the surrounding towns. Each department is in charge of competent managers, although the proprietor still maintains active supervision over the general business. Mr. Munker's business has been growing rapidly in recent years, and other departments are to be added to the store in the near future.



Ladies' Department at Munker's.

Prison Bounds. On August 11, 1806, the prison bounds of the county were established in this city. Within these bounds debtors under arrest were allowed to travel provided they gave a good and sufficient bond that they would not go outside of them without leave of the Court. The prison bounds line began on the west border of Bank alley near Washington street, between lots 228 and 229 of the original plat. From there the line ran eastwardly to the east boundary of Water street, then south to a point a short distance above the C. & P. passenger station, thence to the river at low water marks, and down the river to a point opposite the lines of lots 16 and 17; between Market and Adams street, thence west to the eastern boundary of Water street; thence southwardly to the line between lots 8 and 9 near the north end of the seminary grounds; thence west to the western boundary of bank alley; thence north to the corner of bank alley and Adams street, thence westerly to a


MUNKER
CLOTHING
CLOTHING & MERCHANT TAILORING

Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments, Second Floor.

Domestic Goods, Basement.

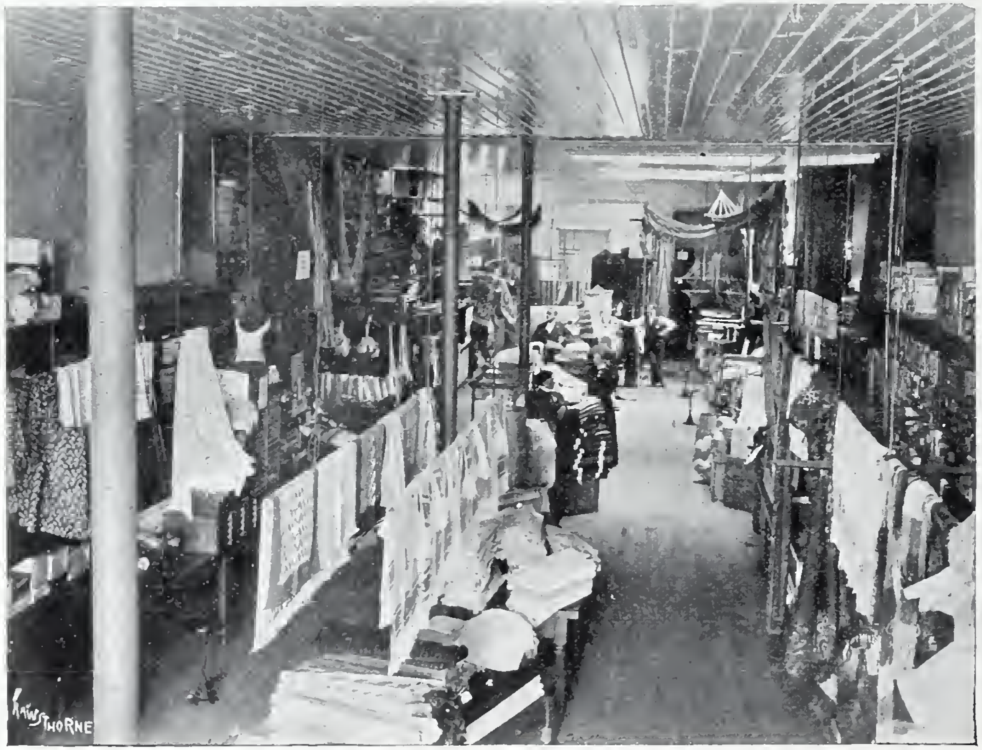
Main Floor.

Munker's General Outfitting Establishment.

point between what are now Fifth and Sixth streets; thence northwardly to the north line of Washington street; thence east to the corner of bank alley and Washington street, thence up bank alley to place of beginning.

Winfield Scott, Son & Co.'s Big Store.

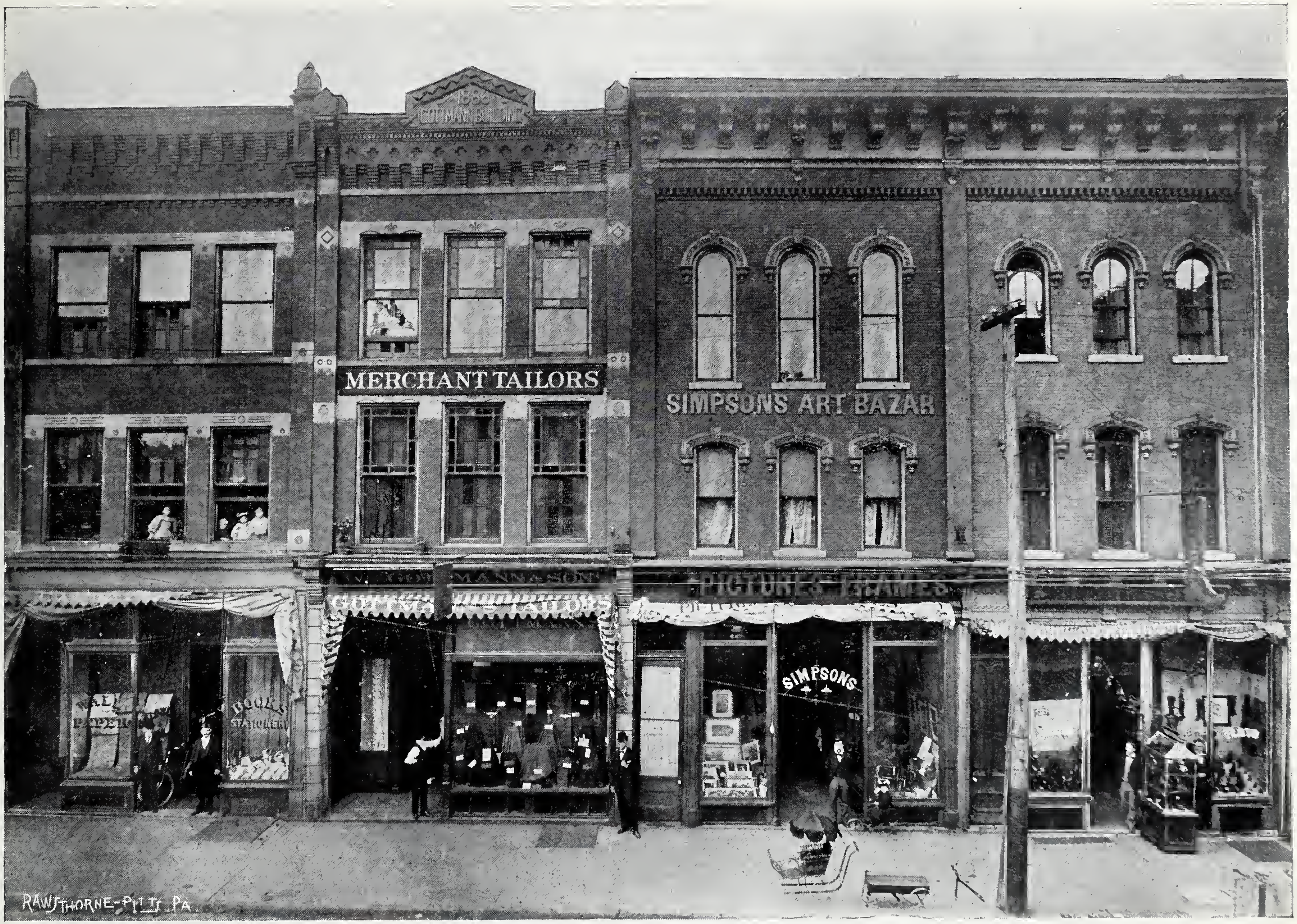
Just half a century ago, in the fall of 1847, William Scott came to Steubenville from Scott's Mills, on McIntire Creek, near Smithfield, and opened a general store in what is now the Gallagher block, on South Fourth street. Three years later he purchased the site of the present building of Winfield Scott, Son & Company, and erected thereon a three story brick building sixty by thirty feet in dimensions. The third story of this building was known as Scott's hall, and for many years was the leading theatre of the city. Mr. Scott was an upright man and by close attention to business he soon became one of the leading merchants of the city. In 1856 his stock of goods was almost totally destroyed by fire but the building was only slightly damaged. At the close of the war in 1865, Winfield Scott, a son of the proprietor, entered into the business, and the firm known as William Scott & Son conducted the establishment until 1872, when the founder of the house retired and the business was continued by Winfield Scott. In 1894 William R. Scott, a son, and L. A. Miller, a son-in-law of Winfield Scott, became associated with the latter in the business under the present firm name of Winfield Scott, Son & Company. This firm is known as one of the solid business houses of the city. Their store extends from Fourth street back to Court street, with an entrance on both thoroughfares. It is thirty feet wide by one hundred and eighty feet long, and contains more floor space than any other retail store in Eastern Ohio. The main building is three stories high. This firm employs about 20 people and handles a complete line of general department goods, including carpets, dry goods, window shades, wooden ware, rope, housefurnishing goods, and groceries. They also do a large mail order business and ship goods to all the nearby towns.



Interior of Winfield Scott, Son & Co.'s Store.

Caldwell & Son's Stationery Store.

The business firm of Caldwell & Son, composed of John A. Caldwell and his son, William A. Caldwell, started business in September, 1893, and their present location is at No. 117 North Fourth street, They carry on both a wholesale and retail business in books, stationery, fine china, wall paper and fancy bric-a-brac. They carry one of the largest and most costly stocks in these lines to be found in the county, and their handsome store room is a favorite resort for book buyers and lovers of art pottery. In their wholesale department they have a large trade, and their customers are found in all the nearby towns. This firm also carries an extensive line of sporting goods and are the only wholesale dealers in this line of goods in the valley between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Their trade has been increasing steadily ever since they began business, four years ago, and they are now among the leading merchants of the city.


GOTTMANN BUILDING
MERCHANT TAILORS
SIMPSONS ART BAZAR
PICTURES & FRAMES
SIMPSONS
WALL PAPER
BOOKS STATIONERY
RAWSTHORNE-PITTS. PA.

A GROUP OF NORTH FOURTH STREET BUSINESS HOUSES

Caldwell & Son's Book Store. Wm. Gottmann & Sons, Merchant Tailors. T. M. Simpson & Son's Art Bazar August Floto's Shoe Store.

Gottmann & Sons' Tailoring Establishment.

William Gottmann, the founder of this house, came to Steubenville in 1866 and in 1874 started in business for himself. In 1886 he purchased the site of the present store from B. Viers, and after tearing down the old buildings, erected a new store room thereon. In 1892 the building was destroyed by fire, but the present handsome business house was built at once. In 1888 Frank Gottmann and in 1892 Harry Gottmann, sons of Wm. Gottmann, became members of the firm, and have carried on the business since the death of Wm. Gottmann, in 1897. They do an exclusive merchant tailoring business, employing from twelve to fifteen people, and carry one of the largest and finest stocks of piece goods carried by any establishment in this county. One member goes east at least once a year to study the latest ideas in cutting. This fact has caused the firm to be known as "the fashionable tailors."

T. M. Simpson & Son's Art Bazar.

After returning from service in the Union Army, during the civil war, T. M. Simpson began business, in 1865, in the old Herald building on Market street. He afterwards moved to the Cochran building, on the south side of Market street, and in 1871 purchased his present handsome business building at No. 121, North Fourth street. Several years ago his son, Harry M. Simpson, became a member of the firm. Simpson's Art Bazar is widely known for its large stock of artistic pictures, handsome picture frame mouldings, and art bric-a-brac. They are known as the largest picture and picture framing firm in the county, and have built up a very extensive business in these lines. They also carry a complete line of children's carriages, and deal extensively in toys and fireworks.

The Griesinger Block.

August Floto's Shoe Store.

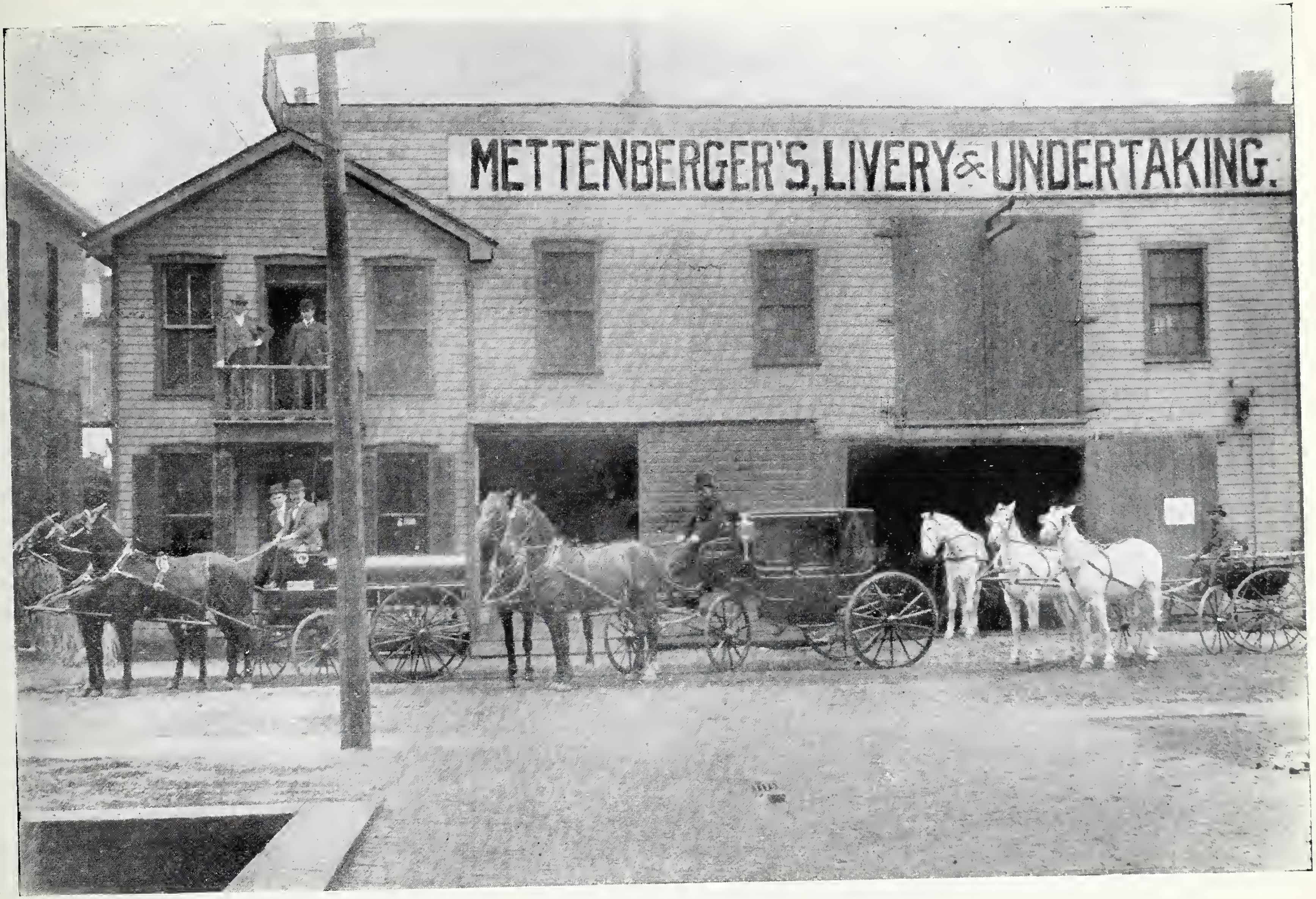
August Floto arrived at New York, from Germany, May 12, 1849, and came to Steubenville in May, 1856; where he opened a small shoe shop in the Round Corner Hotel building. He afterwards kept a shop opposite the Doty homestead, on South Third street, and at No. 112 North Fourth street. On May 31st, 1859, he purchased and in 1860 moved into, No. 113, North Fourth street, now occupied by Caldwell & Son. He bought No. 119, North Fourth street, on March 22d, 1865, and after erecting the present handsome building moved into it at once and has remained there ever since. He conducts quite a large boot and shoe making shop in connection with his retail shoe store, and has built up a large trade throughout Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Northern West Virginia. His store is widely known and contains a very large stock of the finest goods made in the United States.

The Griesinger Block.

The Griesinger Block, Nos. 109-113, South Fourth street, which is known as one of the finest business blocks in the city, was erected by Jacob Griesinger, Sr., in 1885, at a cost of $20,000, on the sight of the old "Black Bear" tavern. The building is of brick, three stories high, and sixty by seventy-five feet in dimension. On the ground floor are three large store rooms 18x75 feet. In the rear of the building is a large ice house and stables used by George S. Griesinger, wholesale agent for Born & Company's brewery, of Columbus, O.

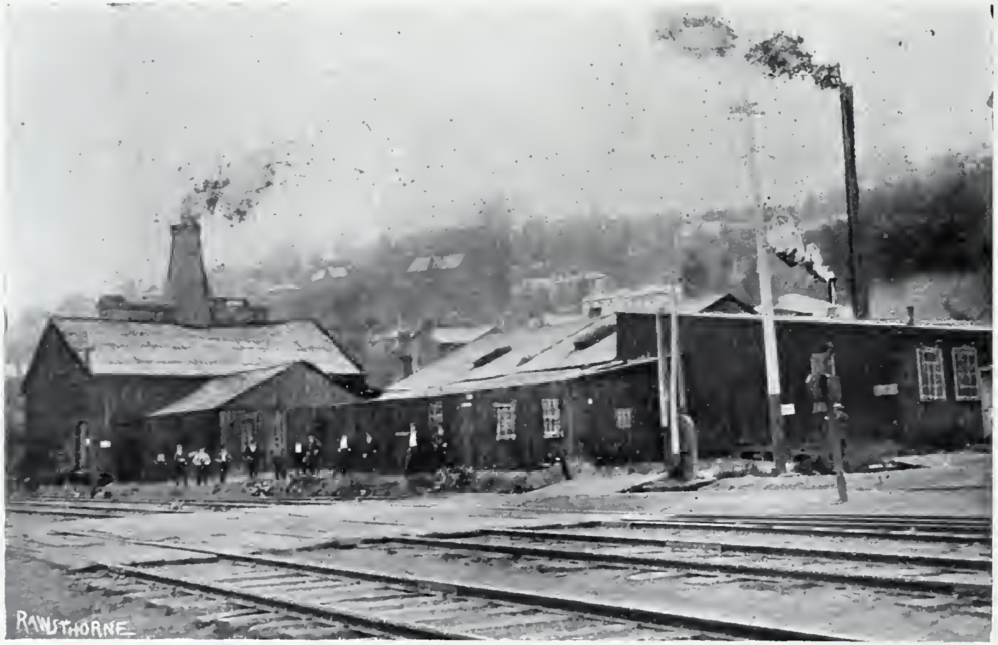
Mettenberger's Livery and Undertaking Establishment.

B. W. Mettenberger's livery stable is not only one of the oldest, but one of the finest in the county. The stable was established by B. M. Sharp, and afterwards conducted by John


METTENBERGER'S, LIVERY & UNDERTAKING.

B. W. Mettenberger's Livery and Undertaking Establishment.

Beltz and still later by B. F. Markle. In March, 1892, B. W. Mettenberger purchased the stable, remodeled the buildings and proceeded to make it one of the most complete and up-to-date livery stables in Eastern Ohio. He now has thirty head of fine horses, and five of these kept for carriage are blooded stock with good records on the track. He has a number of handsome and elegant coaches, and carriages of the most modern make, equipped with rubber tires and electric lights. Mr. Mettenberger is known as one of the most enterprising business men in the city and always strives to be up with the times. He is now arranging to bring the first horseless vehicle to the city. In 1893 Mr. Mettenberger established an undertaking department in connection with his livery business. This department is in charge of an undertaker who has had twenty-five years experience in the business, and is known as one of the best in the city. He is able to furnish anything desired in that line of business.



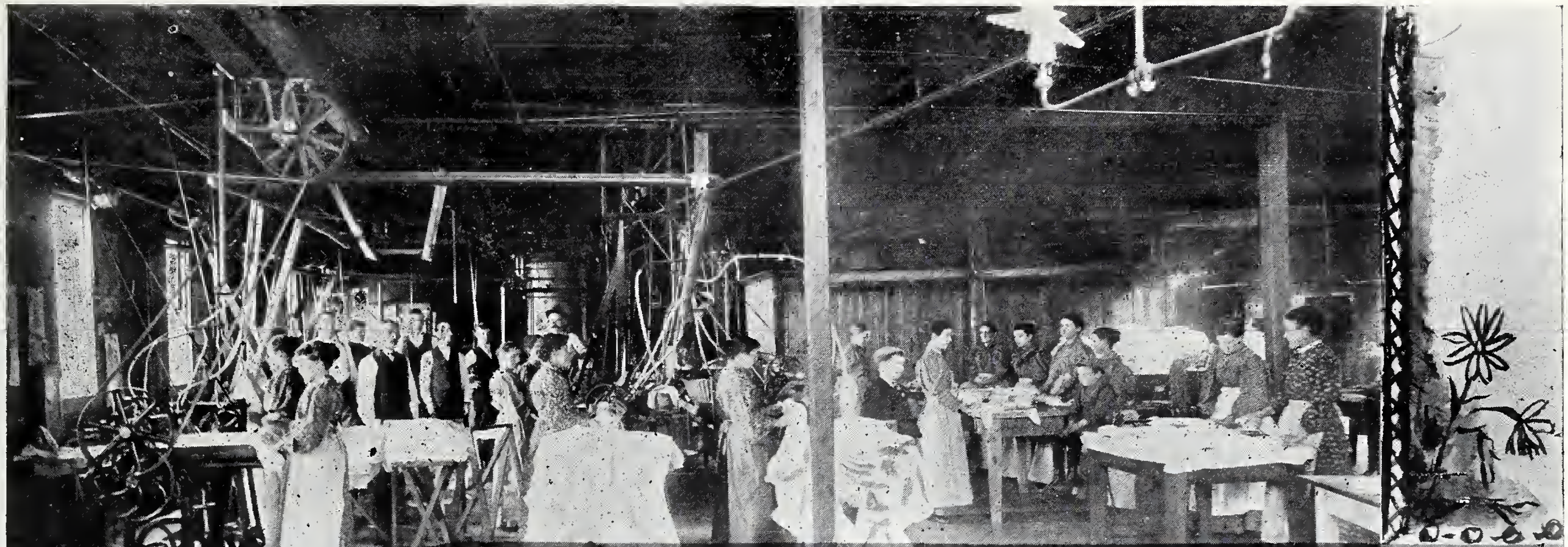
The Steubenville Glass Company's Works.

The Steubenville Glass Company's Works.

The present factory of the Steubenville Glass Company was built in 1884, by W. J. Fox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who came here and began manufacturing blown glassware. The works were afterwards sold to Alex. Humphrey and a stock company, and again in June, 1897, were sold to S. G. Robinson and W. T. Garrett, of Martin's Ferry, who organized the Steubenville Glass Company. They remodeled the works and built a tank furnace in addition to the nine pot furnace already in the plant. They employ about one hundred people, but it is expected that this number will be largely increased within the next year. Their product is pressed and blown table and bar glassware, nearly all of which is richly and artistically decorated.

The Steubenville Steam Laundry.

A few years ago, Monday, or "wash day," was dreaded in many Steubenville homes, but everything is now changed. In August, 1886, R. M. Mahon opened a Steam Laundry at the corner of Washington and Third streets. Three years later he purchased the large Massey skating rink, at South and Sixth streets, and after remodeling the building moved The Steubenville Laundry to that location. In 1892 John Nicholson became associated with him in the business under the firm name of Mahon & Nicholson. Since the establishment of the laundry its proprietors have striven, as their success testifies, to keep not abreast, but ahead of the times. They are no longer simply launderers of collars, cuffs and shirts, but of all washable household articles, including lace curtains, and fine dresses for ladies and children, which require the greatest care in handling, and with which they take every precaution, employing only the most skilled labor. Their manner of doing "family washing" has met with the approval of the housewives of the city, hundreds of whom find it more economical to send their table linen and bed linen to the laundry rather than to do the work at home. The Steubenville Laundry is the largest of its kind in Jefferson County and in every one of its departments is found the latest and most approved machinery. When running to its full capacity it gives employment to forty persons.



A Corner in the Laundry.

MAHON & NICHOLSON.
STEUBENVILLE·STEAM·LAUNDRY.

Mahon & Nicholson's Steubenville Steam Laundry.

Beltz and still later by B. F. Markle. In March, 1892, B. W. Mettenberger purchased the stable, remodeled the buildings and proceeded to make it one of the most complete and up-to-date livery stables in Eastern Ohio. He now has thirty head of fine horses, and five of these kept for carriage are blooded stock with good records on the track. He has a number of handsome and elegant coaches, and carriages of the most modern make, equipped with rubber tires and electric lights. Mr. Mettenberger is known as one of the most enterprising business men in the city and always strives to be up with the times. He is now arranging to bring the first horseless vehicle to the city. In 1893 Mr. Mettenberger established an undertaking department in connection with his livery business. This department is in charge of an undertaker who has had twenty-five years experience in the business, and is known as one of the best in the city. He is able to furnish anything desired in that line of business.

RAWSTHORNE

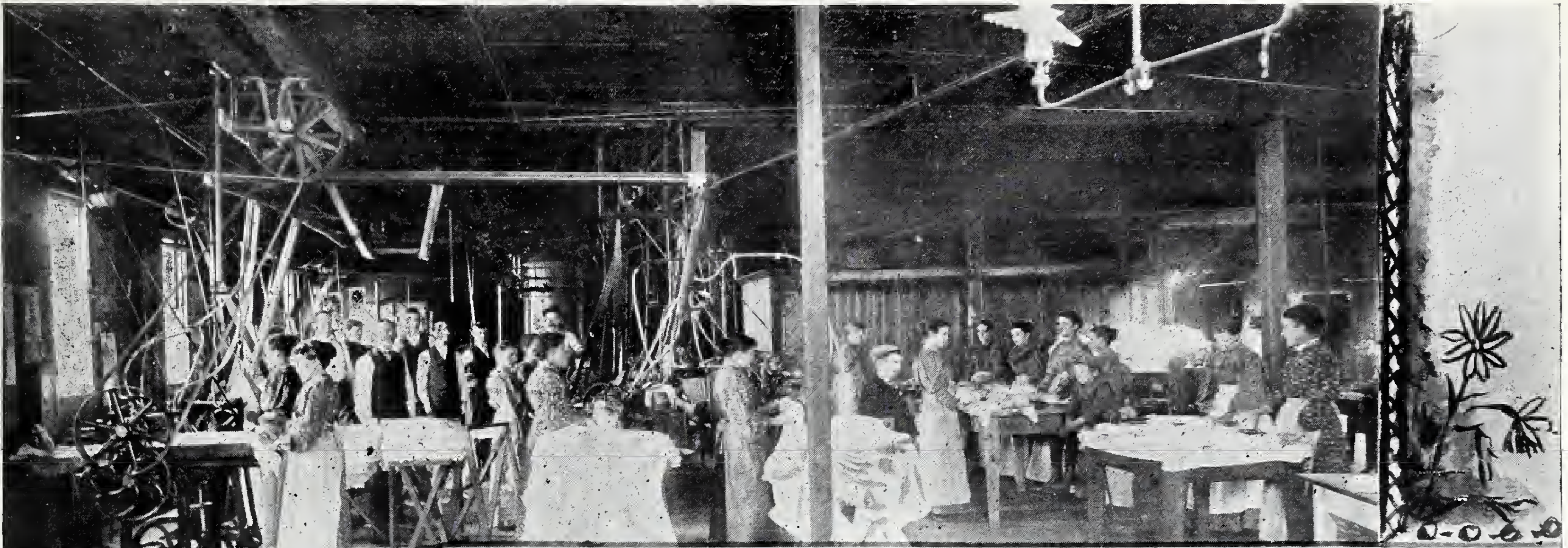
The Steubenville Glass Company's Works.

The Steubenville Glass Company's Works.

THE present factory of the Steubenville Glass Company was built in 1884, by W. J. Fox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who came here and began manufacturing blown glassware. The works were afterwards sold to Alex. Humphrey and a stock company, and again in June, 1897, were sold to S. G. Robinson and W. T. Garrett, of Martin's Ferry, who organized the Steubenville Glass Company. They remodeled the works and built a tank furnace in addition to the nine pot furnace already in the plant. They employ about one hundred people, but it is expected that this number will be largely increased within the next year. Their product is pressed and blown table and bar glassware, nearly all of which is richly and artistically decorated.

The Steubenville Steam Laundry.

A FEW years ago, Monday, or "wash day," was dreaded in many Steubenville homes, but everything is now changed. In August, 1886, R. M. Mahon opened a Steam Laundry at the corner of Washington and Third streets. Three years later he purchased the large Massey skating rink, at South and Sixth streets, and after remodeling the building moved The Steubenville Laundry to that location. In 1892 John Nicholson became associated with him in the business under the firm name of Mahon & Nicholson. Since the establishment of the laundry its proprietors have striven, as their success testifies, to keep not abreast, but ahead of the times. They are no longer simply launderers of collars, cuffs and shirts, but of all washable household articles, including lace curtains, and fine dresses for ladies and children, which require the greatest care in handling, and with which they take every precaution, employing only the most skilled labor. Their manner of doing "family washing" has met with the approval of the housewives of the city, hundreds of whom find it more economical to send their table linen and bed linen to the laundry rather than to do the work at home. The Steubenville Laundry is the largest of its kind in Jefferson County and in every one of its departments is found the latest and most approved machinery. When running to its full capacity it gives employment to forty persons.



A Corner in the Laundry

MAHON & NICHOLSON.
STEUBENVILLE·STEAM·LAUNDRY.

Mahon & Nicholson's Steubenville Steam Laundry electricians and at the last National convention of electricians, the public light system of Steubenville and the street construction in connection with it were commented upon and highly complimented. There are one hundred and seventy-nine public arc lights on the streets. In the business and in some of the residence sections of the city there are located two arc lights on every square. In addition to these there are fifty-four incandescent twenty-five candle power lights on the outskirts of the city. The railroad crossings and similar places are lighted by gas and the suburbs by gasoline. The poles and lines used on the streets for the electric lights are neat and substantial and do not detract from the appearance of the streets. In connection with the public electric lights there are also a large number of private arc lights used on the streets.

The Sumner Glass Works.

HENRY P. SCHNELLBACH, Valentine Rummel and a number of others formed a company in 1882, known as The Steubenville Flint Glass Bottle Company. They purchased ground on North Seventh street, between North and Logan streets, and built a ten pot furnace and factory. Three years later the works were sold to a number of glass blowers from Sharpsburg, Pa., who had formed a co-operative company known as The Sumner Glass Company. They built an additional twelve pot furnace and continued to manufacture flint glass bottles. The plant is now owned by John McClave of this city. It is a twenty-two pot, "up-to-date factory," equipped with all the modern machinery, tools and three hundred moulds. The factory is located on a tract of ground one hundred and seventy by two hundred and eighty feet in dimensions. This location is unexcelled anywhere for shipping facilities, as the factory fronts on the main line of the P., C., C. & St. L. railway, and a number of side tracks extend to the doors of the factory.

The Sumner Glass Works.

First Criminal Trial in the County.

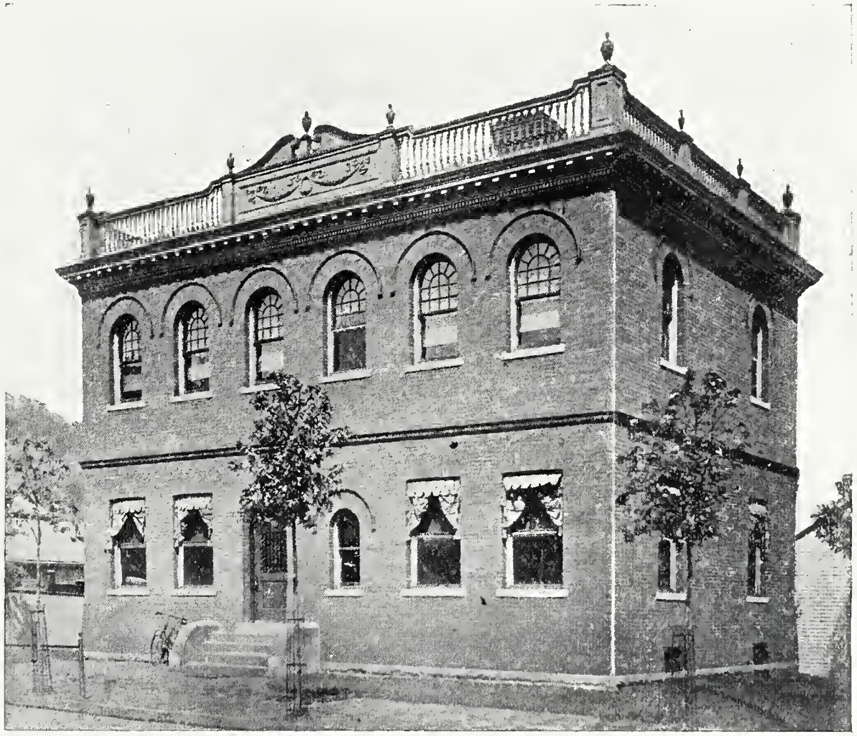
IN 1797 a man named Carpenter settled near West Point in Jefferson, now Columbiana county. Shortly afterwards Captain Whiteyes, a noted Indian chief, stopped at the Carpenter cabin. He was intoxicated and quarrelled with one of Carpenter's sons, a boy about 17 years of age, whom he threatened to kill. The boy turned and ran, pursued by the Indian with uplifted tomahawk. Seeing the Indian was gaining on him, and believing he would bury the tomahawk in his brains, young Carpenter turned and shot him. Whiteyes died shortly afterwards, and as the killing occurred in time of peace, the boy was apprehended and taken to Steubenville, where he was tried under the territorial laws, the court then being held by justices of the peace. He was acquitted, as it was proven that he had acted in self defense. The death of Capt. Whiteyes caused great excitement in this vicinity and for a time it was feared that it would cause an Indian outbreak. The settlers exerted themselves to reconcile the savages and many presents were given to the friends of the dead chief. His widow received $300 from three gentlemen, one of whom was Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville. This was the last Indian blood shed by white men in this part of Ohio.

Early Returns of Taxable Property.

THE total general returns made of taxable property for the seven townships of Jefferson county, in the year 1799, was as follows: 925 heads of families; 181 single freemen; 48,709 acres woodland; 5,593 acres of cleared land; 1,159 horses; 2,086 cattle; 2 grist mills; 4 saw mills; 18 houses; 13 ferries.

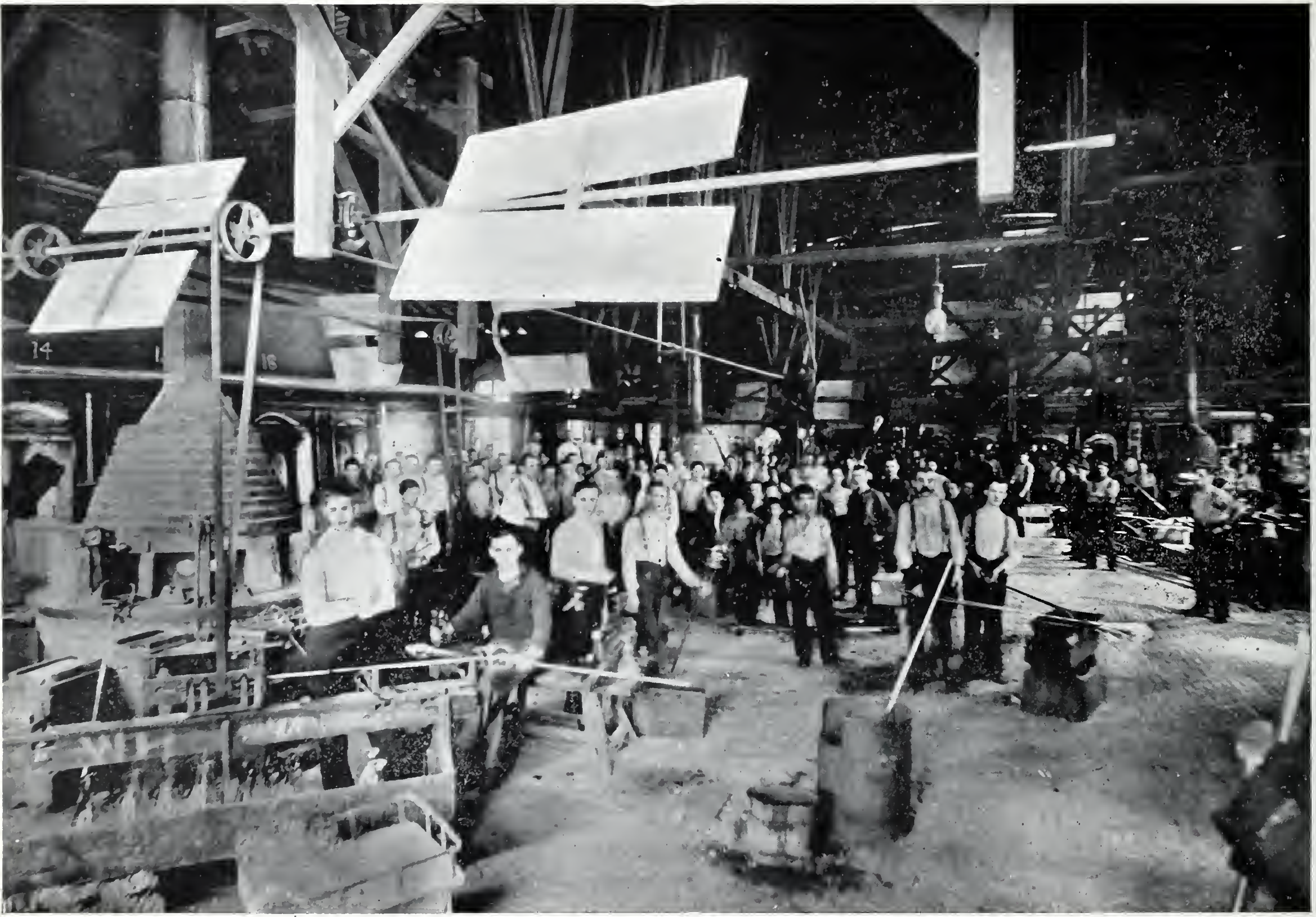
THE ACME GLASS WORKS.

Now the Largest Lamp Chimney Factory Under One Roof in the United States. Historical Sketch of the Immense Plant.

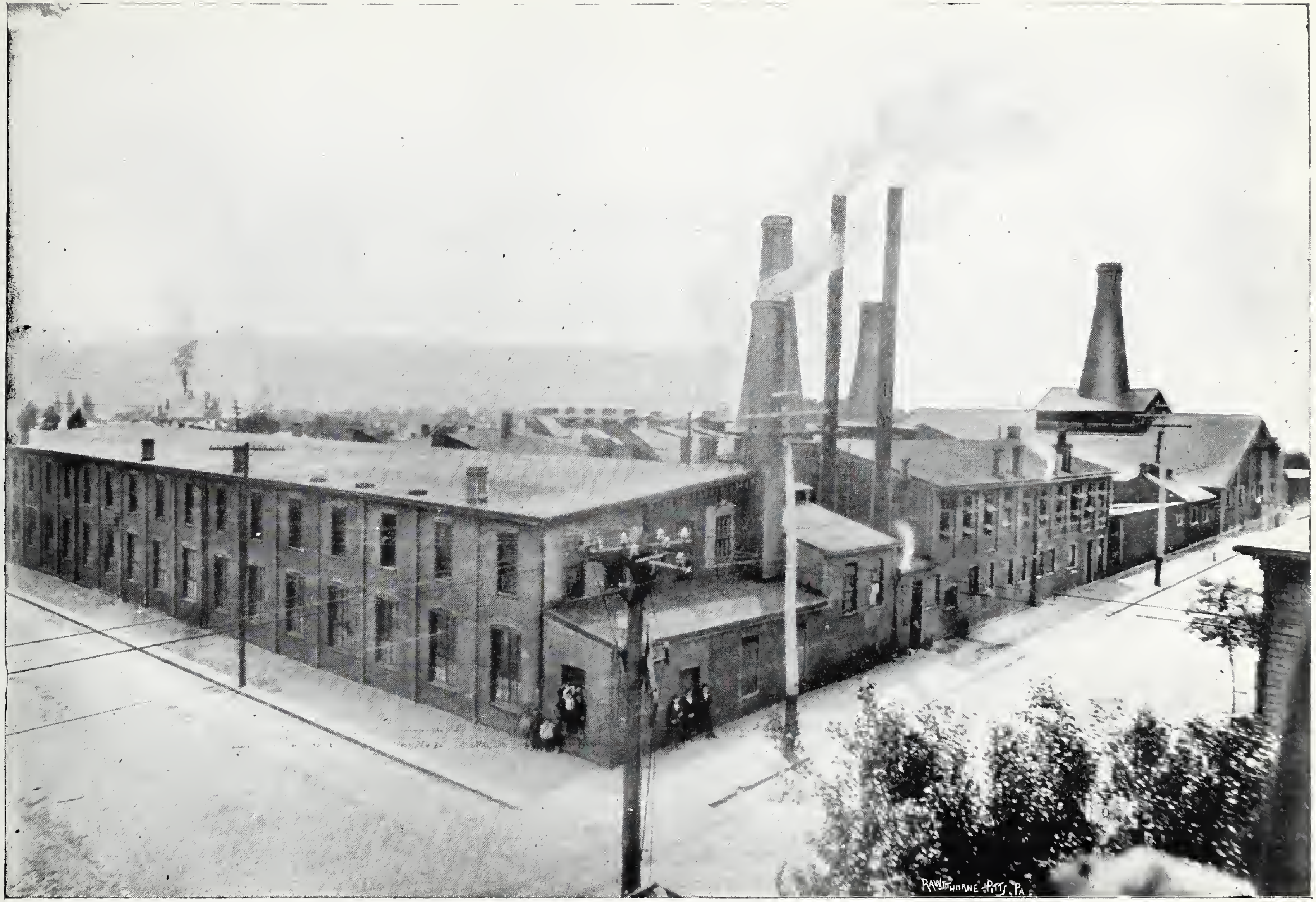


Acme Office Building.

The Acme Glass Factory is not only the leading manufacturing plant of Steubenville, but it is also the largest lamp chimney factory under one roof in the United States. The works were started in the year 1874 by a party of glass blowers and others from Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Reddick, McKee & Co. This co-operative company purchased the building of the Acme Mower and Reaper Works and built a furnace adjoining it, which stood on the site of the present extensive buildings. The factory was only operated by this firm about six weeks when they were obliged to shut down temporarily. In September of the same year this firm was succeeded by that of Gill, Mitchell & Co., composed of James W. Gill, one of the present owners, M. C. Mitchell, and several of the original partners. The business was conducted under this firm name for several months, until in the spring of 1875, Mr. Mitchell retired and Gill, Mitchell & Co. was succeeded by the present firm of Gill Brothers & Co., which is composed of Joseph J. Gill, Samuel C. Gill and James W. Gill. When they took possession, the Acme Glass Works consisted of one small eleven pot furnace and the old Acme Mower and Reaper Works buildings, which were utilized for the other departments of the glass factory. In 1877 an additional furnace of thirteen pots was built and the buildings were enlarged. From that time the business continued to increase steadily, and in 1887 it became necessary to erect another furnace of sixteen pots, which is one of the largest glass furnaces now in use in the United States. The buildings have also been greatly enlarged and all three furnaces are now operated night and day to their fullest capacity. The product of the works has been confined exclusively to lamp chimneys and silvered glass reflectors. They manufacture lamp chimneys of every kind and variety, their product comprising over one hundred styles of chimneys. Notwithstanding the general depression in business during the past two or three years the factory has been operated with remarkable steadiness. By constant experiments made by experienced managers, the quality of the glass turned out has been greatly improved since the firm started, and the Acme glass now has a reputation for high merit which extends all over the United States. Not only does the market for the Acme product extend from one end of the country to the other, but a large export business has been built up, and the firm is now shipping its wares to all parts of



A Corner in the Acme Glass Factory.


RAWSTHORNE PITTS. PA

The Acme Glass Works.

the world and competing with the English manufacturers in their own markets. The capacity of the works is from four to five hundred thousand lamp chimneys per week, and when running full about seven hundred hands are employed. The employees have nearly all grown up in the factory and are not only good citizens but are known everywhere as the best glass makers in this country. The pay roll of the factory employees amounts annually to over $225,000. To give some idea of the magnitude of these works it is only necessary to state that last year the raw material used in the manufacture of glass by this firm was as follows: Over five hundred tons of soda ash, four hundred tons of lead, one hundred and twenty-five tons of saltpetre, one thousand, five hundred tons of sand, over eight hundred tons of packing hay, seventy car loads of box timber and thirty-three car loads of staves, heads and hoops for the cooper shop.

G. L. Huscroft's Green Houses.

George L. Huscroft's Green Houses.

The name of Huscroft is invariably associated with the florist's trade by the people of Eastern Ohio. Since 1881 the Huscroft green houses, established by W. G. Huscroft, about two miles west of Steubenville, have been known as not only the largest in this section, but among the best in the State. In March, 1896, William G. Huscroft retired from active business and was succeeded in this city by his son, George L. Huscroft, who leased the old Wallace property at Eighth and Market Streets and erected thereon seven green houses equipped with all the modern improvements for raising choice cut flowers and decorative plants. The demand for rare plants and flowers from these houses has been growing rapidly during the past year, and Mr. Huscroft now makes large daily shipments to nearly every town and city in this section of the State. The other Huscroft brothers have during the past year opened a florist establishment at 1406 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va., and are now building a range of houses on the peninsula. Until their houses are completed they are receiving their stock from their green houses here.

The First Deed Recorded.

The first deed recorded in Jefferson county bears the signature under seal of George Washington given at Philadelphia in 1795. It is from the United States to Ephraim Kimberly, given for services in the American army, and is for 300 acres of land within the territory of the Northwest, on the west bank of the Ohio river, near Indian Short Creek. The deed says, "To include the land where he resided or as convenient thereto as may be; provided he does not interfere with any existing claim, location or survey." The tract was surveyed by Absalom Martin.

Early Ministers' Licenses.

The following ministers first received licenses in this county for solemnizing marriages: In 1803 Rev. James Snodgrass, Presbyterian. In 1804, Revs. Lyman Potter, Presbyterian. Enoch Martin, Michael Harman, Baptist. Elias Crane, Methodist. Jacob Colbart, Alex. Colderhead, Associate Reform.

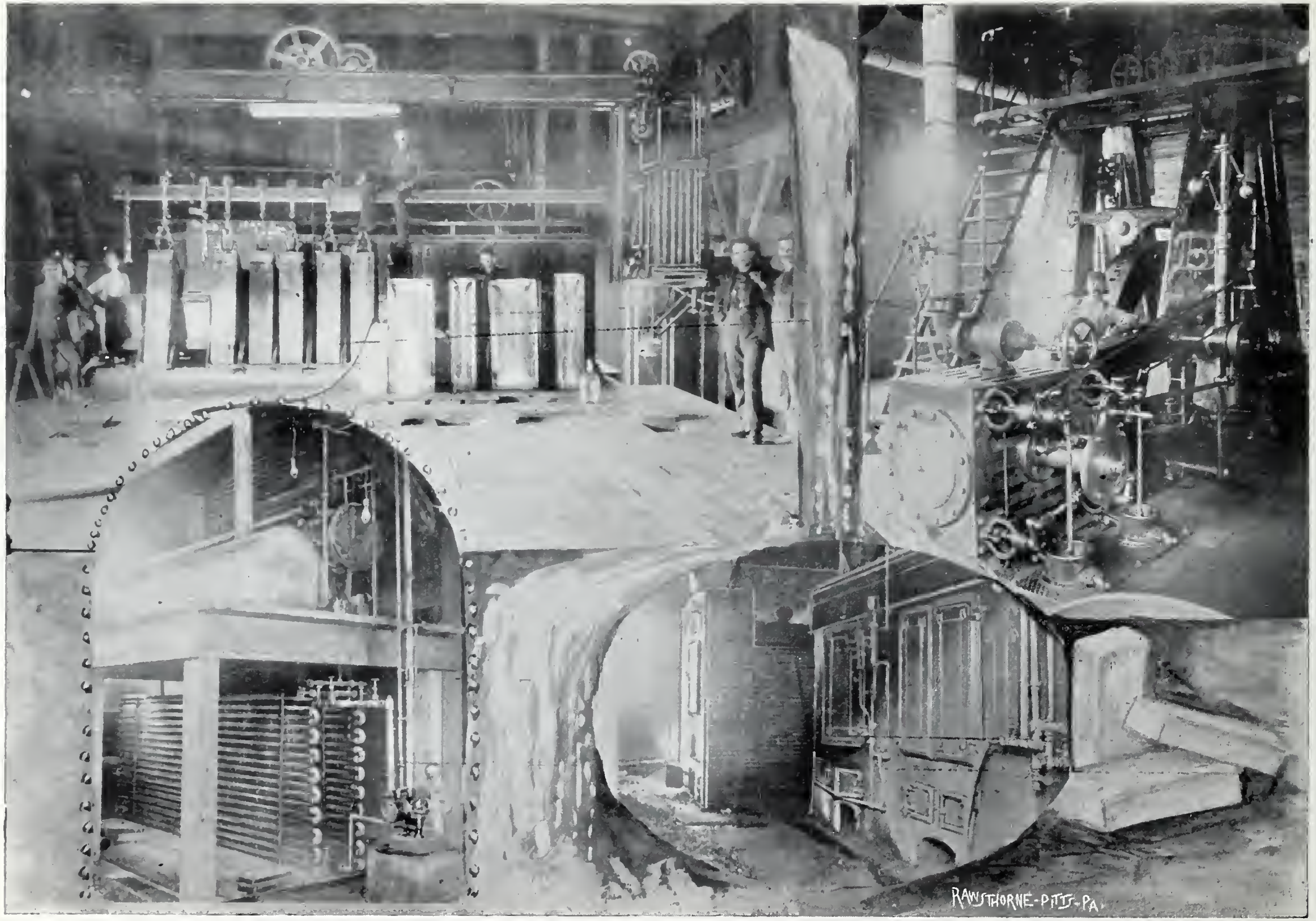
ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Koehnline Brothers' Immense Factory the Largest of its Kind in Eastern Ohio. History of the Industry in this City.

ONE of the busiest manufacturing establishments in Steubenville is the Koehnline Brothers' ice factory opposite the P., C., C. & St. L. railway depot. This ice factory was started by a number of Cincinnati and Steubenville capitalists, who in March, 1891, formed a joint stock company known as The Steubenville Ice Manufacturing & Cold Storage Company, with a capital stock of $75,000. This company purchased for $12,000 the large brick building west of the Pan Handle railway depot which had at various periods prior to that time been occupied by the co-operative nail factory, the railway paint shops, and a foundry. They erected another large building immediately north of the one purchased and placed in the buildings the most improved ice making machinery. In 1894, owing to differences arising, the company made an assignment and the property was purchased by the Miners & Mechanics Bank. On February 10th, 1896, the plant was purchased by Koehnline Brothers, which enterprising firm is composed of George and James Koehnline, of Bridgeport. From the time this firm took charge of the factory the business has grown rapidly and now it is the largest artificial ice manufactory in Eastern Ohio. During the winter of 1896-97 they changed the system of ice making from what is known as the "Plate" system to the more modern and improved system known as the "Can" system. By the "Plate" system the dimensions of a cake of ice when drawn were: 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, 14 inches thick and weighed 9,000 pounds. The daily capacity of the factory was 20 tons. By the "Can" system in use at present the dimensions of the ice cakes are 4 feet 10 inches long, 11 inches thick, 22 inches wide and weigh 400 pounds. The capacity of the works is now 45 tons daily. These improvements cost about $15,000, and it is estimated that there are over one million feet of pipe in use in the entire plant at the present time. In addition there are large engines, pumps and machinery for distilling water. All the ice made by this company is made from water redistilled by a secret process. The redistilled water has been subjected to chemical analysis and found to be 99.6 per cent. pure. This exceptional degree of purity has been attained by experiments conducted at great cost by the firm. The many improvements and additions to the factory mentioned above were completed May 10th, 1897, when a public opening was held and over 3,500 people were present and inspected the works. The ice produced at this factory is absolutely pure and is as clear as crystal, being free from germs and foreign substances of every description. Koehnline Brothers conduct a large retail business in Steubenville, where there is a steadily increasing demand for their ice and also for their Hygeia redistilled water. They also ship large quantities of ice and water to Bridgeport and Martins Ferry, where the firm also conducts a large ice business. In addition numerous car loads of ice are shipped weekly to many of the cities and towns of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The Cold Storage Department in connection with this establishment is one of the largest and best in the country. A new switch has recently been put in for the accommodation of patrons of this department and goods are now being kept for merchants in Columbus, Wheeling and many other cities.

RAWSTHORNE.

Brown's Island and the River From Huscroft's Hill.

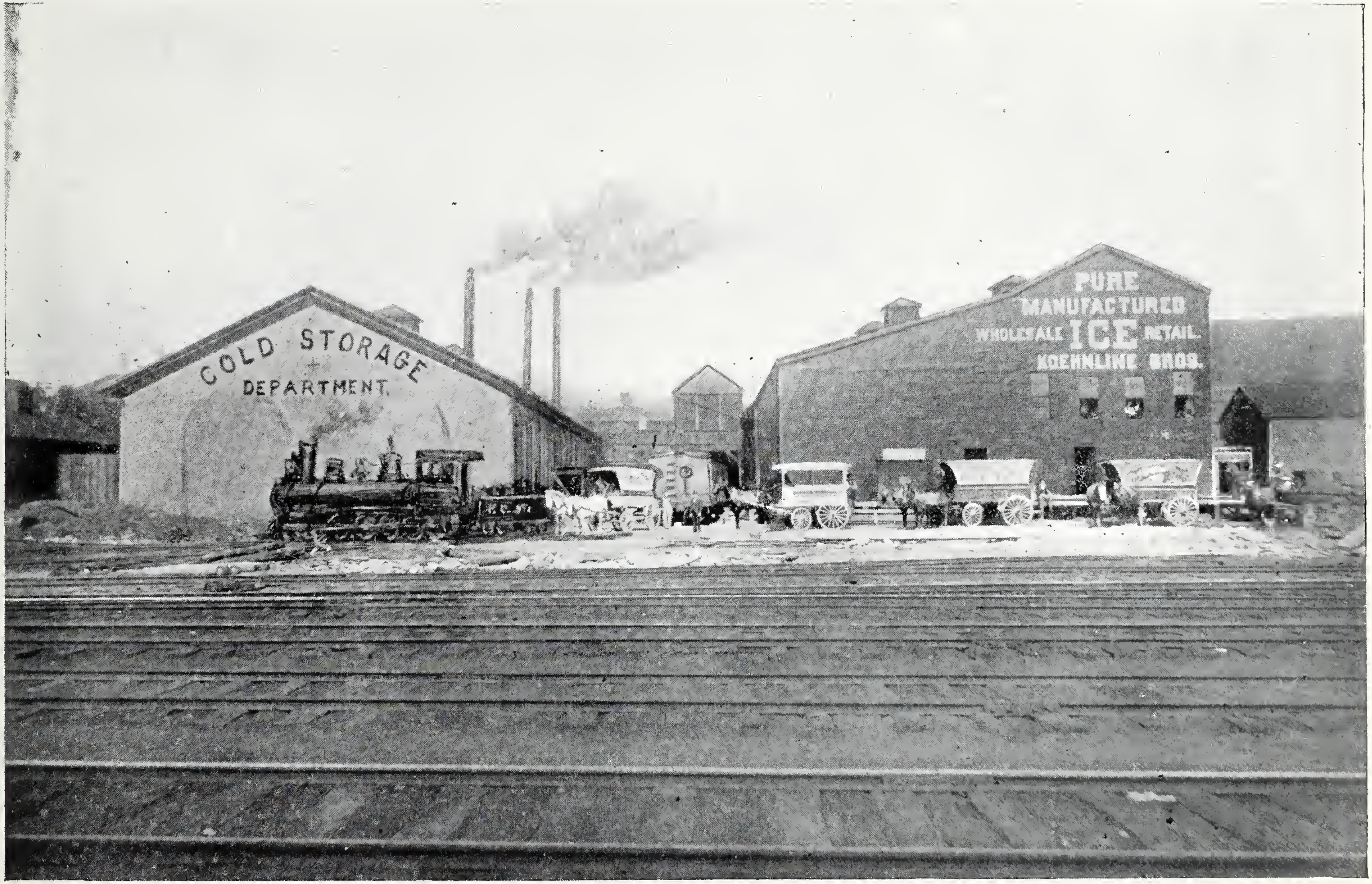

RAWSTHORNE-PITTS-PA.

Drawing Ice from the Tanks.

Condensing and Re-distilling Water.

Boiler Room.

Corner of Engine Room.

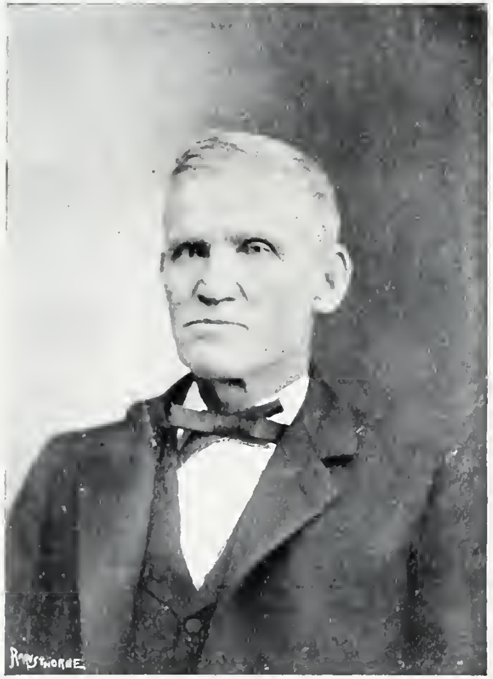

COLD STORAGE
+
DEPARTMENT.
PURE
MANUFACTURED
WHOLESALE ICE RETAIL
KOEHNLINE BROS.

Koehnline Bros.' Artificial Ice Factory.

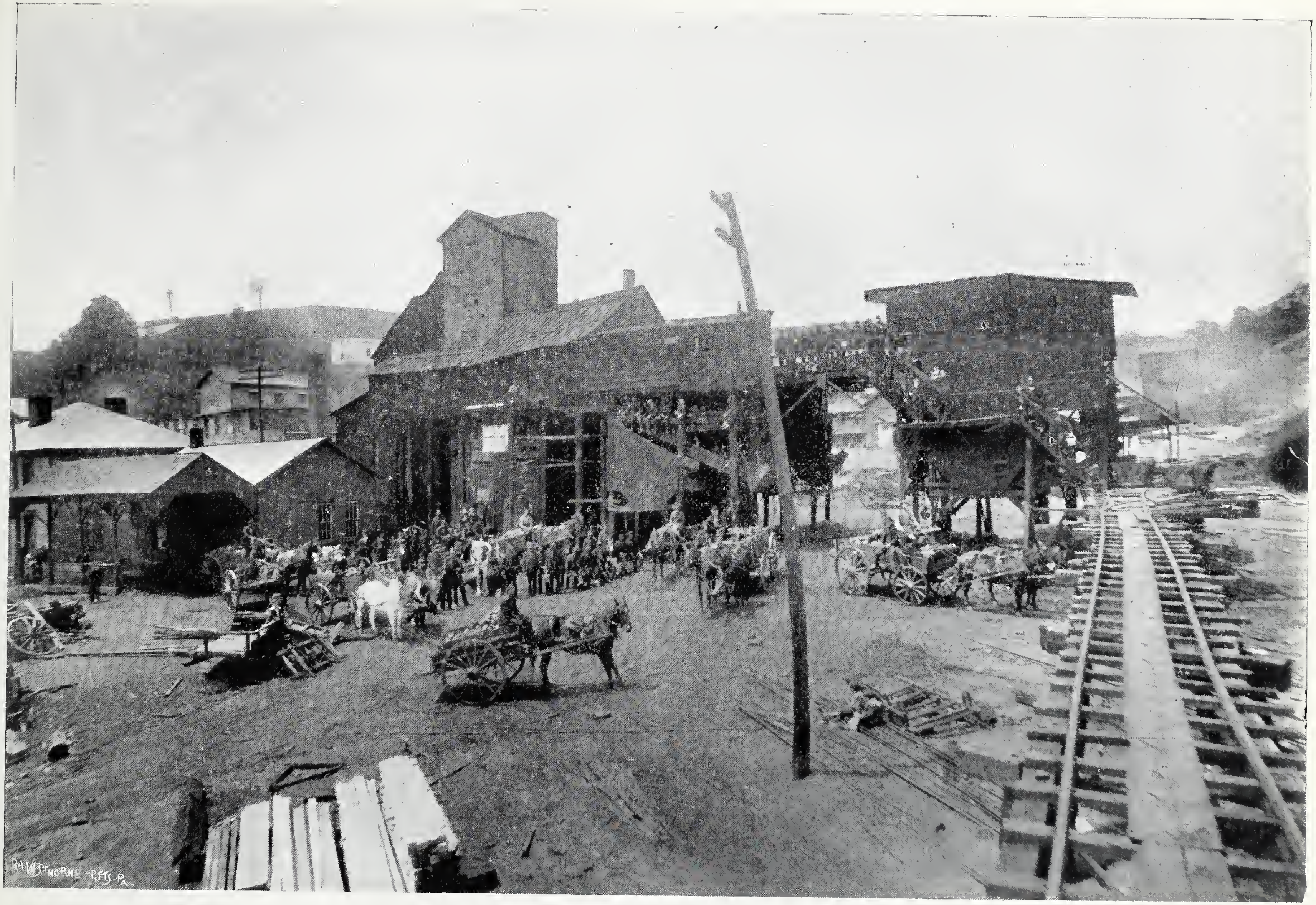
THE HIGH SHAFT.

Historical Sketch of the Steubenville Coal & Mining Company's Works. The First Shaft Sunk in the City of Steubenville.

IN THE early days of Steubenville before the establishment of water works, manufacturing establishments in the city had to resort to various methods of obtaining their water supply. It was while boring for water to supply one of these establishments in the western part of the city, in the year 1829, that Mr. Adam Wise perforated a vein of coal with a drill at the depth of two hundred and twenty five feet from the surface and recorded it as eleven feet thick. The hills surrounding the city abounded in coal, which was taken out by drifting into the hill, and the thought of sinking 225 feet for even eleven feet of coal never occurred to any one at that early date as at all profitable, or even practical. The very imperfect manner of making and keeping the roads in repair made it at times almost impossible to get coal at any price from these "hill banks." It was a common practice for manufacturers in order to secure coal to go outside the town and meet the coal wagons coming creeping along at a snail's pace, with four horses in the team and about twenty-five bushels of coal in the wagon. Frequently they were compelled to pay exorbitant prices in order to keep their mills running. Mr. James Wallace, proprietor of the Ashland Woolen Mills, located on the north-west corner of Liberty and Market streets, early in the year 1856 organized a company to develop the coal by sinking a shaft within the limits of the city so that a full supply of fuel could be had without being subjected to the inconvenience heretofore experienced on account of bad roads. Mr. James Wallace, president of the company, at the suggestion of Mr. James Warner, one of the proprietors and manager of the very extensive Arkwright Cotton Mills, drilled another hole in the rear of the Wallace factory at the corner of Liberty and Market streets, to ascertain more certainly the thickness of the vein of coal before sinking a shaft. At the same depth as before, a vein of coal was perforated and reported as being eight feet thick, which, although three feet less than Mr. Wise reported in 1829, they were willing to undertake to develop by sinking a shaft. The work being entirely new, and skilled labor of this kind scarce in this this part of the country, it was necessarily slow and they did not succeed in reaching the coal until the latter part of 1857. To their supreme surprise and disgust they found it to be only three and three-quarters feet in thickness. The company was so much disappointed at this very meager realization of their hopes that after hoisting but very little coal, they refused to furnish the necessary funds to fit up the shaft properly, and the enterprise was in a measure abandoned. In February, 1858, Messrs. Borland, Reynolds and Manfull took a lease of the works known as the high shaft for five years. This company went to work with an energy that promised success, but soon began to encounter difficulties. Being inexperienced in such work they became very much discouraged, and entertained serious thoughts of abandoning the undertaking when Mr. William Averick, a man of large experience and ability as a miner, happened along seeking for business and bought out the interest of Mr. Manfull. Mr. Averick entered at once upon the work of making the shaft a success. The coal was properly tested and its excellent qualities for various uses demonstrated. Upon a test as to its qualities for gas purposes



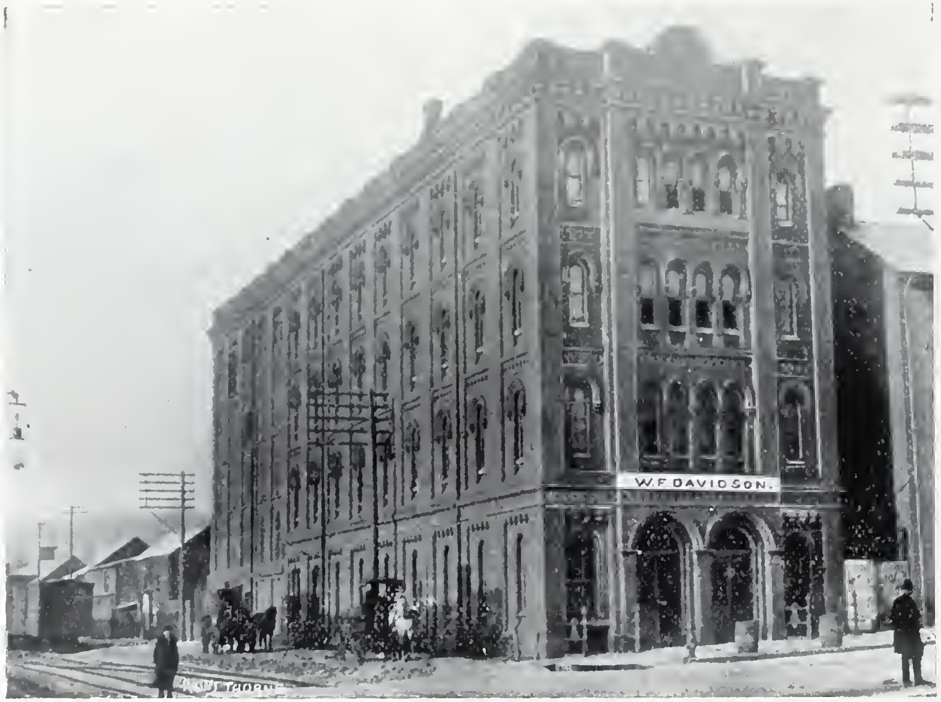
William Smurthwaite.


R.A. Westhorne - Pitts. Pa.

The Steubenville Coal & Mining Company's Shaft.

at the gas works here in Steubenville and also in Ravenna, Columbus and other places, it was pronounced good and a trade established for this purpose in different markets. This greatly encouraged all concerned in the development of the coal field. The enterprise after passing through so many vicissitudes was now a success and the reputation of the "Steubenville Coal" for the manufacture of gas, coke and iron was established. Before the five-year lease expired they extended it ten years longer, but in 1865 Messrs. Boreland & Reynolds sold their entire interest to the original stock company known as the Steubenville Coal & Mining Co., with James H. Blinn, manager; James Wallace, President; Col. George McCook and Robert Sherrard, directors. Other prominent stockholders who in turn have acted as officers were Joseph Means, James McDevitt, Thos. L. Jewett, W. R. Peters, John O. Russel and Jacob Dohrman. The present officers of the company are Geo. W. McCook, President and Treasurer; F. C. Chambers, Secretary; Thomas Johnson, H. C. Sherrard, W. O. Johnson, directors, and Wm. Smurthwaite, Superintendent. The latter is one of the pioneer miners of Steubenville, having been connected with the High shaft for about two score years and the present excellent and economical working condition of the High shaft is due largely to his efforts. The High shaft has been in operation over forty years and the supply of coal seems inexhaustible. It is certainly sufficient to supply the city with fuel for generations to come. The coal from this shaft is widely known as a cleaner and more economical fuel than others on the market.

W. F. Davidson's Wholesale Grocery. THIS well known business house was established by Lippencott, Brownlee & Co. about the year 1866 in the building at the northeast corner of Bank alley and Market street. In 1869 W. F. Davidson bought out Mr. Lippencott's interest and the firm name was changed to Brownlee & Davidson. This firm continued in business for a dozen or more years and then Mr. Davidson purchased his partner's interest. For the past fifteen years he has conducted the business most successfully. His trade grew rapidly and Mr. Davidson was compelled to seek larger and more convenient business quarters. In 1896 he leased the Mears' building at the corner of Market street and the W. & L. E. Railroad, where his establishment is now located. The building is four stories in front and five stories and a garret in the rear and is one of the largest in the city. It is fitted with all the improvements for the rapid handling of goods and a railroad side track runs to the door. Every available foot of the 23,500 square feet of floor space is used at present and the business is still growing steadily. Mr. Davidson deals in everything handled by a first class wholesale grocery and supplies customers in all nearby towns.



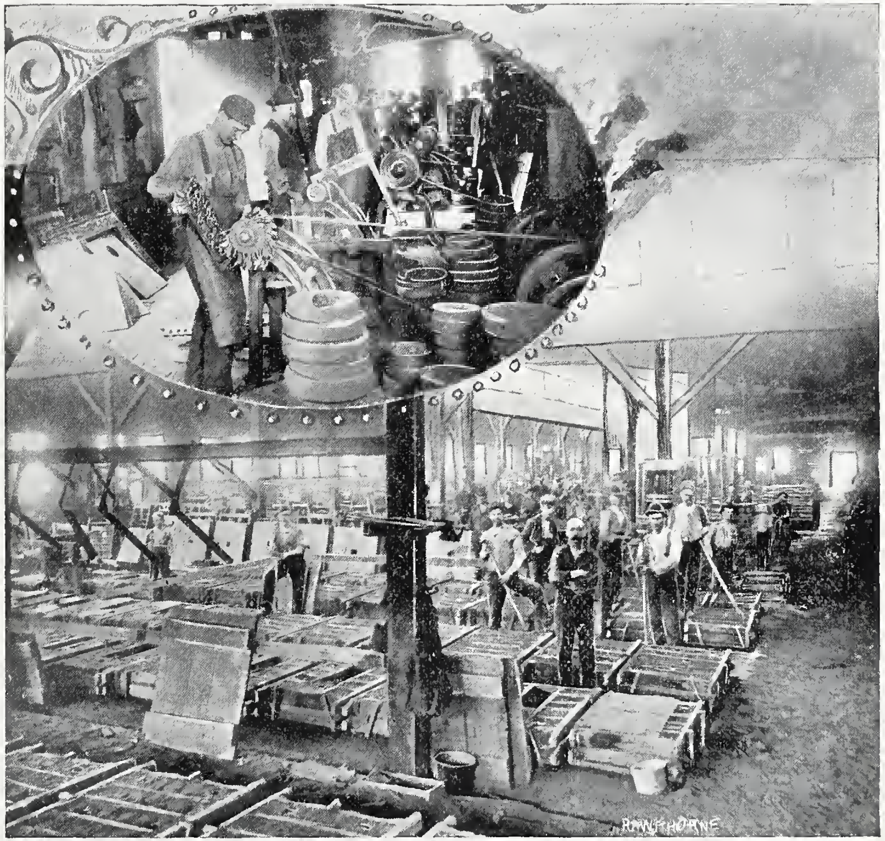
W. F. Davidson's Wholesale Grocery.

Early Marriages. AMONG the early marriages recorded in the first books of the county are the following: Oct. 19th, 1797, Joseph Maker to Mary Finley, married by Zenas Kimberly, recorder. Jan. 25th, 1798, Wm. Bush to Nancy Williamson, and Richard Hoglan to Elizabeth Miller, by Justice Humphrey.

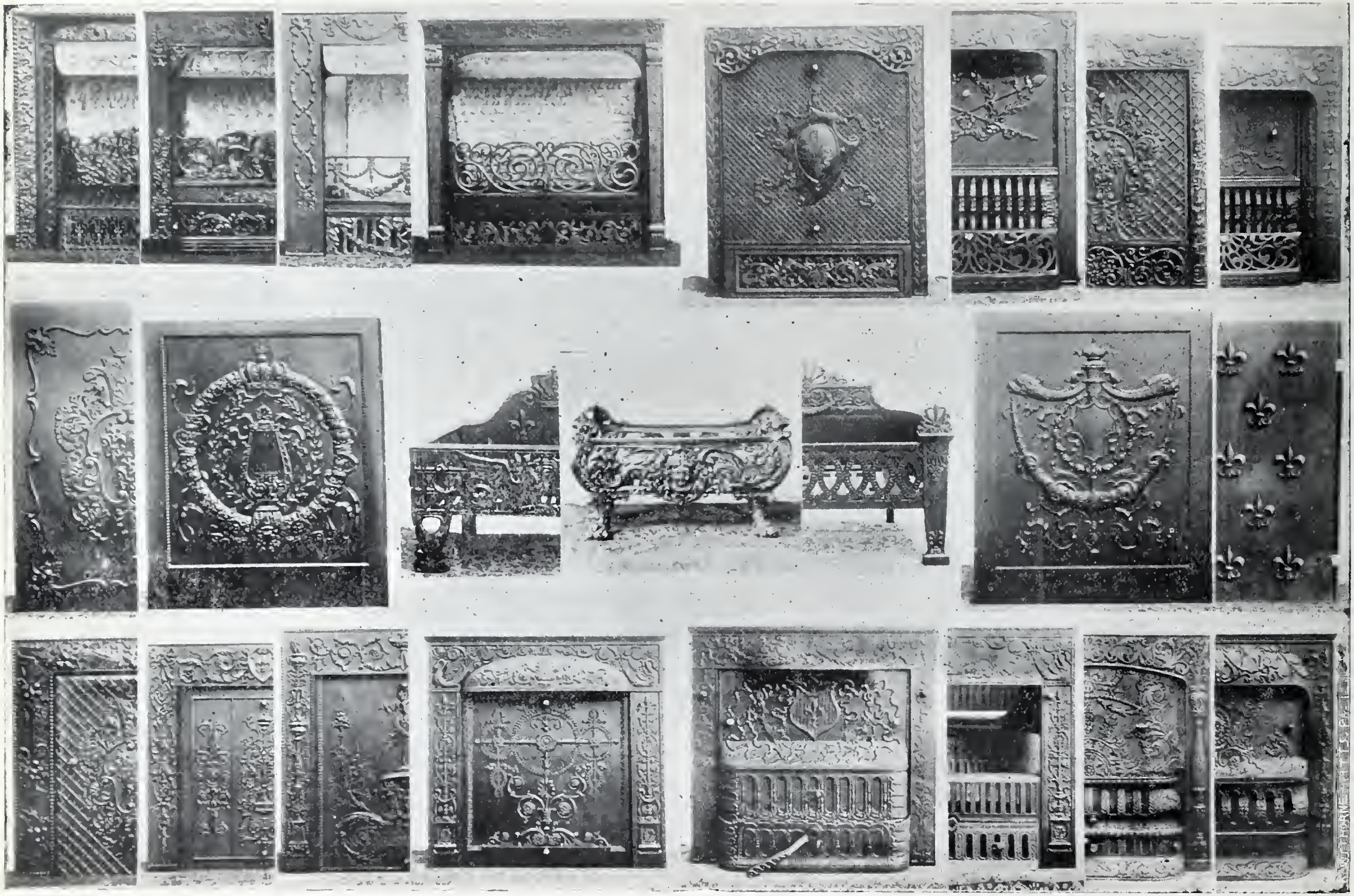
THE OHIO FOUNDRY.

Established Half a Century Ago by W. L. Sharp, It is Still a Leading Industry of the City and Its Wares are Shipped to all Parts of the Continent.

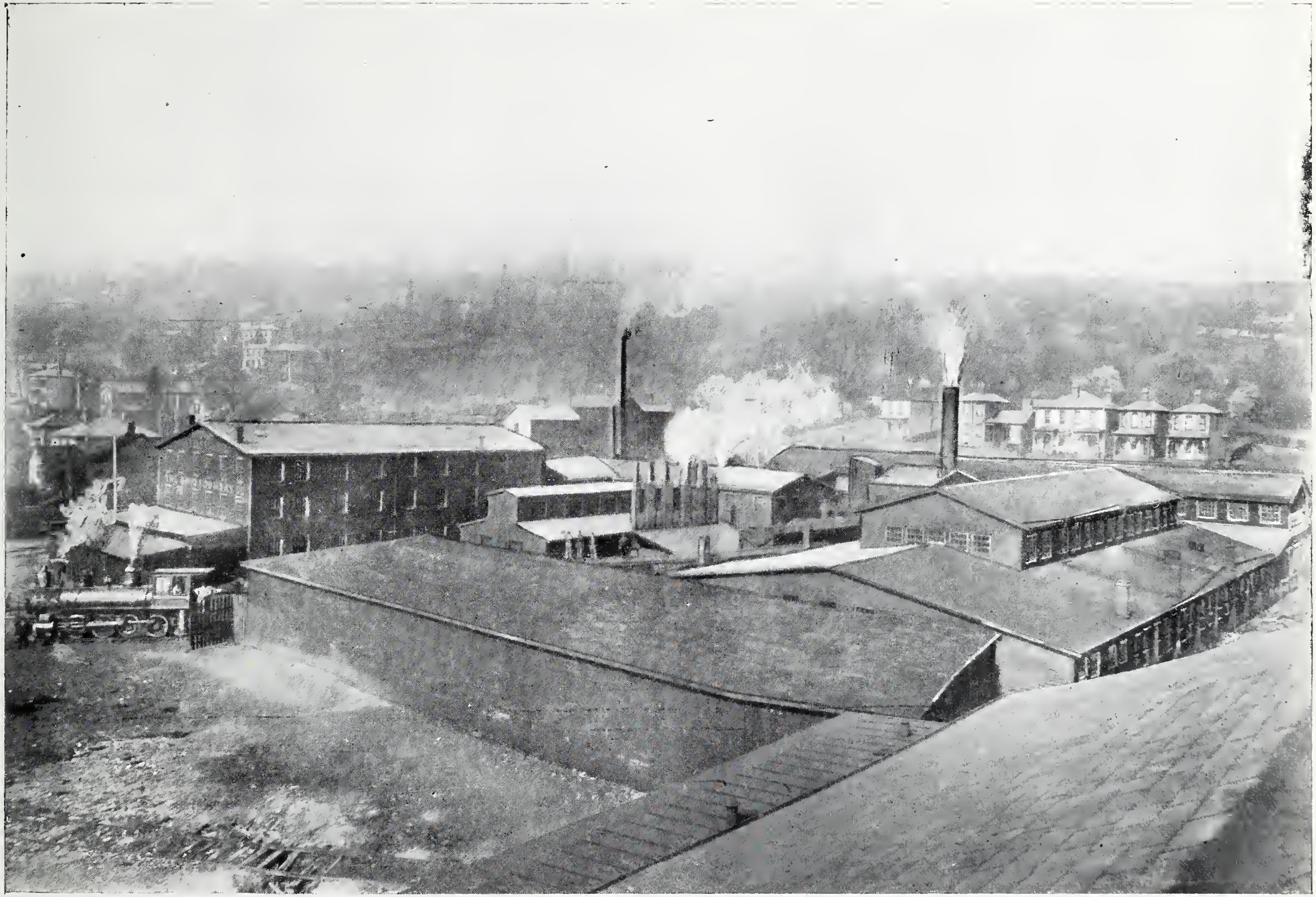
THE OHIO FOUNDRY was started in 1847, just fifty years ago, by W. L. Sharp, who is still active and interested, although in his eighty-eighth year. He is the last of the old business men of the city. The first works were located just above the Steubenville Coal & Mining Co.'s shaft, at a tannery which was converted into a foundry. After making plows and stoves there for some years, Mr. Sharp entered into partnership with George Craig, and for four or five years the business was conducted under the firm name of Sharp & Craig. It was was then continued by W. L. Sharp. At that early date he was a pioneer in shipping cook stoves along the river towns and inland by peddling wagons. About the year 1860 the stove foundry was moved to what was then known as the Gymnasium, on the east side of Fifth street, just north of Market street. About 1865 his son, G. E. Sharp, became associated with him in the business under the firm name of W. L. Sharp & Son. The foundry was burned down several times at that location, with heavy loss of patterns, stock and buildings. The last fire occurred in 1891 and the firm rebuilt their present extensive works on the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. and Slack street, in the fall of that year. To guard against disastrous fires the works were erected with five main buildings. The moulding department is 350 by 70 feet, an "L" shape, with a Colliau Hot Blast cupola, located at the inside center of the "L." A railroad switch runs to the cupola, where the iron and coke are unloaded. These works are well arranged for economical production, with the latest and most modern appliances. Nothing is handled the second time. Mr. A. B. Sharp, son of G. E. Sharp, became associated in the business in 1893 and it is now conducted as the Ohio Foundry Company. Their trade extends from Maine to California and throughout Canada. They employ at present 125 to 150 men with facilities for increasing the number. The works during their steady running for fifty years has likely had as many employees as any manufactory in the valley. The firm makes a specialty of fancy coal and gas grates and settings of the finest designs, finished in many different platings of brass, copper, bronze, Japanese bronze and oxidized colors. Also fireplace linings, portable grates and combination fireplace grates of the most artistic construction.



Grinding and Mould Departments of the Ohio Foundry Co.—W. L. Sharp & Son.



Some of the Products of the Ohio Foundry Co.—W. L. Sharp & Son.

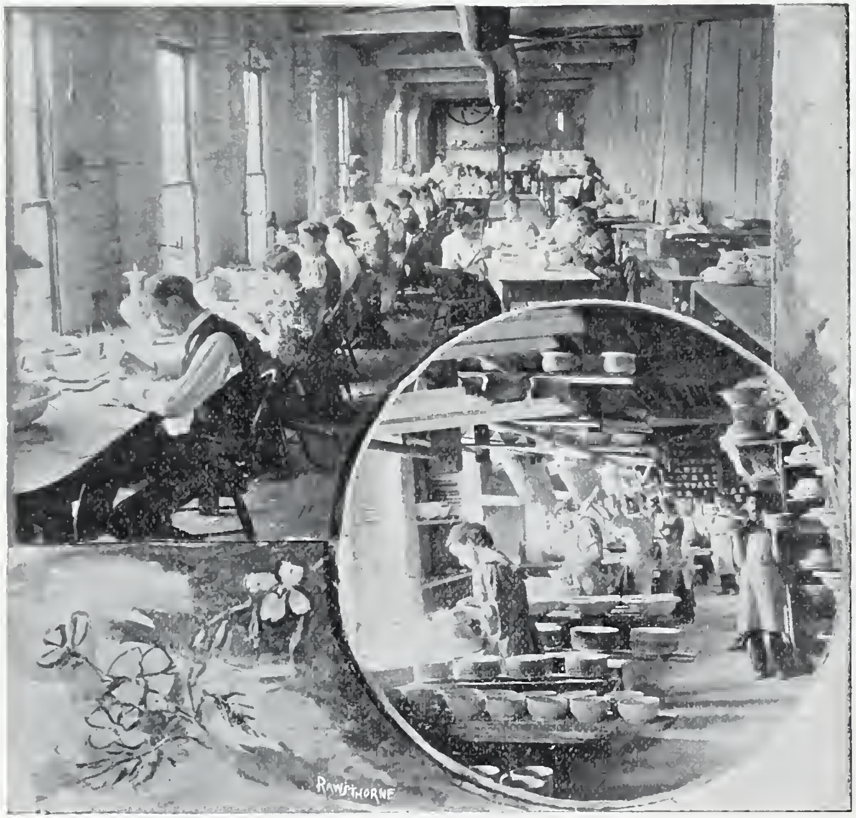


The Ohio Foundry Company's Works.

THE STEUBENVILLE POTTERY.

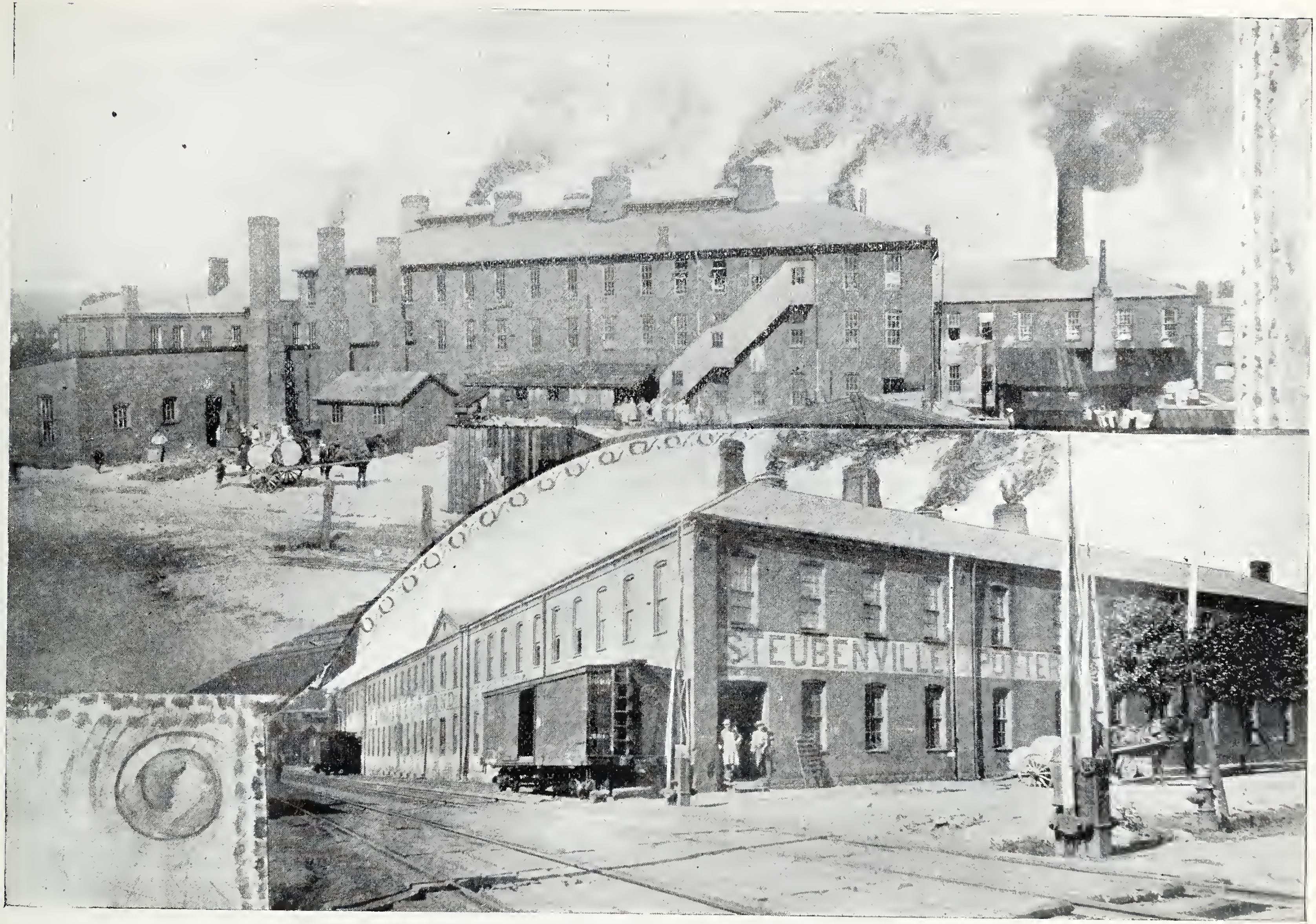
One of Steubenville's Leading Manufactories. Its Ware is Shipped into Every State in the Union.

The Steubenville Pottery Company was organized November 17th, 1879, by twenty-five citizens of Steubenville. The original capitalization was $25,000, but this has since been increased to $100,000. The members of the first board of directors of the company were W. B. Donaldson, President; James Marion, Secretary and Treasurer; W. R. E. Elliott, Alfred Day and J. B. Salmon. Immediately after organization the company began the erection of buildings. The original plant was a three kiln pottery with two small decorating kilns. The excellent quality of the ware turned out was soon recognized by the trade and the business grew from the start. It became necessary in 1883 to increase the capacity of the works and another kiln was added. In 1886 it was increased again by the addition of still another kiln and in 1889 two more kilns were added. The other buildings were also enlarged and extended and more decorating kilns put in. At present the plant is a seven kiln pottery with six large decorating kilns. The buildings occupy a tract of ground 470x210 feet at the intersection of South street and the P., C. C. & St. L. Railroad, from which road side tracks extend into the building. The company also owns its own cooperage plant and makes all the casks and cooperage used in its business. When running full the works employ over 200 people, everyone of whom are good American citizens. The product of the pottery amounts to over $200,000 a year and is confined to dinner and toilet sets of porcelain, granite and semi-vitrous Canton China. Over seventy-five per cent of the product is decorated and the Steubenville decorated ware has gained for itself a reputation for beauty and general excellence, second to none other manufactured in the United States. It is shipped into every state in the Union from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The latest handsomely decorated toilet set produced by this company has been named "The Roswell" in honor of James Ross and Bezaleel Wells, who founded the city of Steubenville a century ago. Perhaps the most attractive toilet ware lately put on the market by the company is an "underglazed Mazarine blue" in delft designs which has been exceptionally well received by the trade. Among the specialties manufactured at this plant are toy tea sets, toy toilet sets, oat meal dishes,



In the Steubenville Pottery.

Decorating Department. Making Ware.


STEUBENVILLE POTTER

The Steubenville Pottery Company's Works.

berry sets, melon shaped jugs, Columbia syrup cans, olive dishes, debris dishes and jardinieres. The present officers and directors of the company are W. B. Donaldson, President; J. Dunbar, Vice President; Alfred Day, Secretary and Treasurer; D. J. Sinclair and T. R. Johnson.

Capture of the Castleman Girls.

In 1791 Mary and Margaret Castleman, aged respectively nine and seven years, lived with their father on the Virginia side of the river opposite the present location of Toronto. In company with their uncle, a Mr. Martin, the girls one day crossed the river to a sugar camp located at the mouth of Croxton's run. While engaged in boiling sugar, they were surprised by the Indians, who killed their uncle and took Mary prisoner. Margaret, the youngest, succeeded in hiding in a hollow sycamore tree, but when she saw the Indians taking her sister away she came out of her hiding place and called after them. One of the savages ran back, picked her up and carried her off with him. The Indians took a westerly direction, camping at what is now known as tunnel mill. From there they proceeded to Sandusky where the girls were kept prisoners several years. Margaret was afterwards sold to a Frenchman at Detroit and Mary married a half breed Indian named "Johnny Cake." Several years later the father of the girls went to Detroit and found them. He induced Margaret to return home with him, where she married a man named Jacob Wright, who subsequently owned the land on which his wife spent her first night as a captive. Mary refused to return home and remained with her half-breed husband, who a few years later became addicted to drink and abused and maltreated her. She then left him and went to the home of her friends on Yellow Creek, where she afterwards married a Mr. Wells.

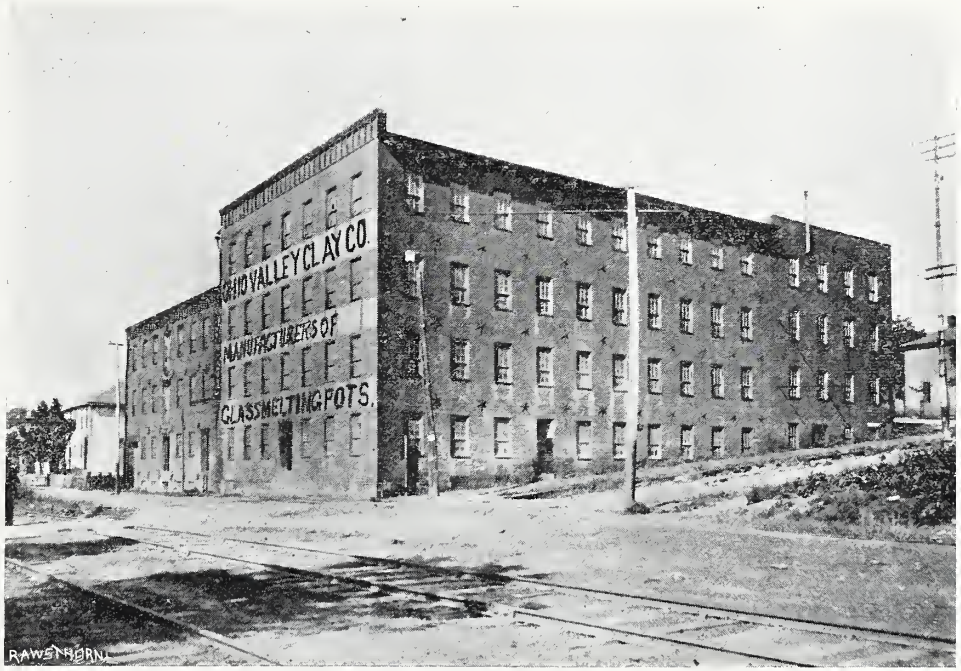
RAWSTHORNE

Specimens of Ware From Steubenville Pottery.

The Killing of Mrs. Reynolds and Her Babe.

It has been stated that the tomahawking of Mrs. Reynolds and her child on the river bank opposite Mingo occurred in the year 1799. The Reynolds home was about one and one-half miles south-west of Cross Creek village. One day while Mr. Reynolds was away from home eight Indians plundered the house and took his wife, her baby and a black female slave prisoners. They started for the river in haste and after proceeding a short way killed the black woman and scalped her. Soon after Mr. Reynolds came home, discovered what had happened, and started in pursuit at the head of a party of white settlers, among whom were Rev. Thomas, his brother and Robert McCurdy. Shortly before sundown the settlers came upon the Indians in the act of making a raft to cross the river at Mingo. Mrs. Reynolds was sitting close by with her babe in her arms. When the savages discovered their pursuers, one of them raised his tomahawk and with two cruel blows killed the defenseless woman and her babe. The infuriated whites hurled themselves upon the savages and a terrible fight ensued. Seven Indians were killed outright and the one remaining escaped up the river, but was believed to have been drowned. One white man was killed. Mrs. Reynolds and the babe were buried near, and Mr. Reynolds, distracted, never returned to the farm.

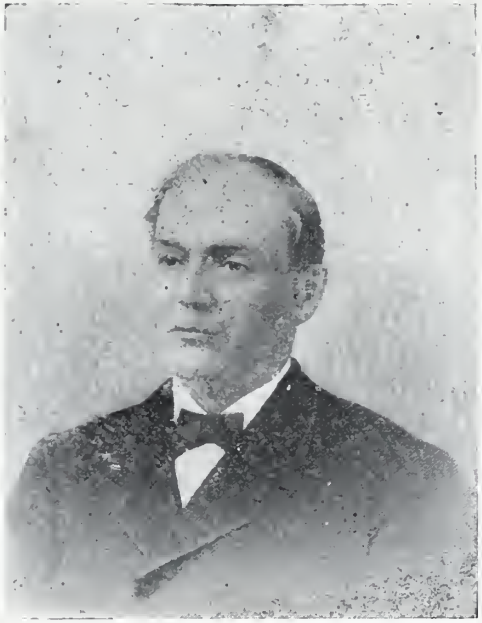
The Ohio Valley Clay Company. THIS Company was organized by Gill Brothers and others in 1882, and secured possession of the large cotton factory building at Washington and Water streets, which was remodeled and still further enlarged during that year. The company manufactures glass house pots, tanks, furnace bricks, stoppers, rings, etc. The product of this plant has gained an excellent reputation and is being shipped to all parts of the United States and exported to Canada. The present officers of the company are J. W. Gill, President; R. L. Brownlee, Treasurer; W. L. Wilkins, Secretary. The directors are J. W. Gill, R. L. Brownlee, W. L. Wilkins, Robert Beatty and Charles Brady.



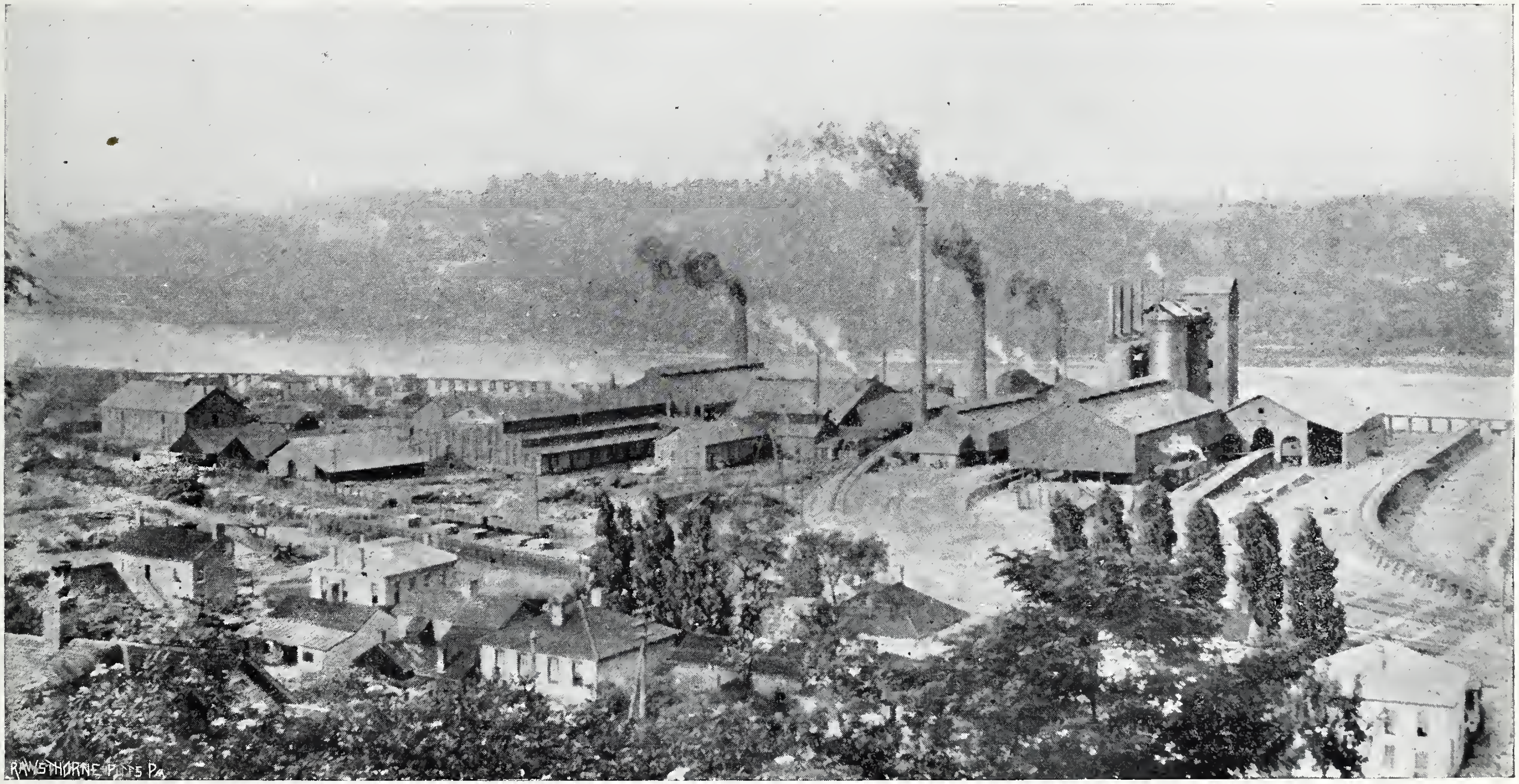
Ohio Valley Clay Works.

Early Manufactories of Steubenville. THE pioneer industrial establishment of Steubenville was the tannery started by Benjamin Doyle in 1798 at the head of North street, which afterwards became the property of Joseph C. Spencer. In 1802 Bezaleel Wells built a grist and saw mill on Wells' run. This mill was afterwards converted into a distillery and was destroyed by fire in 1857. Brice Viers started a tannery in 1802 on the site of the West Market street coke ovens and in 1810 Samuel Williams started another tannery on West Market street. The latter tannery passed through several ownerships and in 1835 William Elliott became part proprietor and subsequently sole proprietor. The first distillery in Steubenville was started at the head of Adams street by P. Snyder about 1798, the second by Bezaleel Wells at Rockville, the third in 1826 at Jacksonville by Robert and Andrew Thompson. About 1835 Mears and Trotter began an extensive rectifying business on Market street, east of Third. This firm afterwards became R. and T. Mears and they built a large flour mill and distillery on South Fourth street, which was burned in 1874. The first brewery was established by a Mr. Dunlap in 1815 just below the site of the paper mill. In 1819 Alexander Armstrong opened a second brewery on Water street between Market and Washington streets. In 1836 Joseph Basler, Sr., started a brewery on Water street between Market and Adams streets. In 1860 J. C. Butte erected a brewery at the head of Adams street. The first pottery in Steubenville was started by J. C. Fisher on Market street west of Sixth street. His son, Thomas Fisher, with one Samuel Tarr, subsequently operated a pottery on Market street between High and Third streets and a man named Holder ran a similar institution on Fourth street for awhile. In 1811 Andrew and Robert Thompson launched forth into the manufacture of nails with William Kilgore and Hugh Sterling as their workmen, making the nails by hand. A company formed in 1812 built a large flour mill on Market street, between Water and High streets, and a few years later a large brick cotton factory was added, which was afterwards converted into a ware house for the mill. David Larimore in 1824 built a large cotton factory at the foot of Adams street. The Arkwright cotton factory was erected in 1826, and employed 300 or 400 hands for many years. A window glass factory, Jefferson Foundry and Machine Shops and the Alikanna bolt works were also former Steubenville industries.

Calvin Bradford Dotey. CALVIN BRADFORD DOTEY was born in Wareham, Mass., December 11, 1813. He came of old New England ancestry, being the seventh generation in lineal descent from Edward Dotey, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., and who was one of the signers of the Social Compact, which event took place in the cabin of that memorable vessel. According to the history of Plymouth County, Mass., a copy of which is in the possession of Mr. Harry Dotey, Edward Dotey was a member of the third exploring party which left the ship to search for a good landing place and favorable site for settlement. It consisted of Standish, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, Howland, Warren, Hopkins, Dotey, John Allerton, English, John Clark, the mate, Martin Coppin, the pilot, the master gunner, and three sailors—eighteen in all. This history also records that on the 18th of June the first duel fought in the New World occurred between Edward Dotey and Edward Leister, in which both were wounded. Dotey remained with the colony, becoming a prominent member, and Leister removed to Virginia, where he may have introduced the code which for many years had there so thorough a recognition. The General Court was composed of all the freemen of the colony. They chose the officers of the government and made the laws. The first list of freemen in the records is found under date of 1633, and contains the name of Edward Dotey, which shows he was a member of the General Court. He died in Yarmouth, 1655. The subject of this sketch, Calvin Bradford Dotey, was educated at the academy in Middleboro, Mass., and early in life engaged in the nailing business in his native town, which occupation he pursued until his early manhood was reached, when he and a company of young men friends came west to Pittsburg, Pa., where he resumed the nailing business, and where he met and married his wife, Lucinda Carr, daughter of Arthur Carr, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa. He remained in Pittsburg several years, when he and a number of others went to Wheeling, W. Va., where they built the Belmont mill in 1850. This mill they sold in two years, when they built the La Belle Iron Works for the manufacture of iron and nails. These works were very successful. In 1859 Mr. Dotey, with the other stockholders of the La Belle, purchased the Jefferson Iron Works, of this city, of which he was Vice President and Manager until he retired in 1885. The mill was built originally by Frazier, Kilgore & Co. Besides his other various and manifold business interests Mr. Dotey was a director and stockholder in the Union Deposit Bank, one of the solid and popular institutions of the city. Both he and his noble wife, who is deceased, lived not only for themselves, but dispensed charity, and did many kind acts, for which their reward must surely be an abundance. It was not dispensed for notoriety, but in a humble, kind way that brought back to their ears the thanks of hundreds. Too much cannot be said of their kindness. Mr. Dotey died December 5, 1893. During the last seven years of his life he was confined to the house with ailments growing from a general break down of his naturally robust constitution, and he was in all that time practically an invalid, not being able to get much exercise or fresh air except when he went to drive in his carriage. Confinement is hard to a man whose life has been spent in active business pursuits, but he bore it cheerfully, and was made comfortable by the members of his family, who looked to his every comfort. A man servant also was at his side to do his bidding. Mr. Dotey's death fell heavily on the servants, who were deeply attached to him, as were all who knew him, he having been very popular with all classes. His demise closed an honorable and busy life of four score years.


Calvin B. Dotey.

The Jefferson Iron Works. THESE important works, located in the extreme southern portion of the city, were established by Frazier, Kilgore & Co., in 1856, and were purchased by Spaulding, Woodward & Co., in 1859. In the eighties the plant became the property of the Jefferson Iron Works Company, the present owners. The works consist of an 18x80 foot furnace with a capacity of over two hundred tons of pig iron a day, and a cut nail factory with a capacity of from seven to eight thousand kegs of nails a week. Side tracks from three railroads run into the grounds, and the works are situated on the river bank, which location affords excellent shipping facilities. The present directors of the company are William McClinton, W. R. E. Elliott, Harry L. Dotey, and Spaulding K. Wallace, of Steubenville, and Daniel C. List, John Rhieldeffer, and James Bell, of Wheeling.



The Jefferson Iron Works.

Legend of Lead Ore. A LEGEND has been handed down from generation to generation to the effect that in the latter part of the eighteenth century Indians frequently came down the river, and landing on the Ohio shore in Jefferson County would go back into the country. After several days absence they would return with quantities of lead ore. Since that time a number of persons claim to have been told by Indians that there is a lead mine in the county. Scores of people have spent much time in search for the mine, but no one has ever found it.

Robinson & Irwin's Foundry and Machine Shop.

This enterprising firm—composed of W. H. Robinson and James O. Irwin, began business in the year 1877 in the old McDevitt factory at the head of Adams street. Their works have run steadily ever since and their business has grown year by year. They purchased a lot at Church and Adams streets and erected thereon their present two story brick factory into which they moved in 1893. They are always busy in their machine shop and do a large amount of fine brass moulding and blacksmithing.

The Riverside Iron Furnace.

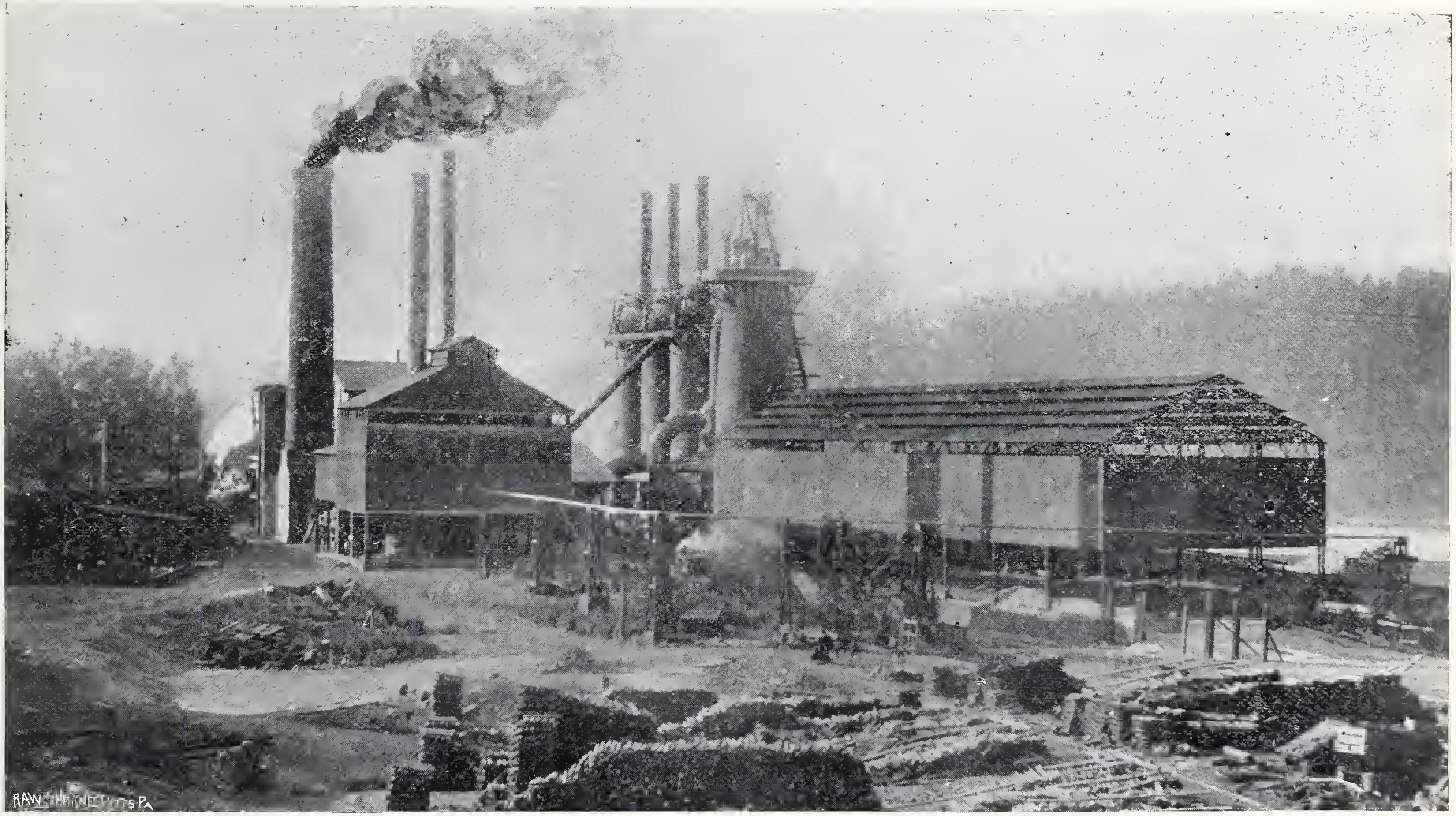
This furnace, located in the Fifth ward, immediately north of the P., C., C. & St. L. railway bridge, was built by the Steubenville Furnace and Iron Company, which was organized in 1872. It is now the property of the Riverside Iron Company of Wheeling and is in charge of Superintendent William Crockard, who has been with the company for 26 years. It has a capacity of two hundred tons of pig iron a day and gives employment to one hundred and fifty men. The product of the furnace, which is an exceptionally fine quality of pig iron, is all consumed by the large Riverside steel plant and finishing mills. The present officers of the Riverside Company are J. N. Vance, President; J. D. Culbertson, Secretary and Treasurer; and S. J. Hearne, General Manager, all of whom reside at Wheeling, W. Va., where the general offices of the company are located. The steel plant and finishing mills of this company are located at Benwood, W. Va.

BRASS-CASTINGS AND OIL WELL-SUPPLIES
ROBINSON & IRWIN 610
MACHINISTS
RAWSTHORNE

Robinson & Irwin's Foundry and Machine Shop.

The Origin of "Jeans-town."

For a number of years subsequent to 1833 Steubenville was a great manufacturing center for "jeans" and Steubenville "jeans" was known from one end of the country to the other. There were hundreds of weavers living in the city and many of them operated hand looms and small dye houses at their homes. A large number of the houses south of Washington street and west of Fifth street were occupied by weavers and that part of the city came to be known as "Jeans-town." The name has clung to a portion of it ever since, but it is now changed to "Janetown." In addition to the small hand loom factories there were many large factories in the city. About 1833 C. H. Orth, James Wallace and Nathaniel Dike built the large Wallace or "Ashland" cotton factory at the head of Market street, which was burned in 1868 and replaced by one half its size, which was also burned in 1877. The Union factory which stood directly across street was put up by Wallace and Baker and was first run by bull and horse power. It afterwards became the property of Samuel Hewitt, and was destroyed by fire. In a three story brick erected on the site Hanna and Foster established a white lead works which were subsequently conducted by M. L. Miller Among the other factories started in Steubenville about 1835 were Armstrong and Northrop's jeans factory on South Seventh street, the woolen factory of Robert C. Peters on South Fifth street opposite the old grave yard, from which location the factory took its name "Golgotha" (place of skulls). McDowell's factory on Water street, the Rockville factory near the southern city limits and the Franklin factory on South Seventh street. The Rockville factory was afterwards transformed into a window glass factory.

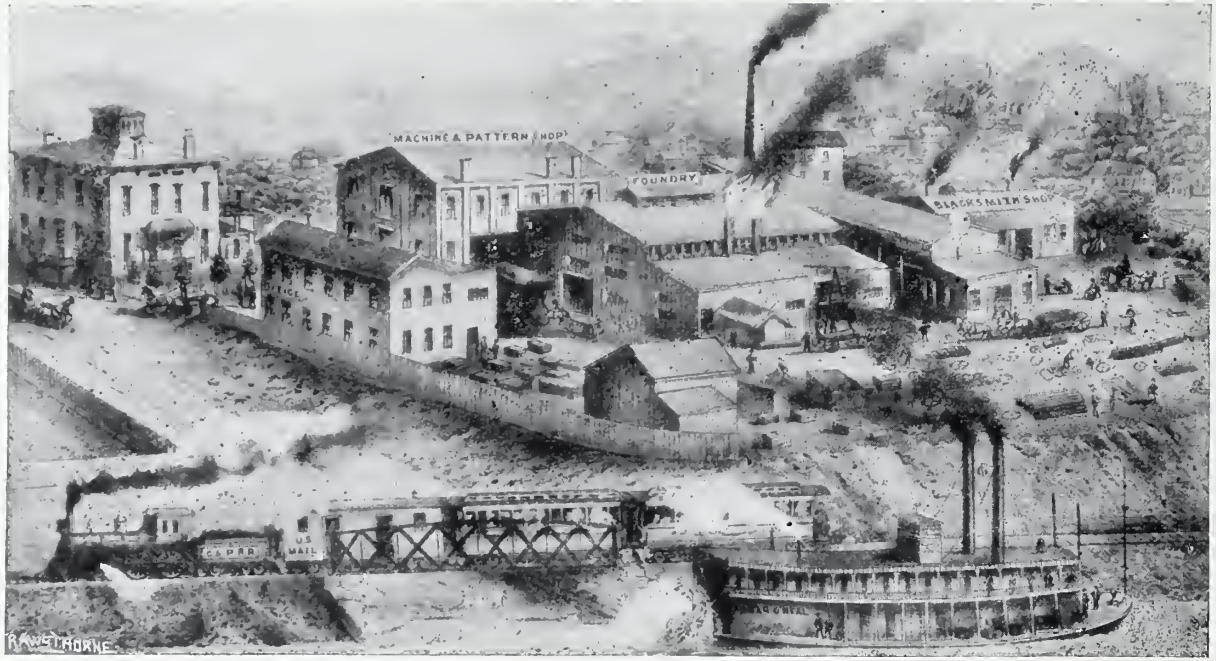


The Riverside Furnace.

Hand Mills. THE youthful sons of the early pioneers in this vicinity spent much of their time in grinding meal for their families. Before the days when horse and water mills became numerous, the method resorted to was as follows: A large flat stone was fixed on the floor and a small one placed on top of it, with a hole in the outer edge and one near the center, in which was placed a stout hickory stick. To the end of this stick a cord was attached which was fastened to a joist above. The operator while turning the stone with one hand, dropped the corn with the other into the hole near the edge. It was a very slow and tedious process.

The Steubenville Foundry and Machine Works.

THIS foundry, which was probably the first west of the Allegheny mountains, was established by Arthur M. Phillips and Robert Carroll in 1816. Greatly enlarged and improved, it is in operation to-day under the ownership of James Means & Company. It was here that William McKinley, Sr., the father of the President of the United States, worked as a moulder in the early twenties. The company manufactures steam sewer pipe presses, pipe and tile dies, clay grinding and tempering pans, pug mills, blast-furnace rolling-mill, glass-works and coal-mine machinery, steam engines, and all kinds of iron and brass castings. The works are located on the river bank, adjoining the C. & P. railway tracks, between Dock and North streets, and cover grounds 360 feet square. They employ sixty men, nearly all of whom are mechanics of the highest skill in their respective lines of business. Their products are recognized wherever they are known—and they are everywhere known, especially by brick, tile and pottery manufacturers—as being of superlative excellence of materials and workmanship. This result has been reached by long years of repeated and continued experiments, tests and service with their machinery, and with that result Messrs. Means & Company express entire satisfaction. Through any periods of business depression in recent years these works have never been shut down.



The Steubenville Foundry and Machine Shop—James Means & Co.

Hartje Bro.'s Paper Mills.

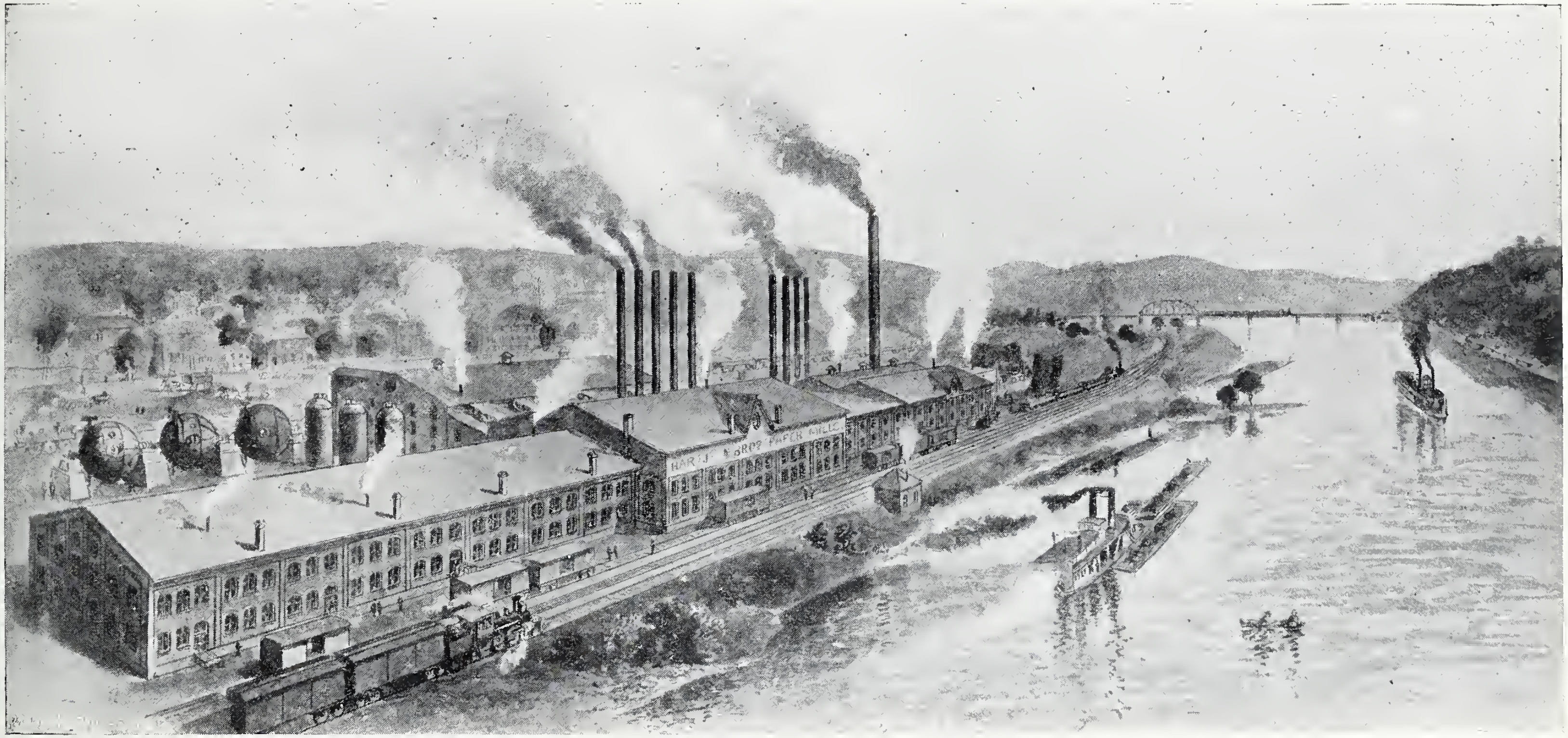
AMONG the earliest manufactories of the city of Steubenville were the Clinton Paper Mills, established in 1813 by Messrs. Scott and Bayless. They came into the possession of Hartje Brothers about eight years ago. This enterprising firm is composed of Richard and August Hartje. Since they have taken hold of the plant it has been enlarged and improved year after year until it is now one of the largest paper mills of its kind in the United States. It is operated continuously day and night every day in the year except Sundays, and employs regularly 125 people. Within the next few months other large additions to the buildings and machinery are to be made. The product of the plant is news print, wrapping paper, straw and pulp board, and it turns out over eighty tons of this product every day. The offices of the firm are located in Pittsburgh, where they also have a double store room on Wood street and a large stock house which is located on Second avenue.

The Beatty Glass House.

MESSRS. Joseph Beatty and Edward Stillman, about the year 1836 built and started a glass factory on what is now known as Benton street. A few years later they sold this plant to David and Neil Hull and in 1846 erected another glass factory on South Third street. In 1852 A. J. Beatty took charge of the works and increased the business so largely that the old building with its single stack was torn down and a larger structure erected. Under the management of A. J. Beatty's sons the works were enlarged to their present size. The plant was sold to the U. S. Glass Co. in 1890.

Bustard's Coal Shaft. THE Jefferson Coal and Iron Company's mine (better known as Bustard's shaft), is located near the northern limits of the city on the river bank. When running full it gives employment to about seventy-five miners and has a capacity of ten cars a day. The output of this shaft is nearly all consumed in furnishing coal for the C. & P. engines and cars. The present officers and directors are P. P. Lewis, Pres.; W. S. McCauslen, Sec.-Treas; John Bustard, this city; John Pearce, S. F. Smith, G. A. Ingersoll, Cleveland.

Aetna Flour Mills. IN 1868 Raney, Sheal & Co., composed of James Raney, J. E. Sheal and L. Raney purchased a 40x80 foot lot at the corner of North and Sixth streets and built the Ætna mill, which has been in continuous operation ever since and is now owned by J. E. Sheal. The building has been enlarged until it is now a four story brick 150x40 feet, and the old burrs have been supplanted by the roller process. When running full the mills can grind 750 bushels of wheat a day and have an elevator and storage capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain. The "Ætna" brand of flour made at these mills is a favorite with dealers and housewives along the valley, and has been on the market ever since the mill started nearly thirty years ago.



The Hartje Paper Mill.

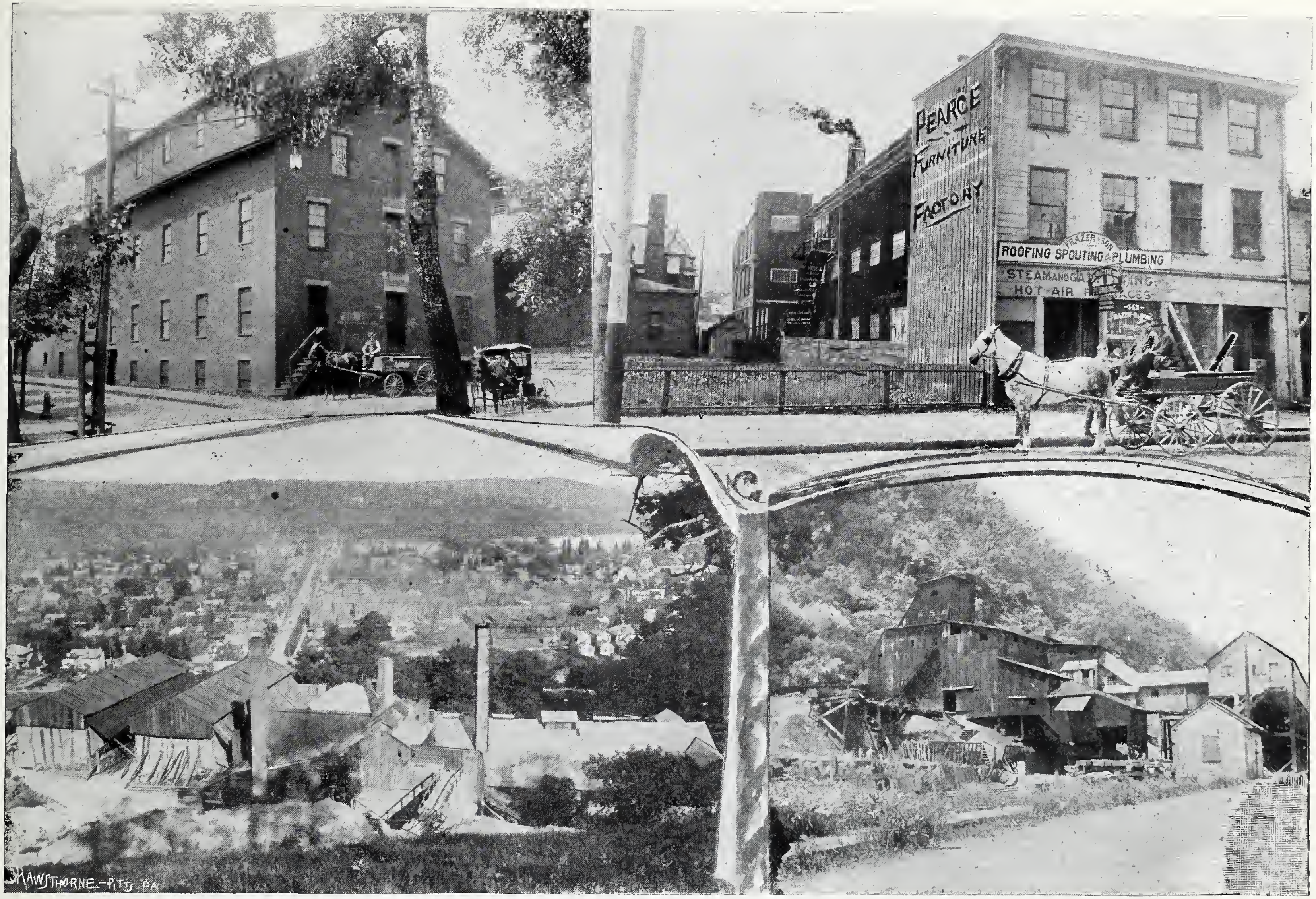
The Pearce Factory. This establishment was opened up by George Pearce in 1855. The factory was burned in 1872, but the present large and commodious building was erected immediately thereafter. It is equipped with modern machinery throughout and is now the property of Hon. J. Dunbar. The factory is not in operation at present, but there is nevertheless ample inducements for any practical furniture maker to lease or buy the plant and put it in operation.

G. J. Fickes' Brick Yard. In 1871 Fickes & Kell started to operate a brick yard on the hill side at the west end of South street. The clay was brought down from the hill top and moulded by hand into 6,000 good red building brick per day. The yard has been operated continuously since then and is now owned by G. J. Fickes. It has developed into a modern brick manufactory in which the most improved machinery is used to make shale brick by the stiff mud process. The capacity of the yard is 12,000 brick per day with machinery capacity for 25,000. The bricks burned in up draft kilns are solid, square red building brick, and in a down draft kiln are excellent street paving brick. These brick have been used in building the Falk & O'Neal block, Union Deposit Bank, McGowan Bro.'s new ware rooms, Hartje paper mills, and many other houses.

The Beatty Glass Works.

Other Industries of Steubenville. Among the other industries at present in Steubenville which are not illustrated in this Souvenir are the following: S. W. Richardson's boiler works, A. L. Cady's boiler works, Sprague & Carnahan's printing office, J. P. Bickar's bottling works, Kelly & Westmeyer's bottling works, The City Brewery, J. S. Thornburg's broom factory, Edward Nicholson's brick works, Workman's carriage factory, Clark & Curfman's wagon factory, the Pearl flouring mills, Sword & Son's, Hickman, Archer's and Hebron's marble works, L. Anderson & Sons' planing mill, Steubenville Copperas Works, and numerous coal banks near the Southwestern limits of the city.

Johnny Appleseed's First Ohio Orchard. Among the early pioneers of the Ohio Valley was an eccentric character named John Chapman, but better known in history as Johnny Appleseed. He was accredited with possessing supernatural powers. He was religiously inclined and was a believer in the doctrine of Emanuel Swedenborg. History tells us that many of the fine orchards of Ohio in the early days were the result of his efforts. Mr. Chapman had a passion for producing apples from the seed. Axe in hand and a bag of apple seeds on his back, usually bare footed, he wandered about through the wilderness. Selecting fertile spots he would clear them and plant his seeds. Afterwards when a settlement would spring up nearby, Johnny was there with his apple trees ready for sale. In 1801 he crossed the Ohio river at Brilliant and stopped at the house of a settler there. Next morning he started on his journey back into Ohio. In the Southwestern part of what was then Jefferson county he started his first nursery in Ohio and then journeyed west into the wilderness.


PEARCE FURNITURE FACTORY
FRAZER & SON
ROOFING SPOUTING & PLUMBING
STEAM AND GAS FITTING
HOT AIR FURNACES
RAWSTHORNE-PITTS. PA

The Aetna Flour Mills.
G. J. Fickes' Brick Yards.

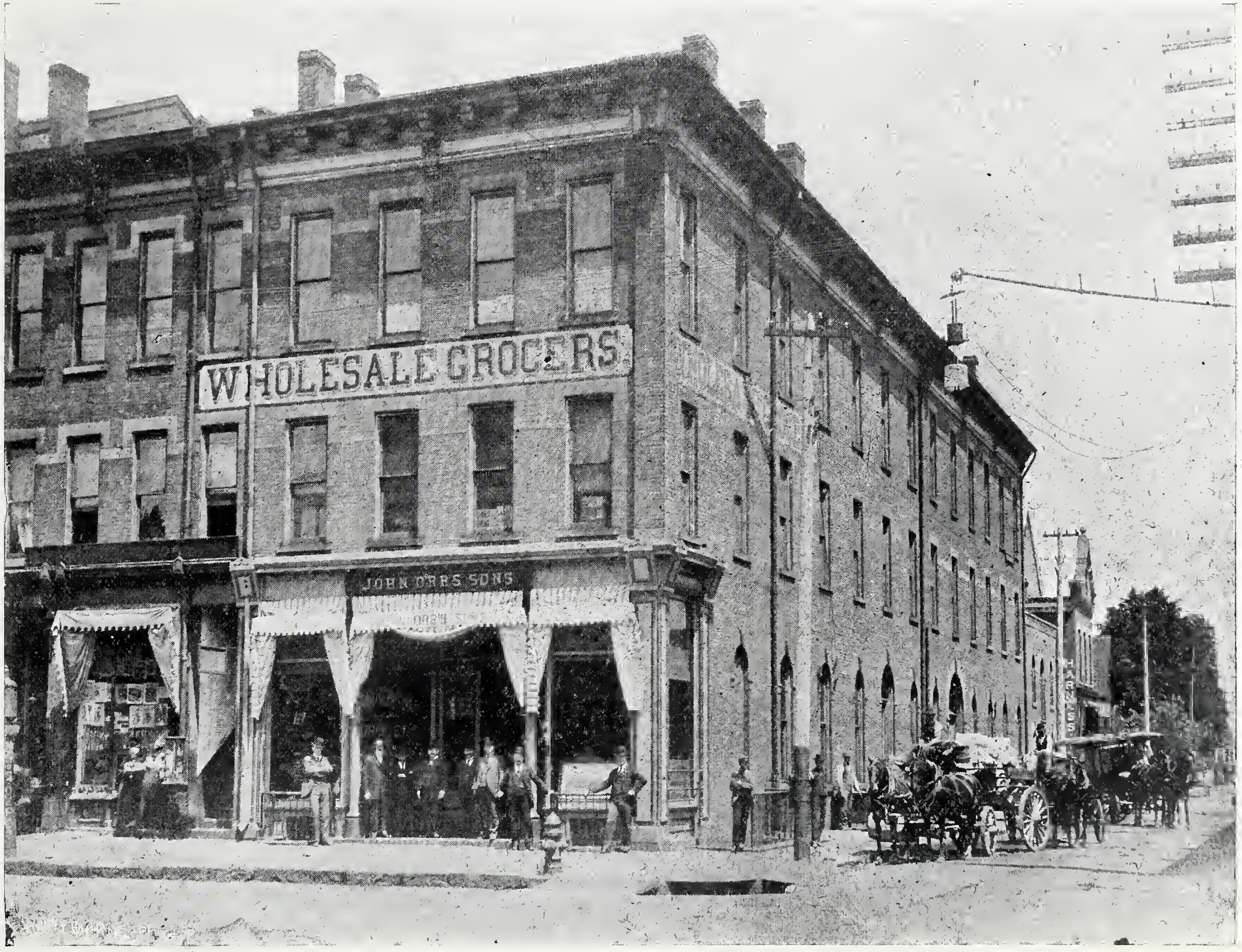
Pearce Furniture Factory
Bustard's Coal Shaft

JOHN ORR'S SONS.

Evolution of the Present Prosperous Wholesale Grocery House From the Corner Grocery of Three-Quarters of a Century Ago.

During the past seventy-five years, the Orr family in Steubenville has been identified with that very necessary institution known as "The Corner Grocery," first in a retail way, and later conducting a strictly wholesale business. For three-quarters of a century, the members of this family have been closely connected with the history of Steubenville and their record has been a clean and honorable one. They have always been found standing for the right and have ever been substantial helpers of any enterprise which tended towards the betterment of the growing city. In 1819, John Orr left Ireland to seek his fortune in the New World. Three years later (1822), he started a general store in Steubenville, thus transplanting a business conducted successfully for years in his native country by his relatives and himself. His business prospered and he continued merchandising until his death in 1860. In 1846 John Orr, Jr., a nephew of the former, arrived in this country, and in 1851 also started a grocery in Steubenville—succeeding, at his uncle's death in 1860, to the business established by him, and increasing it by the results of his own successful venture. Excepting an interval of a few years, in which John Orr, Jr., operated oil refineries here and near Pittsburgh, he continued, during his remaining years, a grocer, being, for some time, the oldest business man, in point of service in the city. Mr. Orr married Mary J. Orr, the daughter of his uncle, the elder John Orr. Three of their sons and two daughters are now living. In 1882, Mr. Orr, with his son Robert, embarked in the wholesale grocery business, under the style, John Orr & Son. In that year Mr. Orr had built the present handsome and commodious business house at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, which was occupied by the new firm. The building is a three story brick structure, 160x30 feet, affording a large amount of floor space. Nevertheless, to accommodate the larger trade, three additional warehouses are now required. Upon the death of John Orr, which occurred in 1891, the firm of John Orr & Son was succeeded by the present firm, John Orr's Sons, composed of Mrs. Mary J. Orr, Robert H., John F. and William M. Orr. "John Orr's Sons" are all actively engaged in the business; and, by close attention to the affairs of the house, have not only continued its success, but by square dealing and honorable business methods, have increased it steadily, year by year, and at the same time gained for the house a reputation as a solid, reliable business institution. Their customers are to be found in all the towns of Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, which are visited by their traveling salesmen. They transact a general jobbing business, to the evident satisfaction of the trade—aiming rather to furnish the most reliable and wholesome articles, than those whose only merit is apparent cheapness. They have for years issued a weekly price list, being fully satisfied that their figures will bear comparison with any others. The firm handles numerous specialties, such as Minneapolis Granulated Flour, Monarch Coffee, etc., believing that a good article when found should be pushed, not only for the profit, but for the satisfaction which attends the selling of reliable goods. It has been, and is, an advantage to our community to have such reliable establishments in our midst; and it is gratifying to note the recognition of this fact, and the continuous support accorded this firm by the business men within a large radius.

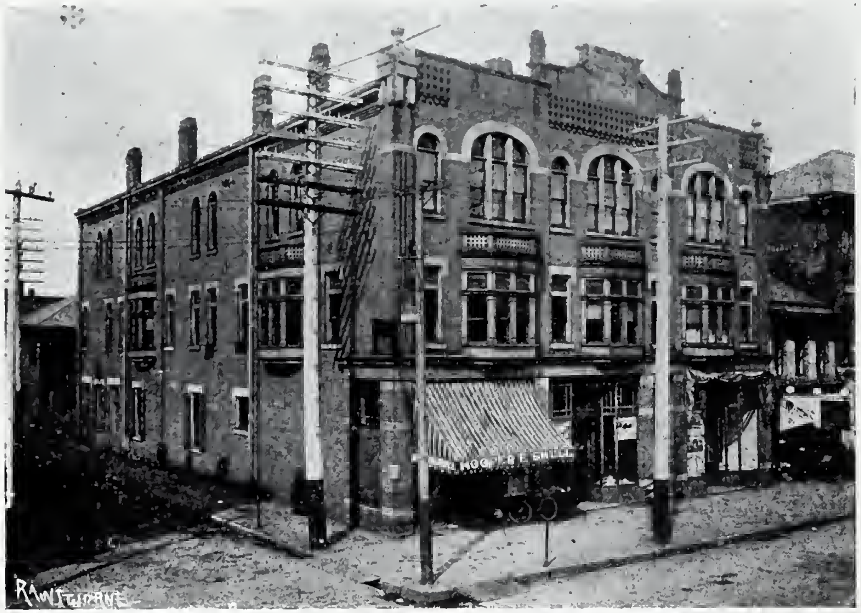
John Orr, Jr.


WHOLESALE GROCERS
JOHN ORR'S SONS
HARNESS

John Orr's Sons' Wholesale Grocery.

The Johnson Block. The Johnson block at the corner of Market and Fifth streets was erected in 1888 and is a three story brick building. One room on the ground floor is occupied by Hooper & Shull's extensive clothing store. The office of the Steubenville Gas & Electric Co. is located in the other room. The second and third floors are divided into flats and occupied by a number of families.

Adams Express Co.'s Office. The Adams Express Company established an agency in Steubenville about 1848. The first office was located in the wharf boat. It was moved to the second floor of 326 Market street, then to 414 Market street, then to 325 Market street, then to 515 Market street in Kilgore hall, and from there to 417 Market street, in the Turnbull block, where it remained for thirty years, and in February, 1896, it was moved to its present location at 511 Market street. The first agents of the company were J. and G. Doyle. They were succeeded by David Myers who held the position for 35 years. J. H. Blinn was agent four years. George D. Sterling, the present efficient agent, who has been in the service of the company for 21 years, took charge of the office in 1887. The Steubenville agency does a large business and keeps two delivery wagons and drivers, one office clerk and one transfer clerk busy. Mr. Sterling also has charge of the agency of the Wells-Fargo Express Company which was established in this city in 1889.

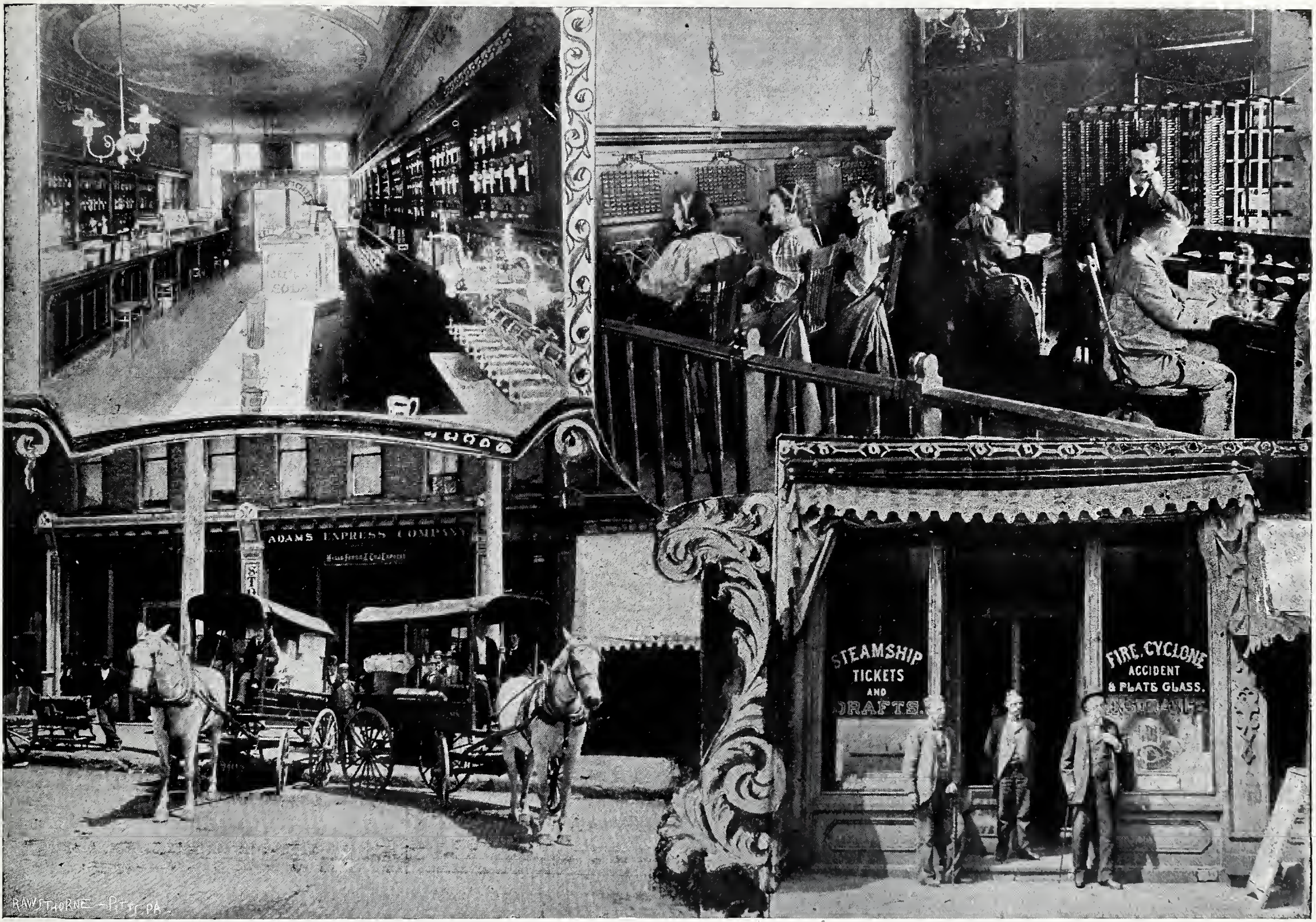


The Johnson Block.

The Bell Telephone Exchange. The C. D. & P. Telephone Company, popularly known as the Bell Telephone Company, established the first telephone exchange in this city in 1881. It now has connection with over 6,000 cities and towns in New England, Middle Atlantic and Western States. The Steubenville exchange is also connected with the exchanges in nearby towns and this service is free to subscribers. Since the introduction of the long distance telephone by this company many citizens who formerly were compelled to travel find it more profitable to stay at home and use the long distance telephone, saving time, railroad fare and hotel expenses. H. T. Sapp is the present manager of the Steubenville exchange.

W. R. Burgoyne's Drug Store. W. R. Burgoyne has been in the drug business in Steubenville since July 1st, 1869. On that date he bought out E. T. Morrison & Co.'s drug store, the latter firm being successors of L. Love & Co., who started in the drug business about 1861. Burgoyne's drug store is known as one of the finest furnished drug stores in the city. Its walls and ceilings are artistically frescoed and it is fitted with handsome and costly antique oak fixtures. This house does a very large, general and prescription drug business and is noted for the purity of its stock.

H. H. Fickes' Insurance Agency. Henry H. Fickes entered the insurance business in Steubenville in 1880. He began with a line of companies not heretofore represented in Steubenville, and he rapidly built up an extensive business. At present eighteen of the largest, strongest and best fire and accident companies in the world are represented at this agency. Mr. Fickes in connection with his insurance business also conducts a steamship agency and represents all the leading Atlantic steamship companies. His insurance office occupies the ground floor at No. 413 Market street, which is handsomely furnished.


ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS.
FIRE, CYCLONE ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS.
RAWSTHORNE - PITTS. PA.

Interior of W. R. Burgoyne's Drug Store.
Adams Express Co.'s Office.

The Bell Telephone Exchange.
H. H. Fickes' Insurance Office.

McConnell & Lyons' Clothing Store. R. P. Foreman and C. J. McConnell formed a partnership in 1882 under the name of Foreman & McConnell and engaged in the merchant tailoring business on Third street. Four years later they moved to the Griesinger block on Fourth street and in 1890 they purchased the handsome Scott building at No. 324 Market street. During that year Mr. Foreman died and Mr. McConnell purchased his interest in the building from the heirs. Several months later A. M. Lyons became associated with Mr. McConnell in the business under the present firm name of McConnell & Lyons. They deal in ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and also carry on one of the most extensive merchant tailoring establishments in the Ohio Valley.

J. H. Hawkins & Co.'s Dry Goods Store. The dry goods and millinery business carried on by J. H. Hawkins & Co. at 322 Market street has been in continuous existence in nearly the same location, for about fifty years, having been founded by the late George Scott prior to 1848 at which time J. H. Hawkins entered his employ and ten years later in 1858 became a partner in the business. In 1868 at Mr. Scott's death Mr. Hawkins associated with him in the business Messrs. J. J. Porter, C. E. Patterson and D. V. Donaldson, and a few years later founded the wholesale house of Porter, Donaldson & Co., of Pittsburgh, which was afterwards purchased by Messrs. Porter & Donaldson. The present firm of J. H. Hawkins & Co. consists of John H. and his son, George S. Hawkins. The firm does a very extensive business in dry goods, millinery, carpets and ladies' wear.

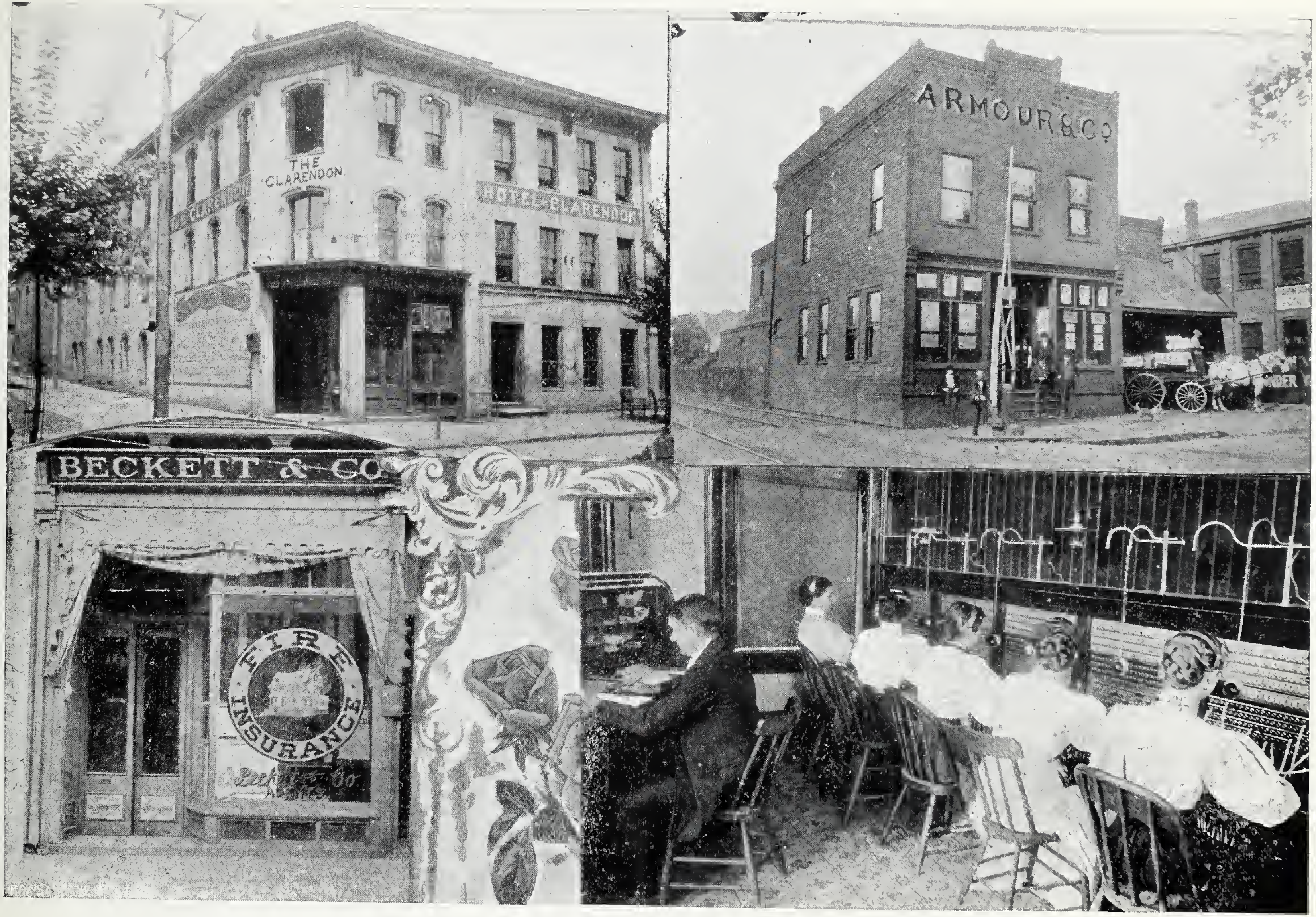
McCONNELL & LYONS

J. H. Hawkins & Co.'s Dry Goods and Millinery Store.

McConnell & Lyons Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

The Steubenville Phoenix Telephone Company. This company was organized in May, 1895, with a capital of $50,000, every dollar of which is owned by residents of the county. The company began business in April, 1896, and now has over 600 telephones in use and twelve operators are employed. Exchanges have been established at Richmond, Wintersville, Holliday's Cove, Mingo, Toronto, and New Cumberland, which are connected with the main exchange in Steubenville. The business of the company has been growing steadily since it began operating. Its present officers and directors are G. A. Maxwell, Pres.; R. J. Morrison, Vice Pres.; J. A. McCullough, Treas.; G. G. Gaston, Sec'y.; J. W. Forney, J. E. McGowan, E. E. Erskine; J. S. Collins, Supt.

Armour & Co.'s Cold Storage Warehouse. In January, 1893, Armour & Co., of Chicago, Ill., opened a branch house department in Steubenville, selecting this city as the most convenient distributing point for the territory between Dennison and East Liverpool. In 1895 the firm built their present commodious cold storage warehouse at 612 Adams street. J. H. Runey is at present the capable manager of the sales departmentment and L. L. Grimes, the efficient cashier. They sell Chicago dressed meat.


THE CLARENDON
HOTEL CLARENDON
ARMOUR & CO
BECKETT & CO
FIRE INSURANCE
Beckett & Co
Agents

The Dunbar Block and Clarendon Hotel.
Beckett & Co.'s Insurance Office.

Armour & Co.'s Cold Storge Warerooms.
Steubenville Phoenix Telephone Exchange

Beckett & Co.'s Insurance Agency.

This insurance agency was established in 1858 by David Myers, who was succeeded in 1890 by Miss Agnes Biles and she in April, 1893, by Beckett & Co., composed of H. P. and A. G. Beckett. The firm is now located at 121 North Fourth street in commodious quarters on the ground floor and does a large general insurance business, representing 21 of the oldest and largest millionaire companies.

H. W. Stewart's Building and Drug Store.

The Dunbar Building.

This large building, which stands on the west side of Third street immediately north of the Court House and Sheriff's residence, is one of the most commodious in the city. It is a three story brick structure extending back to Court street. and is partially occupied by the Clarendon Hotel. There is also a large store room on the ground floor suitable for conducting either a wholesale or retail business. The law offices of Dunbar, Kithcart & Sweeney occupy a part of the second floor.

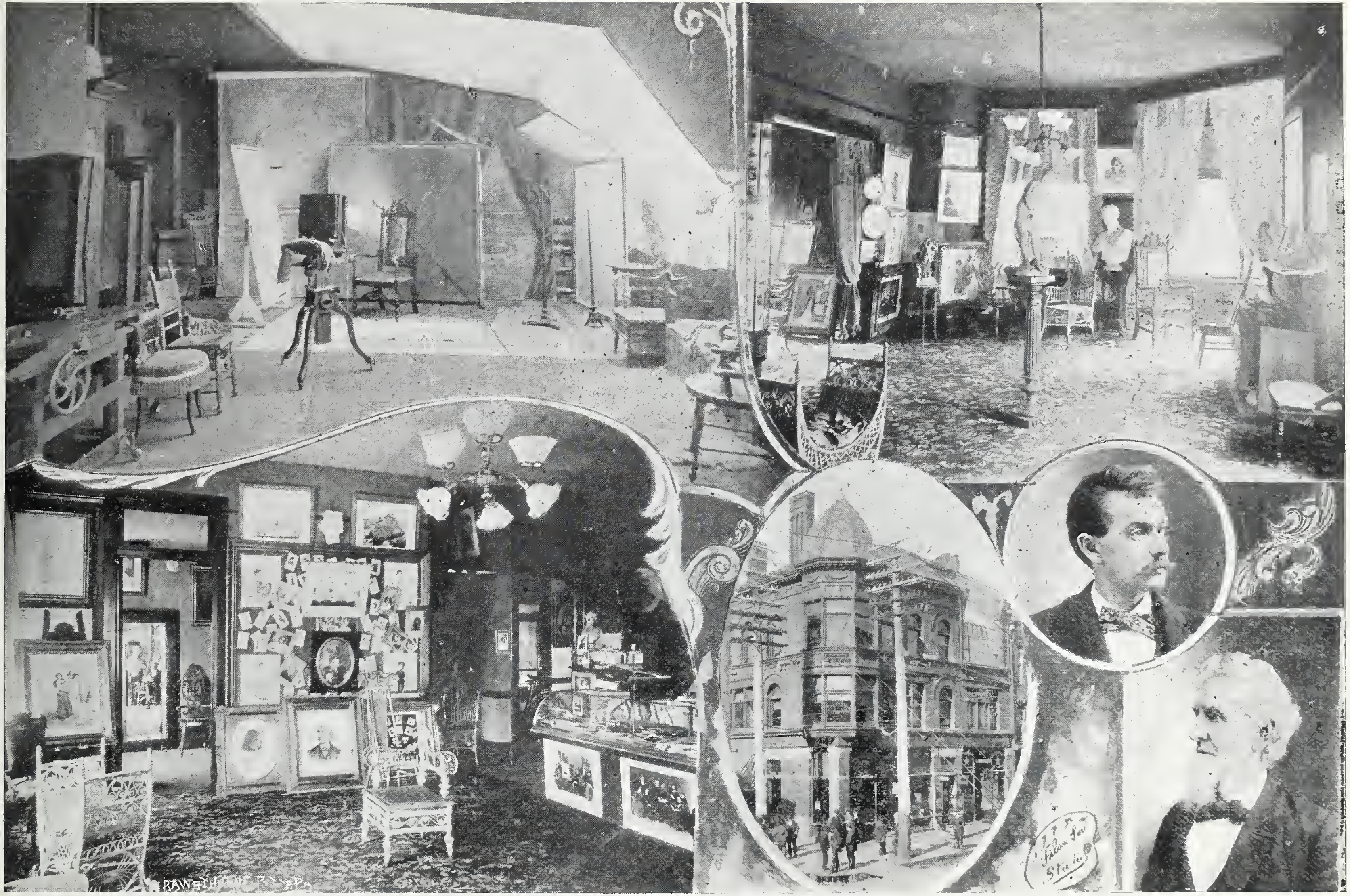
H. W. Stewart's Drug Store.

In 1882 Harl W. Stewart started in the drug business in Steubenville. In 1892 the present Stewart building was built at No. 124 North Fourth street. It is a handsome three story brick structure. The two upper stories are divided into "flats." The drug store on the ground floor is handsomely furnished. Mr. Stewart does an excellent prescripton and drug business.

Stark & Leech's Large General Store.

Thomas Barclay, who entered the grocery business in Steubenville in 1862, sold out his store to Stark & Boal in 1887. This firm was composed of S. R. Stark and T. M. Boal. In 1892 William Leech bought out the interest of T. M. Boal, and the firm name was changed to Stark & Leech. They occupy the entire three floors and the basement of the Barclay building at Sixth and Market streets. and the Louden building adjoining, recently purchased by Mr. Stark. They do a large general business in groceries, meat, china, crockery, woodenware, wall paper and novelties.

Stark & Leech's Grocery and General Store.



Filson & Son's Art Studio.

Operating Room.
Office.

Reception Room.

Filson & Son's Art Studio.

Elliott & Filson opened a photograph gallery in Steubenville in 1863. In 1865 D. Filson bought out the interest of James Elliott and the latter retired. In 1876 C. P. Filson, a son of the proprietor, entered the gallery as operator, since which time the firm has been known as Filson & Son. For many years the gallery was located at No. 317 Market street, but is now in the handsome Gill building at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. It is pronounced to be the finest furnished studio in the Ohio Valley, and the artistic work produced is of a high class and second to none in the State. C. P. Filson, who has gained quite a reputation as an artist in crayons, oils and water colors, has made a specialty of portraits, and a large share of the patronage of the studio is for this class of work.

City Cash Grocery and Supply Company.

This company was organized May 15th, 1897, with authorized capital of $25,000, and carries on a retail grocery, meat and general merchandise business in the handsome and commodious Dougherty block at the corner of Third and Market streets. The company occupies two large store rooms on the ground floor and also the entire third floor. The business of the house has increased rapidly since the start and six clerks are now kept busy. The directors of the company are E. T. Wells, President; William Ruddicks, Secretary and Treasurer; John McKim, William Smurthwaite, Sr., James S. McClure, W. S. Tweed and J. Hottel. Messrs. Wells and Ruddicks manage the business, which is conducted on a strictly cash business, no credit being given even to stock holders or officers of the company.

CITY CASH GROCERY AND SUPPLY CO.
CITY CASH GROCERY AND SUPPLY CO.
CITY CASH GROCERY AND SUPPLY CO.

City Cash Grocery and Supply Co.'s Store.—Dougherty Block.

The Specht Blocks.

Two of the handsomest business blocks on North Fourth street were erected and are owned by Chas. Specht. The one at No. 132 was built in 1877 and is a three story brick building 32x180 feet with two store rooms on the ground floor, living apartments on the second floor and a banquet hall in the third story. The large business block at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets was erected in 1887. It is a three story brick structure, 60x75 feet, with three large store rooms on the ground floor, living apartments on the second floor and K. of P. lodge rooms on the third floor.

Charles Specht's Bakery and Confectionery.

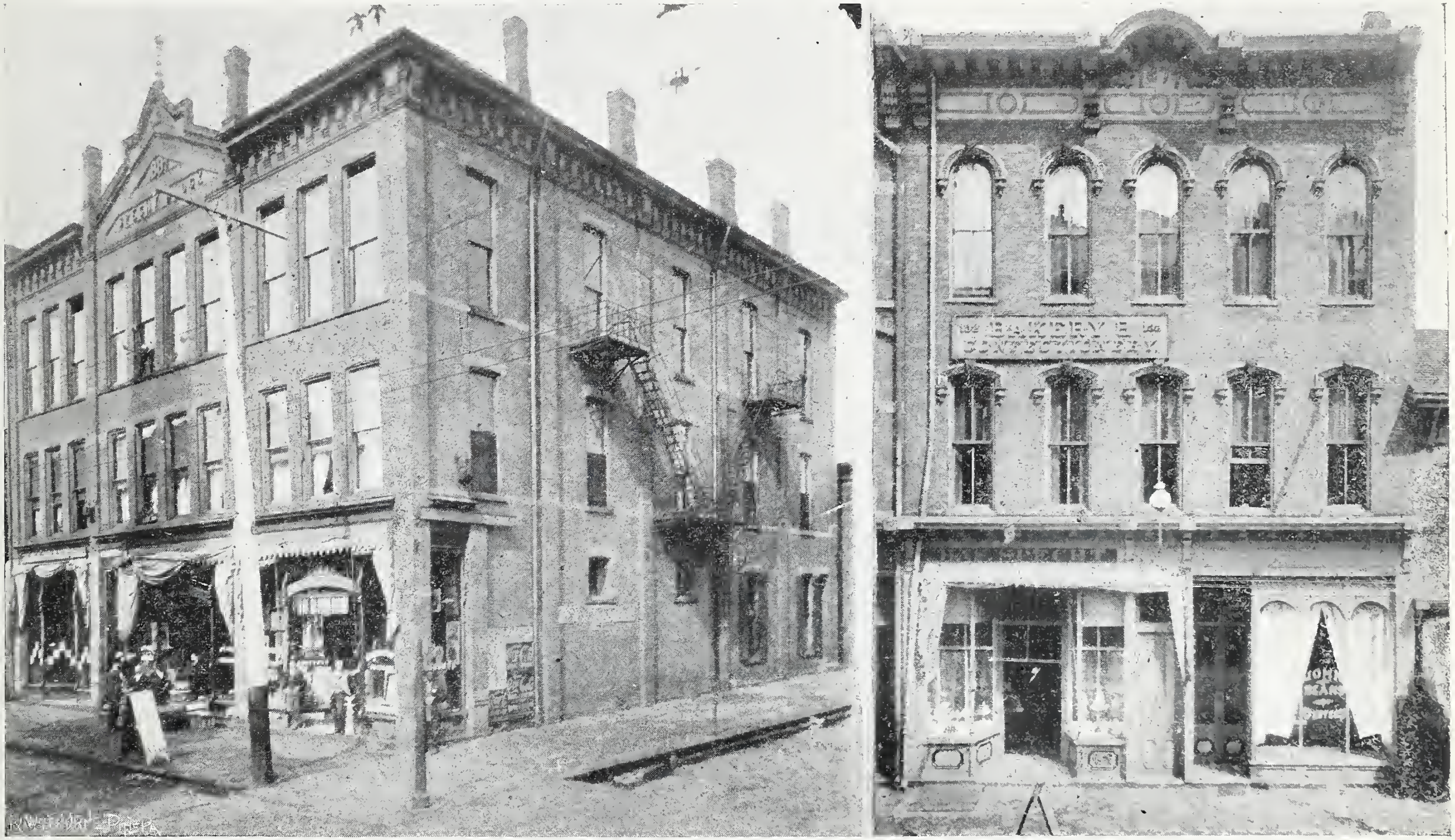
Charles Specht came to Steubenville from Pittsburg, and after erecting a building at 132 North Fourth street, occupied it in 1877. He has continued at that stand ever since, conducting a very successful catering business, bakery, confectionery and ice cream manufactory. His store has been refitted within the past few months with tile floor, steel ceiling, etc., and is now one of the handsomest business rooms in the city.

R. J. Morrison's Drug Store.

R. J. Morrison bought out W. F. Ridgley's drug store in the Pearce block on North Fourth street in 1873, and in 1887 Mr. Morrison moved the pharmacy into the corner room of the Specht block at Fourth and Washington streets. Morrison's drug store is a very handsomely furnished one and does a large prescription and general drug business. Its soda water fountain is also a popular resort for hundreds of citizens during the hot summer months.

A. E. McLane's Fancy Grocery.

Alan E. McLane established a grocery on Third street in 1880, and about 1888 moved into the Specht block at Fourth and Washington streets. He retails only fancy groceries and fine food products and his business is an extensive and successful one.



A. E. McLane's Fancy Grocery.
R. J. Morrison's Drug Store.

The Specht Blocks.

Charles Specht's Bakery and Confectionery.

First State Senators and Representatives.

The first General Assembly of Ohio convened at Chillicothe March 3, 1803, and Zenas Kimberly, and Bezaleel Wells represented Jefferson county as State Senators and Rudolph Bear, Z. A. Beatty, Thos. Elliott, Isaac Meeks, Richard Beeson, Samuel Dunlap, Jos. McKee, John Sloan, Representatives.

Simpson & Shannon's Livery Stable.

THIS enterprising firm, composed of John Simpson and T. J. Shannon, was organized in September, 1896, and succeeded the firm of Simpson & McCullough. They conduct the large livery and feed stable at No. 111 South Fifth street. They own about twenty head of fine horses, among which are a number of handsome match teams. Their coaches, carriages and buggies are all handsome modern vehicles and their business already large, is increasing rapidly.

T. J. Shannon's Undertaking Rooms.

T. J. Shannon embarked in the undertaking business in Steubenville in 1879, although he had been engaged to some extent in the business prior to that time. His present establishment at No. 131 South Fourth street, is one of the finest of its kind in the city. Mr. Shannon, being a capable, practical and experienced undertaker, does an extensive business.

Simpson & Shannon's Livery and Feed Stables.

W. J. Alexander's Lumber Yard.

THIS business was started in the spring of 1875 by Alexander & Lindsay, who carried it on successfully for four years, when M. Alexander bought out the entire interest of Mr. Lindsay. M. Alexander conducted the establishment for twelve years and in 1891 his son, W. J. Alexander, became a partner under the firm name of M. Alexander & Son. In February, 1896, M. Alexander retired from active business and was succeeded by W. J. Alexander. The office and yard is located at No. 131 North Seventh street. Mr. Alexander deals extensively in pine, oak and hemlock lumber, sash, doors, mouldings, blinds, shingles and lath, also flooring, siding and ceiling in white and yellow pine. He ships lumber to all surrounding towns and to the neighboring oil fields.

The Burning of the Maxwell Cabin.

JAMES MAXWELL, one of the earliest pioneers, settled on the western bank of the Ohio river about the year 1772. He had left his home in Virginia to escape prosecution for a murder of which he was innocent. At the mouth of Rush run he erected a rude hut and there lived the life of a hermit until just before Dunmore's war, when he was compelled to seek refuge in the block houses at Wheeling. While there he received word that he had been cleared of the murder charge and he at once returned to his father's home in Virginia. In 1780 Maxwell came back to the mouth of Rush run, bringing a young bride with him. He built a larger cabin, made a clearing and planted his crops. They were kind to the Indians, who called Mrs. Maxwell "Wild Rose," and their life for a time was a quiet and peaceful one. A baby girl was born and was named Sally. One day Maxwell and his wife left the baby with a young man who was visiting them, and went to Fort Finncastle near Wheeling. Next day, hearing of Indian outrages along the border, they hurried back to their home, only to find it a mass of burning ruins, in which was the charred remains of their late visitor, and they concluded that their baby had been consumed in the flames. Mrs. Maxwell, crazed with grief, snatched a hunting knife from her husband's belt and with one stroke almost severed her head from her body. Maxwell quickly gathered a band of frontiersmen and started in pursuit of the savages, but could not find them as rain had obliterated their tracks. Maxwell, full of hate and revenge, started on a career of death and destruction, which made his name a terror to the Indians all along the border. He was employed as a scout for many years and the Indians gave him the name of "Soft Stepper." While employed by Mad Anthony Wayne, he learned that his baby daughter had not been killed, but had been taken captive by Conestego, grand sachem of the Wyandots, and was known in the tribe as the "White Water Lily." Maxwell started at once for the land of the Wyandots. A year later he returned with a beautiful girl about sixteen years of age. She had been treated kindly and lovingly by the Indians, but was weaned from their customs and became the belle of the valley. She became the wife of a trader at Detroit. Maxwell became a hard drinker in his later years, and one day his body was found floating in the river near his old cabin at the mouth of the Rush run. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

W. J. Alexander's Lumber Yard.

How Pat Captured the Indians. ONE of the amusing incidents of the frontier days of this vicinity as related in history was as follows: One afternoon near the close of the last century, a number of Indians were prowling about the woods across the river and a large party under a famous scout named Slaughter set out from Fort Egerton to reconnoitre. With the party was a stalwart Irishman, who had never seen an Indian in war costume. As night was coming on the party started back to the fort, not caring to spend the night in the woods. They came to a small log cabin which was tenantless. The Irishman seeing the comfortable cabin said he would remain there until his companions returned in the morning. No amount of persuasion could alter his determination, so they moved off and left him in the hut. After eating his lunch, he climbed up on a few slabs which were stretched up among the rafters, and lying down was soon fast asleep. During the night he was awakened by a loud jabbering. A number of Indians entered the cabin, and standing their rifles in a corner, proceeded to kindle the fire and to cook some eatables. Pat lay still for a while but curiosity overcame his discretion and he determined to take just one peep at the redskins. He crawled stealthily to the end of the slab and was stretching himself cautiously over the edge when it uptilted and landed him squarely in the center of the circle. He hardly touched the floor until he bounded up again and yelled "Be jabers, ye're all pris'ners." The astounded band of redskins, believing the mass of humanity to be some thunderbolt hurled at them by the Great Spirit, fled from the cabin, leaving their guns behind them. Next morning Pat's friends found him safe and sound in full possession of the cabin with a number of guns and other Indian accoutrements.

"Auver" Mike Myers. "Auver Mike Myers was one of the noted pioneer hunters and scouts of Jefferson county. A stoppage in his speech, which caused him to begin every sentence with the exclamation "auver," gave him his nickname. His favorite haunts were in the vicinity of the present site of Toronto, where one day he came upon an Indian drinking at Poplar Spring, and shot him dead. The shot brought a band of howling savages in pursuit, but Myers was fleet of foot, and although they chased him to Block's Island he made his escape across the river in a canoe with Capt. Brady. Myers claimed that the massacre of Logan's kindred had been brought on by him killing an Indian who was stealing his horse.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Pioneer Newspaper Plant of the Ohio Valley. Established in the Year 1806.

The Staff.

J. H Andrews,
City Editor Evening Herald.

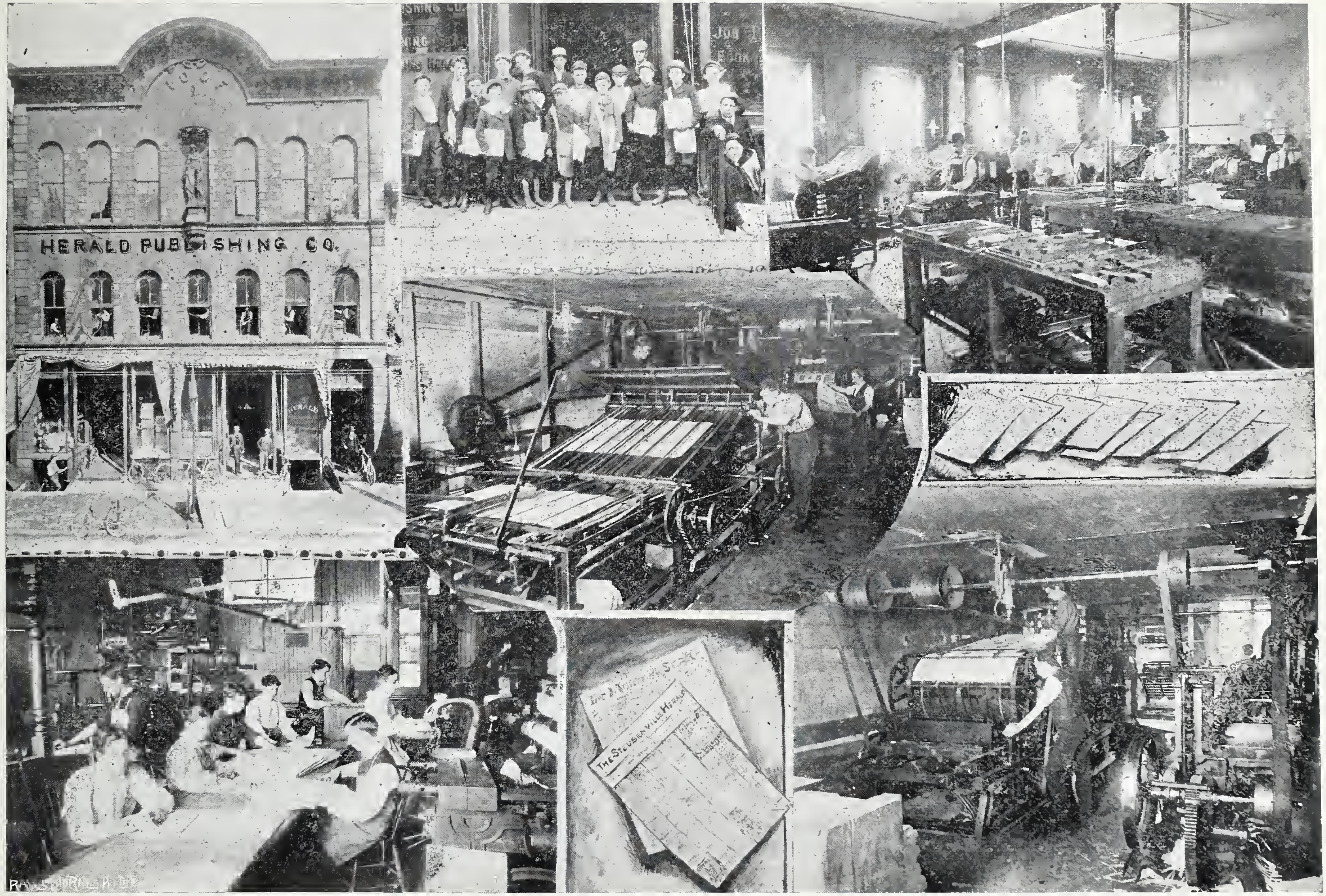
Geo. B. Huff,
City Editor Morning Star.

J. B. Doyle, Managing Editor.

Miss Margaret Kendall, Assistant Bookkeeper.

I. E. Conn, Cashier.

THE Steubenville Herald enjoys the proud distinction of being the pioneer newspaper of Ohio. It justly lays claim to being the oldest newspaper in the State, with perhaps a single exception. The Herald was established by Lowry & Miller in 1806, the office being located in a one story frame building on the east side of Third street, immediately above Washington. In 1814 it was purchased by James Wilson, who had previously conducted the Aurora at Philadelphia. Under his management the Herald soon became a power in all this section of the country. About 1838 Mr. Wilson, who was at that time President of the Steubenville, Cadiz & Cambridge turnpike, and also Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, withdrew from active participation in the management of the paper, and it was conducted by his son, Robert Wilson and John Worstell. They sold it about 1845 to Nathan Purviance, who a short time afterwards disposed of it to W. R. Allison. The latter conducted the paper until October 1. 1873, when it was purchased by P. B. Conn. The Daily Herald was started March 16, 1847, and has never missed an issue since. On April 20th, 1896, J. J. Gill purchased the Herald, and after organizing a joint stock company, known as The Herald Publishing Company, with an authorized capital stock of $50,000, disposed of the plant to this company. He had previously purchased about March 1st, 1896, the Evening Star, a bright daily newspaper which had been started by W. W. MacKay on October 14th, 1889. On February 8th, 1897, the two large newspaper plants were combined by the Herald Publishing Company absorbing the plant of the Star company. The Herald offices were removed from Market street to the Star office in the Odd Fellows' Block, on Fourth street, and a number of improvements made, until now it is the largest and best equipped newspaper plant in this vicinity. The greater portion of the second floor of the building is used as a composing room. The business office, editorial rooms and book bindery are located on the first floor, and the presses and other machinery in the basement. All the machinery in the main building is operated by a water motor connected with the high pressure mains. In another building a boiler, engine and additional presses are located, to be used should necessity require. The large job printing department and book bindery operated in connection with the newspaper plant are thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and appliances, and being second to none in this vicinity, they enjoy a large patronage. In order to give an


HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
THE STEUBENVILLE HERALD

The Herald Publishing Co.

The Herald Offices.
Corner in the Book Bindery.

The Newsboys.
One of the Press Rooms.

A Corner of the Composing Room.
Printing this Souvenir.

idea of the capacity of these departments, it might be stated that the present edition of 8,000 copies of this Souvenir was issued from them in two months without interfering in the least with a large amount of other book and job work. In all the departments there are thirty people employed at present, not including a large number of carrier boys. Four newspapers are issued by this company: The Daily Evening Herald, The Daily Morning Star, The Weekly Herald, issued every Friday, and The Weekly Star, issued every Tuesday. All of these are bright, up to date newspapers, the Weekly Herald having indeed the largest circulation of any newspaper in the county, and being the recognized exponent of the Republican party in this vicinity. The Evening Herald and Morning Star also have large subscription lists, the latter being the only local morning daily newspaper in the county, and is at present increasing its circulation rapidly throughout the vicinity. Joseph B. Doyle, an able editorial writer, who has been connected with the Herald for twenty-five years, is at present the managing editor of the company's publications. George B. Huff, another experienced newspaper man, is city editor of the Morning Star, and J. H. Andrews city editor of the Evening Herald. In the business department I. E. Conn occupies the position of cashier, and Miss Margaret Kendall assistant bookkeeper. The directors of the Herald Publishing Company are: J. J. Gill, W. McD. Miller, D. W. Beall, J. B. Doyle and J. L. Means.

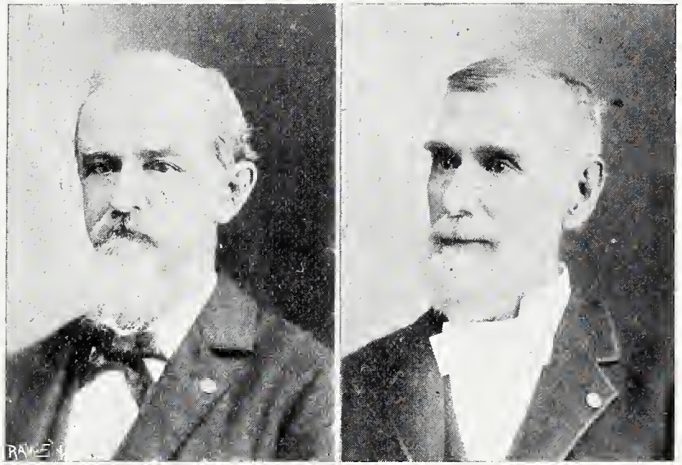
The Editors of the Gazette.
H. H. McFadden. W. H. Hunter.

The Daily and Weekly Gazette.

THESE two publications are the earnest and able exponents of Democracy in this county and vicinity. Prior to 1865 a number of unsuccessful attempts had been made to maintain a live Democratic newspaper in Steubenville. In that year C. N. Allen, who had been editor of the Cadiz Sentinel, came to Steubenville and started the Weekly Gazette. Under Mr. Allen's able management the Gazette prospered from the start, and soon enjoyed a liberal patronage. In 1868 the Daily Morning Gazette made its appearance, but in less than a year it suspended publication. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Allen again started a daily Democratic newspaper in Steubenville, known as the Evening Gazette. This second attempt proved successful, and the Evening Gazette has been published continuously ever since. On February 1st, 1875, the Gazette was

The Gazette Building.

purchased by Messrs. H. H. McFadden and W. H. Hunter, of Cadiz, the latter having been one of the editors of the Cadiz Sentinel. Since that time they have conducted their newspaper enterprise most successfully and have established The Gazette as the leading Democratic newspaper of this vicinity. In August, 1894, they purchased the Seybold building on South Third street. This building is of historic interest. It was built about 1819 and was about the first three story brick building erected in the city of Steubenville. The first floor is occupied by the business offices, editorial rooms, job office and press room. The composing room and foreman's room are located on the second floor and the third story is used for storage purposes. Both members of the firm are actively engaged in editorial work on the papers. Mr. McFadden has control of the business and Mr. Hunter of the mechanical department. C. C. White, a hustling newspaper man, is the City Editor of the Gazette and J. M. Gorman is manager of the daily subscription department. At present C. Paul McFadden and P. Courtney Hunter, sons of the proprietors, are assisting in the several departments of the business.


Justices of the Peace.
John H. Roberts. Henry H. Zimerman.

Other Steubenville Newspapers. The Ohio Press, an independent Republican weekly newspaper, was established in 1879 by the present owner, W. R. Allison, who was at one time proprietor of the Herald.

The Steubenville Germania, a weekly newspaper printed in the German language, was established by R. Schnorrenberg in 1870. It has a large circulation in this and adjoining counties, and is now owned and ably edited by Joseph Neiderhuber, and is at present the only German newspaper in the county.

The Steubenville Post Office. James Galbraith, the first postmaster of the Steubenville office, was appointed in 1802 and located the office in his store on the south side of Market street east of Fourth. He was succeeded by David Larimore and the latter by William Cable, who removed the office to the east side of Third street between Market and Washington streets. In 1841 William Collins became postmaster and conducted the office in the Turnbull block on Market street. Whitaker O'Neal, the next postmaster, again removed the office to the east side of Third street between Market and Washington streets. Frank Wells and Thomas Brashears were the next two postmasters, and during their terms the office was located on the north side of Market street east of Alley A. George B. Filson, who succeeded Thomas Brashears, removed the office to a room on the north side of Market street between Court and Fourth streets. James Reed, who was next appointed postmaster, removed the office to the Odd Fellows block on North Fourth street. He was succeeded by Frank O'Neal and during the term of the latter the office was removed to the city building, where it has been located ever since. Postmaster Frank O'Neal was succeded by George Moore as postmaster, and in July, 1888, while he was in charge of the office, the free delivery system was introduced into the city and five letter carriers appointed. They were James Dinsmore, Thomas Lindsay, James Brannagan, John Roth and Miller Lloyd. At the expiration of George Moore's term Maj. James F. Sarratt was appointed postmaster and he was succeeded by James Trotter, the present incumbent. There are now eight regular and two substitute carriers and six clerks. In 1896 the receipts of the office were $17,800, the expenditures $12,120, showing net profit for year of $5,780.

Justices of the Peace. The two Justices of the Peace of Steubenville township at the present time are John H. Roberts and Henry Zimerman. Both are old soldiers, having served their country well in the civil war. The former has not yet completed his first term in office, having been elected in the spring of 1896. The latter was elected to office in the spring of '97 for the second time, he having served one former term as Justice from '93 to '95.

Representative Business Men of Steubenville. ON this and the opposite page half tone engravings will be found of a number of Steubenville's representative business men whose pictures do not appear elsewhere in this Souvenir. The extensive manufacturing, banking and mercantile interests of many of these enterprising citizens will be found fully described and illustrated on other pages. The others whose business is not illustrated are:

Joseph Basler, the President of the Board of Health, is engaged in the real estate business. His agency at No. 106 North Fourth street, is one of the busiest and most successful ones in this vicinity.

James T. Fielding has been engaged in the retail grocery business at the corner of Slack street and Linden avenue for a number of years, where he has by honorable dealing and enterprising business methods built up an extensive trade.

James B. Shull and John S. Hooper are members of the enterprising firm of Hooper & Shull, who deal in ready made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc., at the corner of Market and Fifth streets. Their excellent stock of goods is always "up-to-date" and their business is increasing rapidly.

Theodore Horn conducts one of the leading upholstery establishments in the city and also deals extensively in furniture.

Simon E. Loftus, one of the enterprising young business men of Steubenville, conducts one of the leading retail shoe stores of the city at No. 111 North Fourth street, where he has built up a very extensive trade.

William E. McEldowney deals in agricultural implements, carriages, buggies and wagons at 617 Market street. His business is a large and growing one and his customers are found in all parts of the surrounding counties.

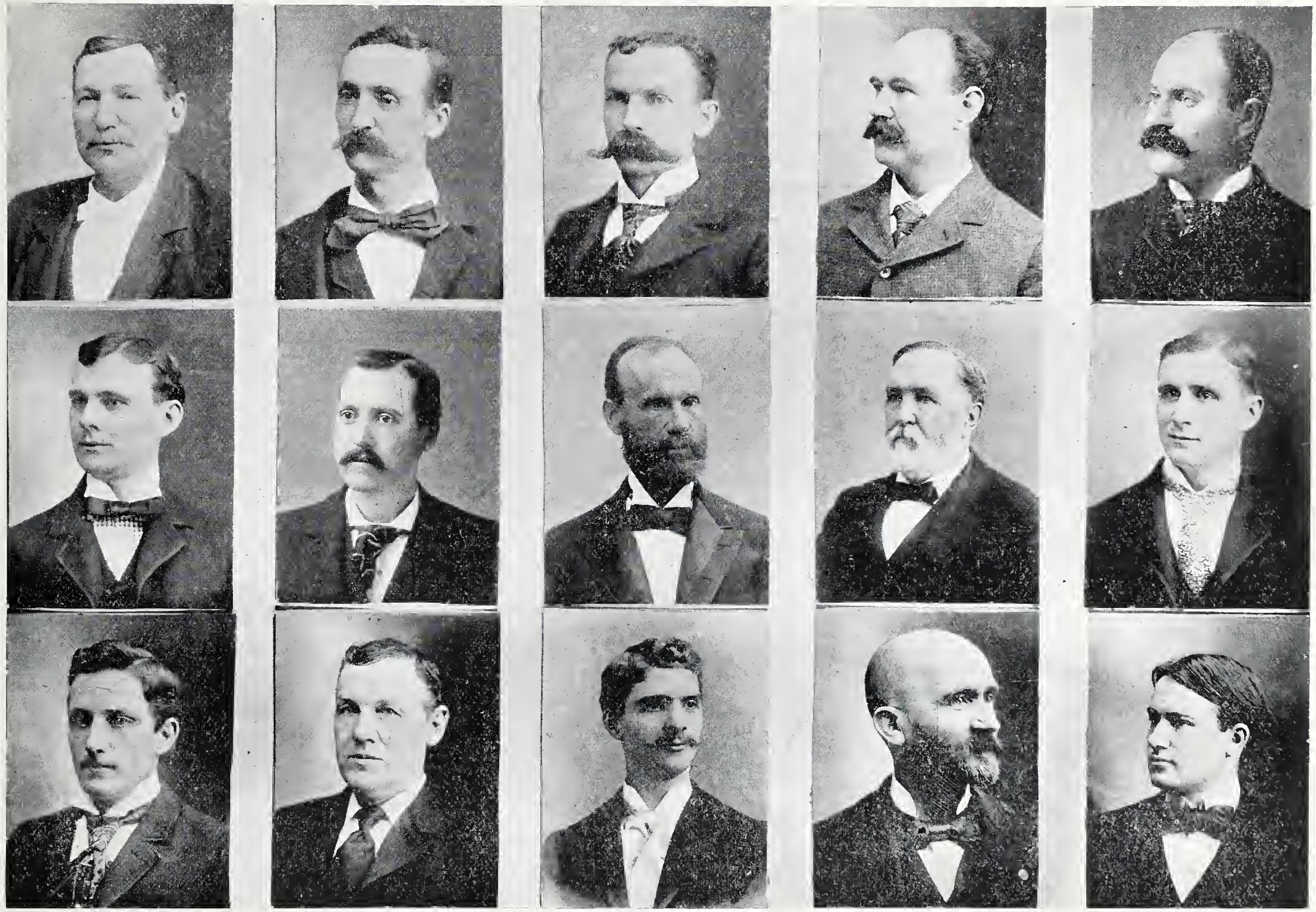
Thos. J. Shannon's undertaking establishment is described on page 156.

J. P. Donnan, the manager of the Steubenville Pension Claim Agency, is known to almost every old soldier in the county and has successfully prosecuted claims for hundreds of his clients.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF STEUBENVILLE.

Chas. J. McConnell. Geo. E. Sharp. David McGowan.
J. J. Gill.
James Gregg. W. M. Beall. Thomas Johnson.

Pioneer Physicians of Steubenville. THE rugged pioneers of Jefferson county were their own physicians. They had learned from necessity the medical use of the herbs and roots which grew around them, and when afflicted with any of the minor ills of mankind they gathered such of the herbs as were suitable for their purpose and used them in the practice of the healing art. Soon after the first settlements were made in Jefferson county, the pioneer doctor made his appearance in this part of the country. There is no record as to what he was, but he arrived here prior to the year 1800. His was not an easy task, as he was compelled to make long night journeys through the dense forest. For many years there were no resident physicians in the towns along the river in this vicinity, and the people



REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF STEUBENVILLE.

Jos. Basler. Pres. Board of Health.
John S. Hooper.
William E. McEldowney.

James T. Fielding
Art, Dougherty.
T. J. Shannon.

James B. Shull.
Jones Munker.
John R. Kendall.

Theodore Horn.
J. H. Hawkins.
J. P. Donnan.

I. Sulzbacher.
Simon E. Loftus
Alex. B Sharp.

were compelled to depend upon the doctors of Steubenville. Soon after the arrival of the first physician in Steubenville, others located there also, but the names of these early practitioners have passed into oblivion. About the year 1808 Dr. Benjamin Dickson began the practice of his profession in Steubenville. Doctors Hammond and McGinty were also among the practitioners early in the century, as was Dr. B. Stanton, the father of the great War Secretary, who is said to have been a physician of great ability. Contemporaneous with Dr. B. Stanton was Dr. Mason, another of the most prominent physicians of the Upper Ohio Valley in the early days. Dr. Thomas Johnson opened his office in Steubenville in 1834 and a brother of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton was among the practitioners of that period, but afterwards removed to West Virginia where he died. One of the most noted of the early physicians of Steubenville was Dr. Benjamin Tappan, a son of the famous Senator, and a physician far in advance of his colleagues of that day. Doctors Shane, Hamilton, Lester and Scott were Steubenville practitioners of a later date. Another conspicuous figure among the former physicians of Steubenville was Dr. William Stanton, a graduate of the University of Edinburg, Scotland, who came to Ohio in 1833, and becoming discouraged, started back home, but met a friend in Steubenville, who persuaded him to remain. He did so and spent over forty years of his life there amassing a fortune and retiring from practice several years before his death. The names and faces of twenty prominent members of the medical profession located in Steubenville at the present time will be found on this and the opposite page. They are as learned a body of representative physicians as will be found in any city of Ohio.

RAWSTHORNE

PHYSICIANS OF STEUBENVILLE.

Dr. Nettie Erskine. Dr. S. C. Shane.
Dr. Georgia Fulton. Dr. Jennie B. Prentiss.

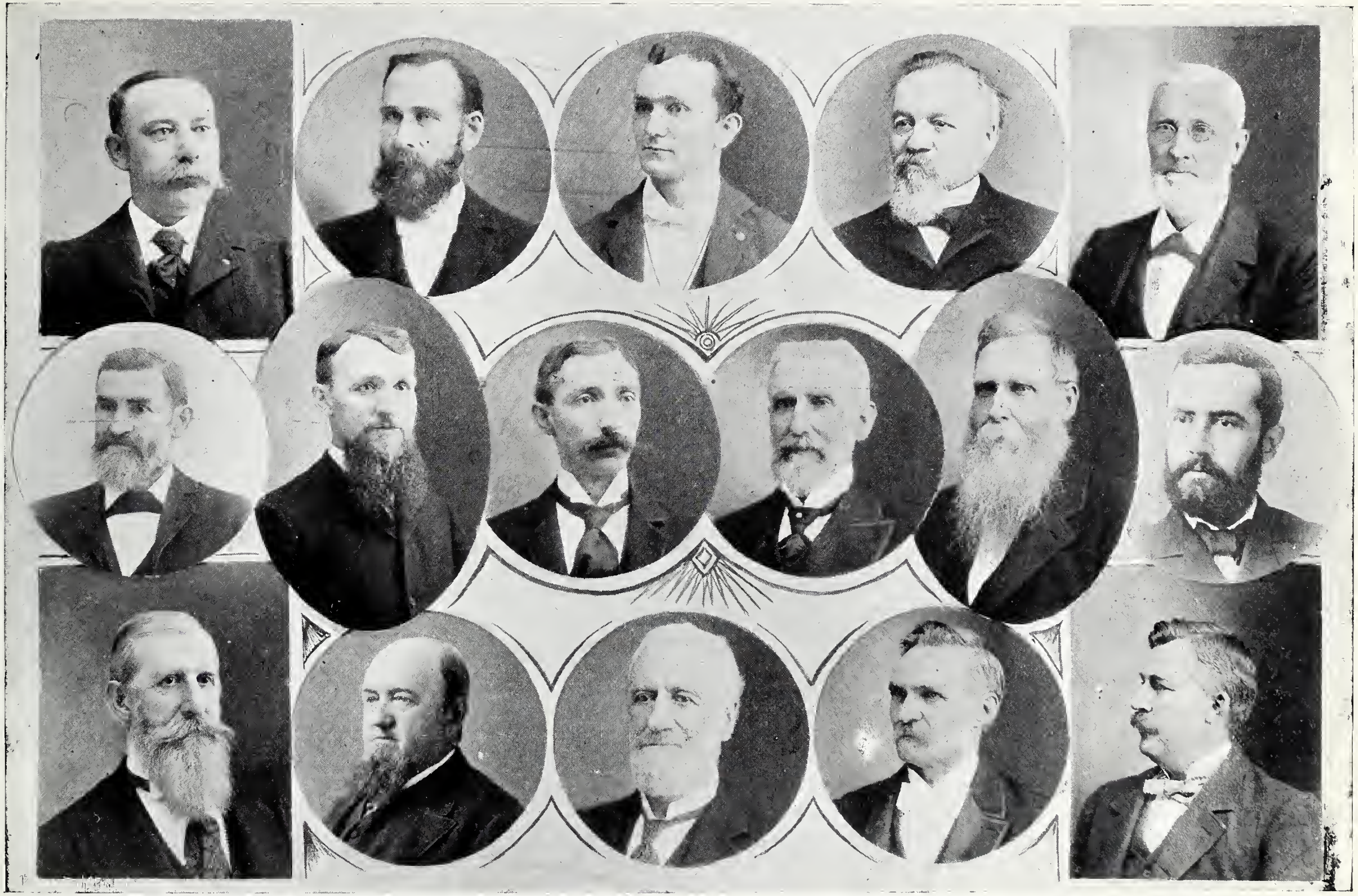
The Jefferson County Medical Society.

MANY wonderful changes have been wrought in the practice of medicine the last century, and the methods of these pioneers of their profession are no longer recognized, giving away to more scientific methods of treatment. But the science of medicine is a steadily advancing one and the physician of to-day must be a diligent student in order to keep abreast of the times in his profession. Recognizing this fact a number of the leading physicians of the county met in 1858 and organized the Jefferson County Medical Society for the purpose of holding quarterly meetings for the discussion of methods and the interchange of experiences. The charter members of that society were William Hamilton, of Mt. Pleasant, A. T. Markle, of Wintersville, W. S. Bates, Smithfield, Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Tappan, Joseph Mitchell, E. Brugh and Enoch Pearce, of Steubenville, all of whom are dead except Dr. Pearce. This society, while still holding its charter, has in a measure been merged into the Eastern Ohio Medical Association, a much larger organization.

Steubenville's Famous Musicians and Artists.

NOT only have statesmen, soldiers and advocates gone out into the world from their homes in Jefferson county and become famous, but many musicians and artists have also gained national reputations. Among these are the following:

W. H. McDonald, the famous baritone of "The Bostonians" opera company, is a native of Steubenville. He perfected his vocal studies

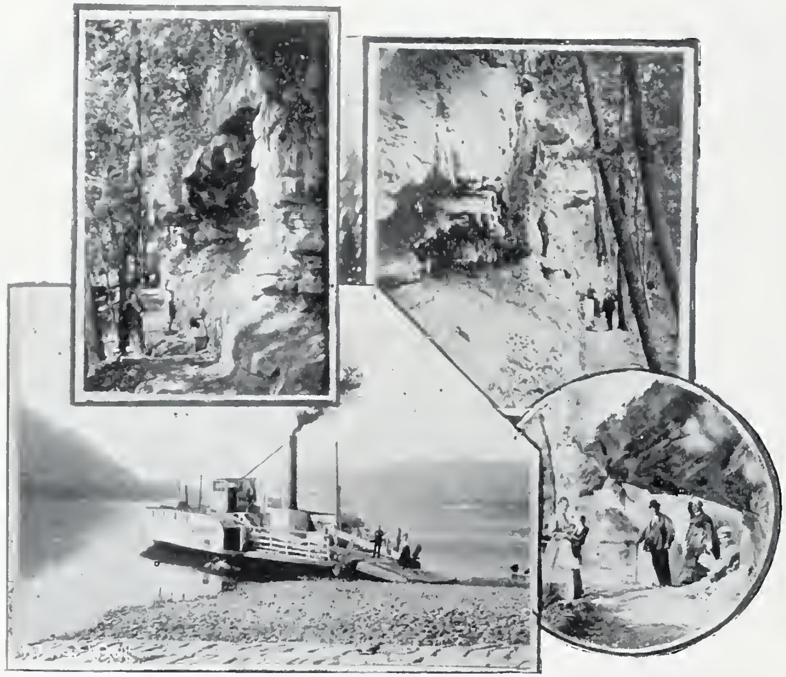


PHYSICIANS OF STEUBENVILLE.

Dr. Robert Laughlin. Dr. Joseph J. McCoy. Dr. DeMar Erskine. Dr. Benj F. Payne. Dr. P. A. Walker.
Dr. B. H. Fisher. Dr. J. C. M. Floyd. Dr. Thomas W. Walker. Dr. H. W. Nelson. Dr. A. M. Blackburn. Dr. J. A. McCullough.
Dr. Enoch Pearce. Dr. James M. Kelley Dr. J. B. McCullough. Dr. Jos F Purviance. Dr. A A. Elliott.

by four years' study in Italy, and on returning to this country began his career, which has proved so successful on the operatic stage. He married Marie Stone, also a member of the Bostonians.

R. Mason Jackson was a native of Salem township, this county, and came to Steubenville when a child, where he early developed a talent for music. In 1873 he went to Europe to complete his musical education. While in Stuttgart he attracted the attention of the King of Wurtemberg, who attached him to the court as "Reader," conferring on him the title of Baron with a large income and magnificent apartments in the royal palace. At the death of the King he was granted a pension, which he still receives.


Market Street Ferry and Town Rocks.

Wilson MacDonald was a son of Isaac MacDonald, a former Sheriff of this county. He achieved a national reputation as a sculptor and is now an aged resident of New York city.

E. F. Andrews, a native of Steubenville and son of Dr. Alexander Andrews, now Director of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, is recognized as one of America's leading painters. He studied in the best schools of France and Germany and his works have a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. Portrait painting has been his specialty, and his pictures of Garfield, Lady Washington and others have become the property of the Nation. "Watt Tyler," his latest production, has attracted widespread attention.

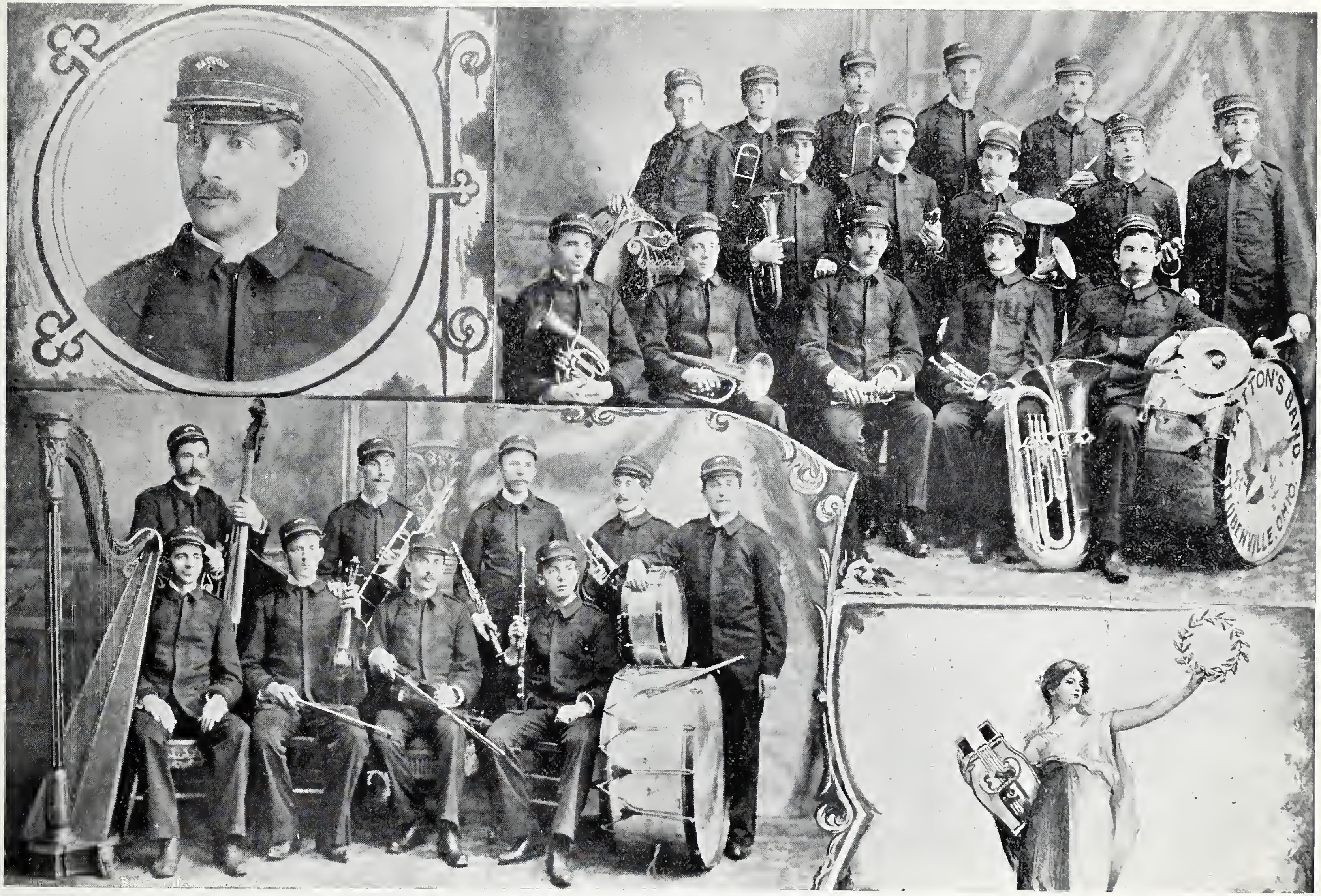
Alexander Doyle, the sculptor, is a native of Steubenville. He completed his education at Ferara, Italy, and his statuary now graces most of the leading cities of the land. Among his principal efforts are the Garfield statue at Cleveland, the group on the Yorktown centennial monument, Lee statue in Orleans and a host of others.

Miss Ella Russell, the vocalist who has achieved a reputation on two continents, was born in Knox township about ten miles northwest of Steubenville. She justly ranks as one of the leading opera singers of the world. Miss Lizzie Brosi, also of Steubenville, has achieved a reputation both in Europe and America as an operatic singer.

Thomas Cole, the famous landscape artist, was at one time a resident of Steubenville, and is understood to have drawn from the scenery of this valley the inspiration for his famous picture, "The Voyage of Life."

Ezekiel Hawkins, a pioneer of the daguerreotype, which was the parent of modern photography, had his home here as had also W. Watkins, the celebrated miniature painter.

Patton's Band and Orchestra. Among the musical organizations of Steubenville none possesses a greater reputation for excellence than Patton's Band of sixteen pieces, and Orchestra of eleven pieces, two organizations which are numbered among the best of their kind not only in the Upper Ohio Valley but throughout the State. The orchestra was organized in March, 1893, and the band in July of the same year both by W. B. Patton. The members were chosen with a view only to their ability as musicians, nearly all of them being soloists on their instruments. The services of both band and orchestra are in demand not only in the city, but in all surrounding towns. The members of the band are W. B. Patton, leader; J. C. Griesinger, John Griesinger, John Punke, C. H. Punke, W. F. Patton, Edw. Sullivan, Frank Dever, Edw. Anderson, R. F. Cullis, Wm. Davidson, Henry Taylor, Jas. Houser, Chas. Noltemeyer, Edw. Martin and Wm. Martin. The members of the orchestra are W. B. Patton, director; John Griesinger, John Punke, W. F. Patton, Frank Dever, Wm. Martin, William Davidson, Edward Sullivan, J. C. Griesinger, C. H. Punke and Charles Noltemeyer.


PATTON
PATTON'S BAND
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

W. B. Patton, Leader and Director.

Patton's Orchestra.

Patton's Band.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

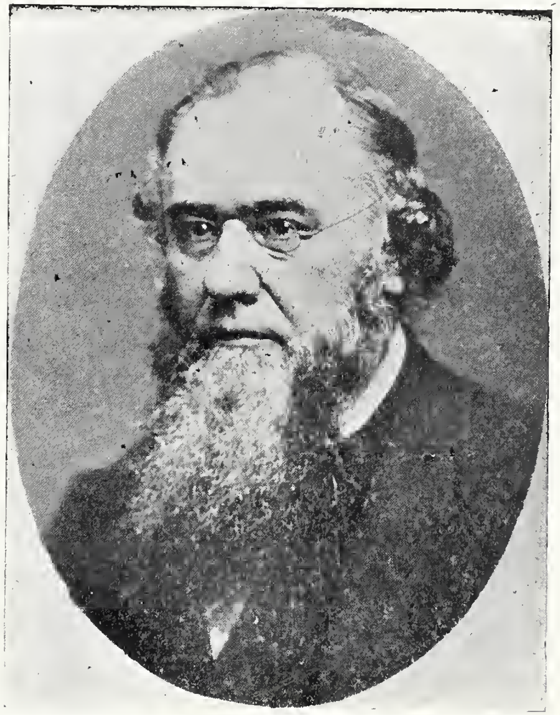
Jefferson County's Patriotic Sons Who Fought on Many Battle Fields. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the Great War Secretary. The Fighting McCooks. Companies Organized in this County.

On the top of a hill in Union Cemetery, Steubenville, stands a monument erected to the memory of the brave soldiers and sailors of Jefferson county. It is an artistic and beautiful marble shaft of magnificent proportions and impresses those who view it with its grandeur. The corner stone of this monument was laid on Memorial day, May 30th, 1868, and it was unveiled one year from that date. It cost about $10,000, every penny of which was contributed in various ways by grateful citizens. It is in the keeping of the Jefferson County Monument Association. No monument that might be erected, however grand, however costly or artistic, would be too great a memorial to the thousands of citizen soldiers who have gone forth to battle from within its boundaries In fact Jefferson county's war record is one possessed by but few counties in the United States. Whenever in the history of this country the call to arms has sounded, Jefferson county has always responded promptly. Never has she been found wanting in patriotic devotion to the cause. Her sons have always volunteered their services with alacrity and been among the first to face the gun barrels of their country's enemies. No troops more patiently endured the hardship or performed better service, and the blood of hundreds of her brave sons stained the battlefields of the Republic. Not only has she furnished thousands of soldiers, but also many commanders of National renown, who led their hosts to victory, and from within her boundaries came Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary, whose memory the Nation loves to honor.

RAWSTHORNE

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, The War Minister. EDWIN M. STANTON was born December 19, 1814, at No. 516 Market street, Steubenville, in a two story brick house set back from the street with a small enclosed yard between the house and the side walk. In later years a three story business house was erected in front of the dwelling house. A portion of the old building, a picture of which appears on another page, is still standing. Edwin M. Stanton's ancestors, who were Quakers, migrated from Rhode Island to North Carolina about the middle of the last century. His grandparents, Benjamin and Abigail (Macy) Stanton, resided near Beaufort. His grandmother is said to have been a descendant of Thomas Macy, the earliest white settler of Nantucket, whose flight as a result of giving shelter to a pursued Quaker was made the subject of a fine poem by John G. Whittier. Soon after Benjamin Stanton's death Mrs. Stanton, with a large family of children set out for the West with a body of Quakers who, like herself, could no longer endure to remain where slavery existed. They crossed the Ohio river fourteen miles below Steubenville. The forest was so dense that the trees had to be felled before the wagons could pass on to where Mt. Pleasant now stands, but it is said that Abigail Stanton's wagon was the first to pass over this new road into the wilderness. She located on Sec. 23, one mile west of Mt. Pleasant, buying the land from the government at $2.00 per acre. Here she raised her children until they reached an age to pass out into the world. It was her eldest son David who married Lucy Norman, a native of Culpepper county, Va. They removed to Steubenville, where Mr. Stanton took up the practice of medicine. These were the parents of Edwin M. Stanton, who was born after their arrival in Steubenville. At the age of 13 years Edwin M. became a clerk in the book store of James Turnbull and about three years later (1831) entered Kenyon College. He left college in 1833 and after clerking a short time in a Columbus, O., book store, returned to Steubenville and began the study of law with his guardian, Daniel L. Collier. A brief account of his successful career as a lawyer will be found in the historical sketch of the Jefferson county bar. In his early days he was a Democrat in politics, but in 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Secretary of War. This was a position in which his boundless energy and brilliant genius had full play. He was incessantly active, and although he took little time for rest, yet he never seemed weary. Many of the most important movements of the armies in the great struggle were made under his directions, and to his untiring energy, keen intellect and profound sagacity is due in no small degree the result of the great conflict. He enjoyed the most cordial personal friendship of President Lincoln to the time of the latter's assassination in 1865, and upon Andrew Johnson's accession to the Presidency, was requested to continue in charge of the War Department. He differed decidedly with the President, however, on a number of important measures, supporting the position of the Republican party, it having a majority in Congress. Matters at length reached such a pass that on the 5th of August, 1867, President Johnson requested his resignation on the ground of "public considerations of a high character," to which Mr. Stanton replied that "public considerations of a high character, which alone had induced him to remain at the head of this department, constrained him not to resign before the next meeting of Congress." He could not be removed under the tenure of office act, but on August 12th the President issued an order for his suspension and he obeyed it under protest, Gen. Grant being appointed Secretary of War ad interim. The Senate refused to sustain the action of the President and reinstated Mr. Stanton in his office on January 13, 1868. Mr. Johnson renewed the conflict by appointing Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War ad interim, but Mr. Stanton held the fort and refused to vacate, staying in his office day and night. The proceedings in impeachment followed, and on failure to impeach the President, on May 26th, Mr. Stanton resigned. The Senate, in confirming his successor, adopted a resolution that Mr. Stanton was not legally removed, but relinquished his office. Subsequently Congress passed him a vote of thanks for the great ability, purity and fidelity with which he had discharged his duties. These entire proceedings were watched with as intense interest all over the country as any of the operations of the war. Although his constitution was broken down by the tremendous strain during the war, yet his circumstances compelled him to resume the practice of law, very good evidence that he had not become rich while holding public office. His last visit to Steubenville was on September 25th, 1868, when he addressed a large public meeting in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. On December 20th, 1869, he was nominated by President Grant as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and was immediately confirmed by the Senate, but he died December 24th, after a brief illness, before his commission was made out. Thus passed away one of the greatest men the country ever possessed. Of his ability, integrity, energy, and inflexibility of resolution none doubted, and if at times he seemed stern to those with whom he came in contact, it must be remembered that those were times and scenes calling for sternness and resolution. His ear was always open to the tale of distress and hardship; his affection for his native place remained until the last, and many a private soldier from his own city can testify to acts of kindness which bespoke a warm and sympathetic heart. Certainly among the people of Steubenville and Jefferson county the name of Edwin McMasters Stanton will always be held in honor.


Edwin M. Stanton, the Great War Secretary.

The Fighting McCooks. THIS famous family, which achieved a reputation both in military and civil life accorded to but few, was composed of Major Daniel McCook, paymaster in the United States

Army, who was killed at Buffington Island during the Morgan raid in '63, and his eight sons. The eldest was Latimer, the second Col. Geo. W., the next Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, the next was Gen. Robert McCook, who was assassinated by rebels in Tennessee in 1863; the fifth son was Gen. Daniel McCook, Jr., who fell far to the front with his face to the foe in the terrible assault upon Kennesaw Mountain July 18th, 1864. The sixth son was Gen. Edward McCook, the seventh Charley McCook, who was killed at the first battle of Bull's Run, and the eighth is Capt. John J. McCook, a prominent attorney of New York city. Four members of this famous family were residents of Steubenville. Capt. John J. McCook, Gen. Daniel McCook, Jr., and Gen. Robert McCook lived here a number of years and were members of the Steubenville bar. Col. George W. McCook was a resident of Steubenville for over thirty-four years. The latter was born in Canonsburg, Penn., July 21st, 1822. When quite young his father removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, and when George was nine years old removed again to Carroll county. While living there George attended college at New Athens, O. After graduating he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, becoming a partner with him in 1843. With the outbreak of the Mexican war in May, 1846, the volunteer company known as the Steubenville Greys was organized and George W. McCook elected Captain. The company left for Camp Washington at Cincinnati, where it became Co. I of the Third Ohio Infantry. Samuel R. Curtiss was made Colonel and Capt. McCook Lieutenant Colonel. About six weeks before the return of the regiment, Col. Curtiss was made Inspector General and Col. McCook placed in full command. With the outbreak of the Rebellion Col. McCook was one of the four officers appointed by Governor Dennison to look after the Ohio troops. He took charge of the 126th Ohio Infantry until Col. Smith could be released from the regular army to assume command. In 1863 he was Colonel of the 39th O. N. G., which afterwards became the 157th O. N. G. Col. McCook was also a distinguished and able attorney, and was prominent in the Democratic party councils of the State. His death, which occurred in New York city Dec. 28th, 1877, caused general mourning among the people of Steubenville. He was survived by three children, George W. McCook, Jr., Hetty Beatty McCook and Robert McCook, one of whom, George W. McCook, is an enterprising business man and leading citizen of Steubenville to-day.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton's Birthplace.

The Revolution and War of 1812.

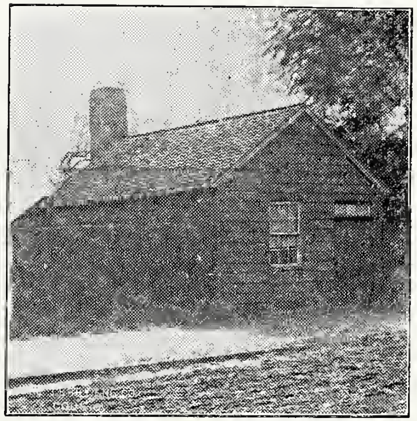
WHAT few settlers there were in Jefferson county who held tomahawk claims when the Revolutionary war broke out were to be found fighting for the cause of the colonists. The Indians were kept hostile to the colonists by British agents and these redskinned allies kept up an incessant and bloody border warfare, which lasted until some time after peace had been declared and the States had gained their freedom.

When the war of 1812 broke out and the patriots were called to arms again, a ready reponse was made from Jefferson county. A regiment composed of fourteen companies, and aggregating 1,065 men, was quickly raised within the limits of the county at that time. The staff officers of that regiment were John Andrews, Lieutenant; Thomas Glenn, Major; James Campbell, Major; George Darrow, Major; Jacob Frederick, Major; Mordecai Bartley, Adjutant; Thomas Campbell, Surgeon; Jacob VanHorn, Quartermaster; John B. Dowden; Sergeant Major; John Patterson, Quartermaster Sergeant; John McClintock, Drum Major; John Neil, Fife Major. The West was the principal scene of conflict during the war, which began in defeat and disgrace, but ended in a series of glorious victories. Hardly a battle was fought in which some of Jefferson county's patriotic sons were not left dead on the field.

The Mexican War.

IMMEDIATELY upon the call of President James K. Polk for troops for the Mexican war, the Steubenville Greys were organized with Geo. W. McCook as Captain; left

Steubenville a few days later on the steamboat Wisconsin for Camp Washington at Cincinnati, where it became Co. I of the Third Ohio Infantry. From Cincinnati the regiment proceeded to New Orleans and from thence to Texas, crossing the border into Mexico at Fort Brown, where it lay six months at Camp McCook. From there they went to Matamoras, where Lieut. Col. McCook, with three companies, was detailed to relieve Col. Morgan's regiment at the front, which they did after one of the hardest marches of the war. After that they went to Monterey and Buena Vista, and from thence home, being mustered out July 3d, 1847. The return of the Greys was made the occasion of a public celebration in Steubenville. Every man in the company had been on the sick list at some time during his service, some being reduced to mere skeletons.



.The Herald Office in 1806.

The War of the Rebellion.

During this long and bloody war there was not a battle fought of any importance in which some of Jefferson county's sons did not take part and before the great struggle was ended hundreds of her brave citizen soldiers sealed their devotion to their country with their blood. Lack of space forbids extended mention of the several thousand soldiers from this county who fought for the stars and stripes in that bloody war. There were twenty companies organized in Steubenville and the county and from one to a score of Jefferson county soldiers were enlisted in forty-five other companies. Lack of space forbids detailed mention of these companies.

Prominent Citizens of Former Years.

To print biographical sketches and portraits of all the former prominent residents of Jefferson county would require a volume many times the size of this Souvenir. It has been the object therefore to select only a few of those whose names have been interwoven in the history of the county. Half tone engravings of them will be found on page 173.

Andrew Huston, born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Cumberland county, Penna., near Carlisle, April, 1762, removed to Washington county, near Cross Creek village, in 1808, and thence to Island Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1809, locating temporarily where the new city water works now stand at the mouth of Wills Creek. He soon removed to Section 14 near the center of Island Creek township. Here John A. Huston, his son, was born April 30th, 1812, and his grandson, County Surveyor Sam Huston, February 28th, 1850. The original log house of 1812 still remains, although since weather boarded. The subject of this sketch, John A. Huston, resided for a short time in Crawford county, Ohio, and Washington county, Penna. The remainder of his life was spent in Island Creek township, where he filled various township offices, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Two Ridges. He was one of the leading and most public spirited men of the community, a man of sterling integrity and unquestioned character.

Robert Mears was the son of John Mears and Mary (Brooks) Mears, and was the third of nine children. He was born near the town of Monaymore, in County Derry Ireland, March 17th, 1819. He came to Steubenville in 1840, and from the date of his arrival he occupied a prominent place among the merchants of the city. He was a man whose conceptions and schemes were of the greatest magnitude, leading him into operations which brought him large returns, and soon made him the wealthiest man in this vicinity. His great characteristic, the one by which he is most remembered, was his munificent charity. He distributed money lavishly among the churches and the poor of the city. Especially was this so on Christmas, Thanksgiving or other feast days, when he fed the poor by the hundreds, not with cold victuals nor poor man's fare, but with the fat of the land. He died January 21st, 1869, from congestion of the brain at the residence of his brother, Thomas Mears, on South street. When his will was opened it was found he had bequeathed $10,000 to the city of Steubenville, the interest of which is expended annually in relieving the distress of the poor who are not aided from any other public funds.

William Elliott, an early settler, and for many years one of Steubenville's most prominent business men, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 9th, 1809. He was the son of John and Nancy Jane (Caughey) Elliott, natives of Ireland. While he was yet a small child the family located in Island Creek township and then removed to Cross Creek township where he learned the tanning business. After spending nearly two years in a tannery at Philadelphia he returned to Steubenville, where he carried on a very successful tanning business for over fifty years and amassed a fortune. He was also interested in many other business enterprises in the city. He was married to Sarah Anderson, and of their family of seven children, only two of whom are living, Valeria, widow of Alvin S. McEldowney, and Virginia A., wife of Henry H. McEldowney, of Detroit.

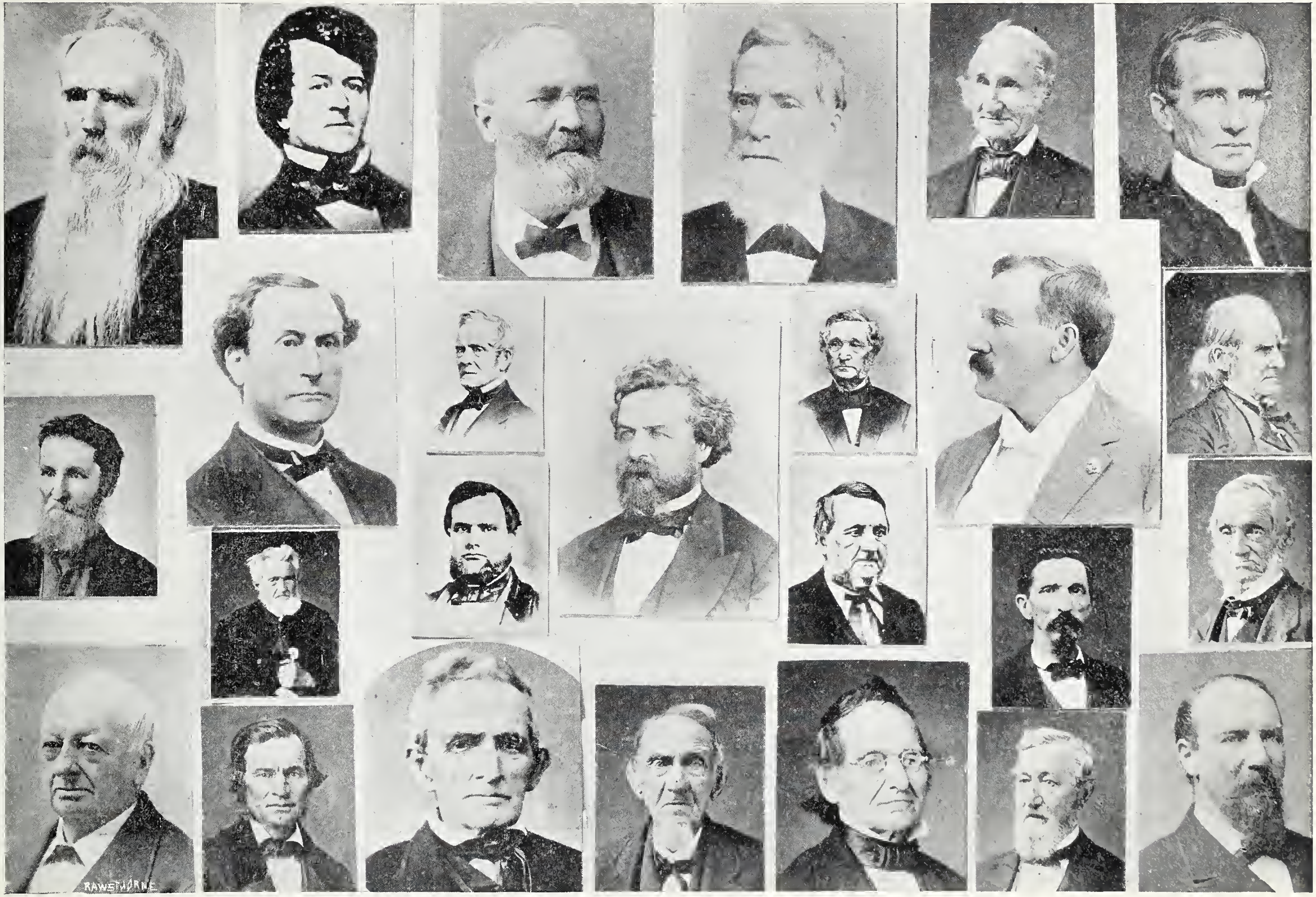
William Kilgore, another early settler, was born on King's Creek, Hancock county, W. Va., July 18th, 1796, and came to Steubenville in 1815. He was one of the first, if not the first nail maker in this vicinity, making nails by hand. For many years he was President of the Jefferson National Bank, and was identified with many of the important manufacturing enterprises of Steubenville. He was married September 16, 1824, to Anna, daughter of Samuel Hill. By this marriage there were six children, of whom only John D. Kilgore, of near Richmond, is the only one now living.

Brief sketches of nearly all the former citizens whose pictures appear on the opposite page will be found elsewhere in this Souvenir.

Early Burying Grounds. THE earliest burying ground in this vicinity was the present site of the rolling mill, where the Indians had selected a place for the interment of their dead. This fact was established a number of years ago by the large number of human bones unearthed in that locality. The first burial grounds for the white race were given by Bezaleel Wells to the Presbyterians and Methodists, and were located, one where the Grant school building now stands and the other at the intersection of Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Old Steubenville Market House.

The Union Cemetery. AT a meeting of the official members of the different Protestant churches of Steubenville held in November, 1853, the following committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting a tract of ground to be used for cemetery purposes: Dr. C. C. Beatty and Col. Geo. W. McCook, of the First Presbyterian church; Rezin Permar and Frederick Frye, of the First M. E. Church; Dr. John Andrews and Alexander Beatty, of St. Paul's Church; William McDonald and David McGowan, of the U. P. Church; Joshua Manley and Kinsey Swords, of the M. P. Church; Ambrose Shaw and John McCracken, of the Hamline M. E. Church. This committee finally selected fifty acres of land on the Huscroft farm west of the city. On February 25th, 1854, a Cemetery Association was formed with a capital stock of $10,000, divided into shares of $10 each. The land was purchased and on July 4th, 1854, was dedicated as a cemetery, Rev. George Buchanan, of the U. P. Church, conducting the services. On July 15th, 1854, the first Board of Trustees of Union Cemetery was elected as follows: James Collier, President; David McGowan, Kinsey Swords, Dr. C. C. Beatty, Joshua Manley, Geo. W. McCook, Dr. John Andrews and D. L. Collier, clerk. The original site of fifty acres has been increased by additional purchases from time to time until it now embraces about 147 acres of level ground, hills and deep ravines abounding in romantic and picturesque scenery as beautiful as any that will be found in the State of Ohio. There are two entrances to the grounds, about a mile and a quarter apart, one on West Market street and the other on South Fourth street leading through what is sometimes called Beatty Park, so named in honor of Dr. C. C. Beatty, who erected at each of the entrances handsome stone and iron gateways with lodge houses adjoining, at a cost of not less than $10,000. In the main portion of Union Cemetery there are an unusual large number of fine monuments and mausoleums. The present Board of Trustees are: Geo. W. McCook, President; David McGowan, Vice President; Sam Huston; J. H. Hawkins, J. A. Kithcart, John H. Lindsay, D. J. Sinclair, Thomas Johnson, Jos. B. Doyle, John McCracken, Sec. It is mainly due to the energetic efforts of these gentlemen that the Union Cemetery is so beautiful.



PROMINENT RESIDENTS OF STEUBENVILLE IN FORMER YEARS.

Thomas McCauslen.
Dr. Benj. Tappan.
F. A. Wells.

Hon. T. Means.
Robert Mears.
Roswell Marsh.
John A. Huston.

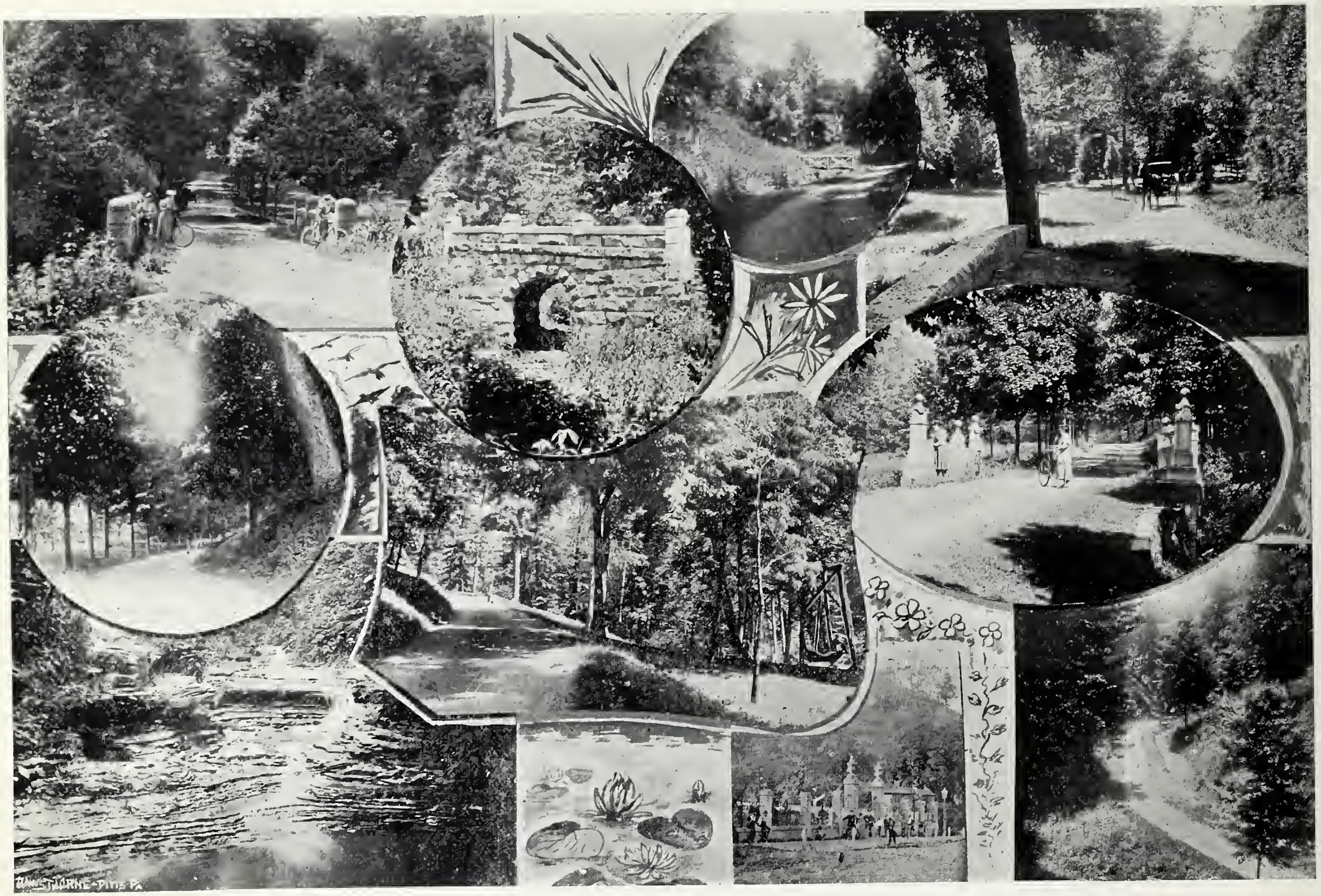
H. G. Garrett.
Judge H. H. Levitt.
Col. G. W. Webster.
Wm. Kilgore.

Col. G. W. McCook.
J. D. Slack.

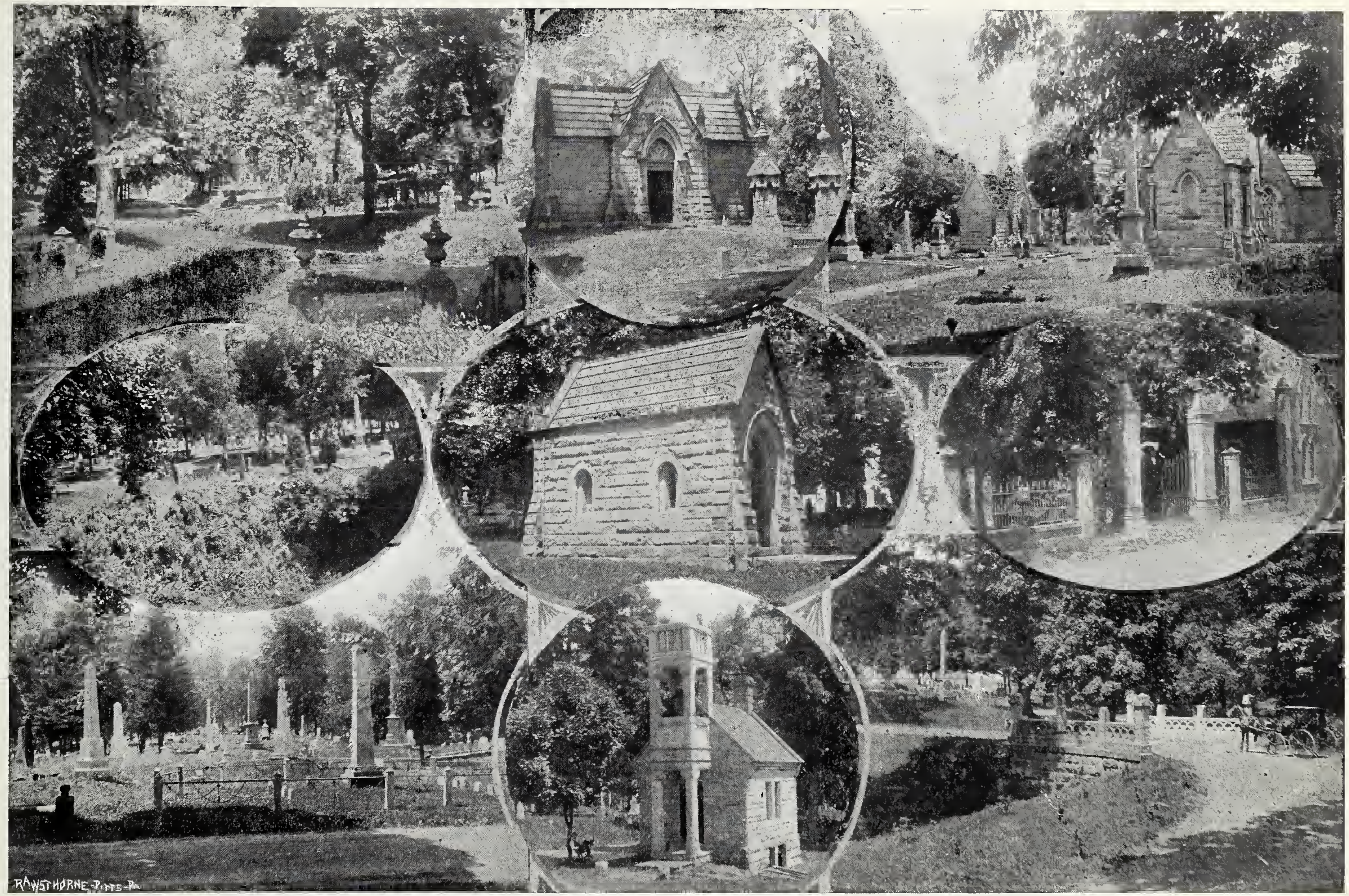
Wm. Elliott.
N. Dike.
Judge T. L. Jewett.
Samuel Filson.

Capt. Wm. Spencer.
J. F. Daton.
W. F. Simeral.
Capt. J. Shouse.

Rev. C. C. Beatty.
Senator B. Tappan.
James Turnbull.
W. A. Elliott.


HAWSTHORNE-PITTS PA

Scenes in Beatty Park


RAWSTHORNE-PITTS-PA

UNION CEMETERY.

Views in the Cemetery.

Sherrard Mausoleum.
Receiving Vault
Cemetery Office.

A Group of Mausoleums.
Market Street Entrance.
Road Down the Ravine.

Mrs. Christina Fisher, A Centenarian.

Mrs. Christina Fisher, who resides with her son, John W. Fisher, at No. 8 Center Avenue, Steubenville, is one of the most interesting characters now living in Jefferson county. She was born May 11th, 1796, on a farm near Connellsville, Pa., and came with her parents to this county in 1812, settling at Salem. At that time she says Steubenville was but a very small town, frequented at intervals by friendly Indians who went there to trade. Although over one hundred and one years old, Mrs. Fisher still enjoys remarkably good health. She is able to walk about the house and enjoys conversing with her neighbors. At the colonial tea given by the ladies of Steubenville in the Court House on May 6th, 7th, and 8th for the benefit of the Centennial celebration fund, Mrs. Fisher was present and aided in making the affair a success financially. At the spring elections in 1897 she became a registered voter and cast her first ballot for the election of a member of the Board of Education.

Mrs. Christina Fisher. Aged 101 Years.

Two Well Known Pioneer Citizens.

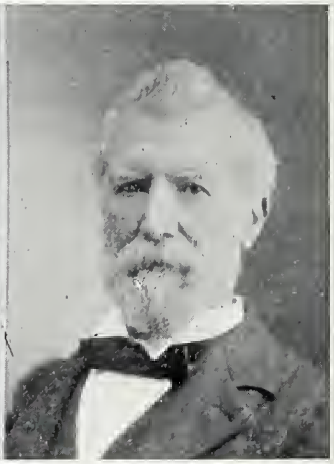
Among Steubenville's most highly respected pioneer citizens are Capt. John S. Devenney and John McCracken. Capt. Devenney is the son of John and Martha (McLure) Devenney and was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., April 24th, 1810. When he was five years of age (1815) his parents removed to Steubenville, where he has resided ever since. In his boyhood he learned the trade of a machinist, but when eighteen years of age became a steamboat engineer. During the civil war from June, 1861, until the fall of 1864 he served as Captain of a goverment vessel in service. In March, 1865, President Lincoln appointed him supervising inspector of steam vessels for the seventh United States district, which position he held for twelve years. For a number of years past he has led a retired life, but although over 87 years of age he is still able to take his morning walk about town. Mr. Devenney was married in May, 1836, to Jane Armstrong, who died June 24, 1840, leaving one son, William who died in New Orleans in May, 1889. Mr. Devenney was married to Julia M. Wheelock, who died July 10, 1883, leaving no children.

John McCracken is the son of Hugh and Sarah McCracken and was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16th, 1821. His parents removed to Steubenville when he was only one and one-half years old, and he has remained here ever since. From 1837 to 1854 he was identified with the dry goods business and in the latter year became secretary and manager of Warner's cotton factory, with which institution he was connected until 1868. In 1870 he became Secretary of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, and when it went out of existence he continued in the insurance business until the present time. During his long and busy life he has held many local offices of public trust.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Parish is the youngest church in Steubenville. It was organized October 5th, 1896, and now has seventy communicants, a large Sunday School, a Women's Missionary Society and a Girls' Guild. Rev. E. W. Cowling is rector. The officers are: Chas. Gallagher, senior warden; W. H. Garrett, junior warden; George A. Maxwell, W. M. Beall, J. A. Caldwell, Dr. A. A. Elliott, vestrymen.

Capt. John S. Devenney.



John McCracken.

TORONTO.

Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Thriving Town Which is the Greatest Fire Clay Manufacturing Center in the United States.

On the right bank of the Ohio river in Jefferson county, nine miles above Steubenville, surrounded by hills seamed with veins of fire clay and coal, stands the town of Toronto, one of the busiest, brightest and best manufacturing towns in the Upper Ohio Valley. The present site of Toronto was once owned by "Auver Mike" Myers, the celebrated scout and Indian fighter, who received it from the government in recognition of his services. One hundred acres of this land he sold to his brother, George Myers, who in time, transferred it to John Depuy. In the year 1818 Depuy laid out a town with fifty foot streets and lots 60x100 feet, which he named Newburg. In the early days when the river trade was very large, it was a famous steamboat landing, but the town never attained any considerable size until the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad was built through it and Sloan's station established in 1856. At this time the town consisted of but a few scattered houses, and the corporation limits were Clark and Main streets. In 1863 the name of the town became Sloan's Station. Shortly before the civil war the first sewer pipe works in the United States were built in the town. This pioneer plant attracted attention to the rich veins of fire clay in the vicinity and other similar works were established a few years later. In 1880 there were but 500 inhabitants in the village proper. About this time the value of the rich fire clay veins began to be appreciated and sewer pipe and terra cotta ware manufactories were built. The town began to grow rapidly and one year later, in 1881, had reached such proportions that it was deemed best to incorporate it. At a public meeting of the citizens the town was renamed Toronto in

Third Street, Toronto.

Fourth Street, Toronto.

honor of the Canadian, W. F. Dunspaugh, one of the chief stockholders of the Great Western Fire Clay Company. Since 1881 few towns in the Upper Ohio Valley have grown more rapidly than Toronto. The census of 1890 showed 2,500 inhabitants and it is probable that the population to-day is about 3,500. The primitive frame houses of twenty years ago have given way to costly and imposing business blocks and handsome private residences. The corporation limits have been extended, the streets paved with fire brick, a water works built and many other municipal improvements made which are evidences of the prosperity of the town and the energy and enterprise of its citizens.

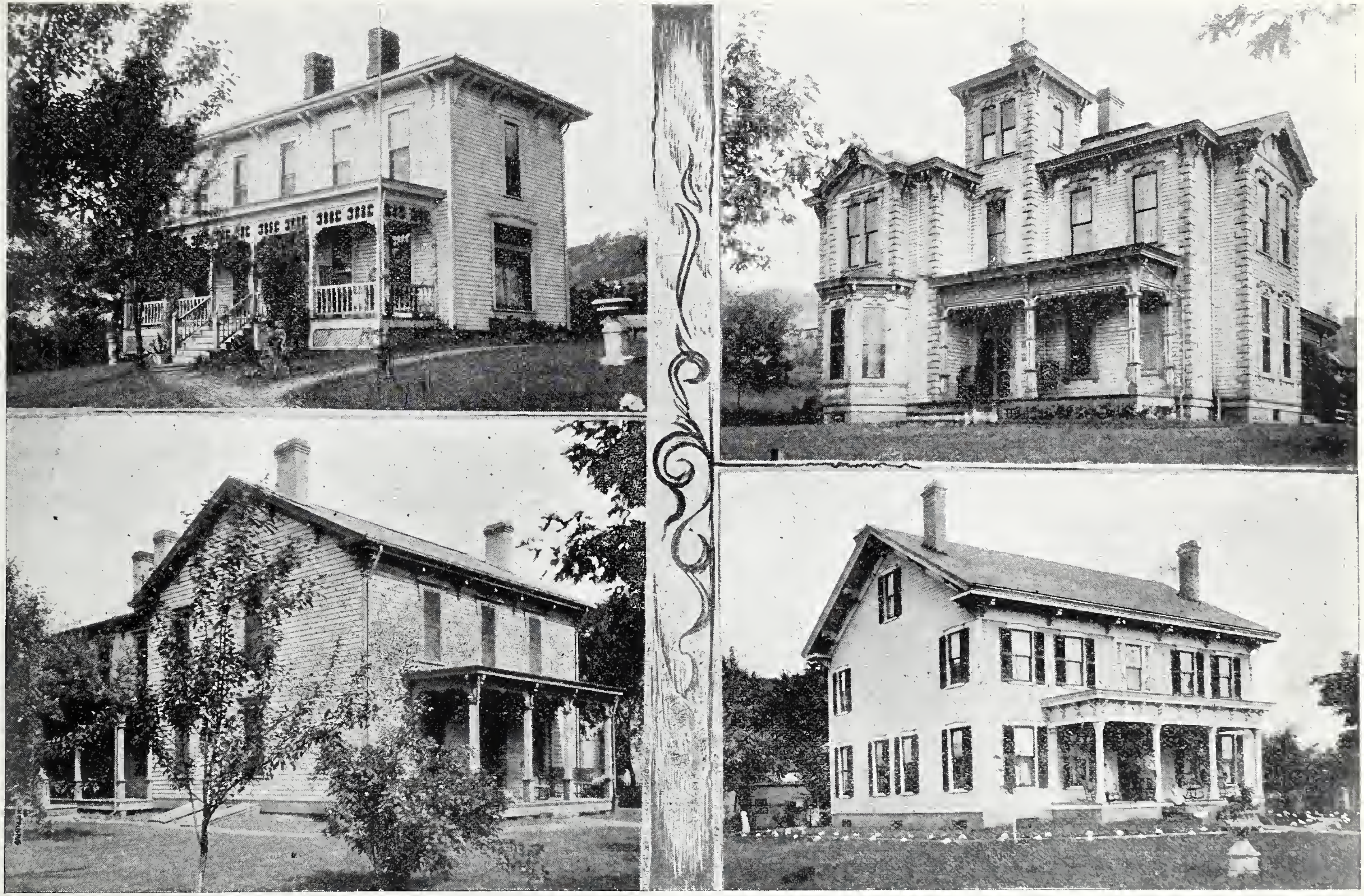
Residence of Frank Stokes.

The Officers of the Town. At the first municipal election in Toronto in the spring of 1881, J. H. Roberts was elected Mayor; E. T. Findley, Clerk; T. M. Daniels, Treasurer. and J. G. Culp, Marshal. The first meeting of Council was held May 18th, 1881, with Councilmen S. M. Robinson, Dr. T. O. Glover, Geo. Horne, Dr. J. W. Collins, Jefferson Saltsman and J. O. Freeman. Until 1887 the Council held its sessions in a building belonging to George Pracht. Since the erection of a City Hall in that year the Council chamber has been located on the second floor of that structure. In 1883 S. B. Taylor was elected Mayor and served until 1887; J. H. Paisley served from '87 to '89, A. J. Stewart from '89 to '93, H. H. Smith from '93 to the spring of '97 when E. E. Francy, the present incumbent, was elected. The other efficient municipal officers at the present time are E. E. Francy, Mayor; J. W. Osterhouse, Clerk; W. G. McConnell, Treasurer, W. Baker, Marshal; S. B. Taylor, Solicitor. Councilmen C. T. Young, Charles R. Conn, James O. Goodlin, W. B. Francy, Samuel McAdoo and Wm. M. Bushfield. Board of Education, R. S. Burchfield, Daniel Hinkle, W. B. Goucher, Guy Johnson, John H. Campbell and J. S. Casey.

The Toronto Water Works. At a special election held July 6, 1889, the citizens of Toronto authorized the Council to construct water works. That body issued bonds for $50,000 on July 22d and in April, 1890, condemned land belonging to David Walker on the hill west of the town for reservoir purposes. A power house equipped with modern machinery was erected at the foot of Clark

RAWSTHORNE

Residence of H. H. Smith.



Representative Residences in Toronto.

Frank Bowles.
Samuel McAdoo.

W. B. Goucher.
S. B. Goucher.

street, six miles of pipe laid and the whole plant completed and ready for use in 1891. The total cost of the works was about $75,000, and in order to meet this there was a second issue of $25,000 worth of bonds. The works have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day and there is a pressure of 140 lbs. to the square inch in the mains, thus insuring ample fire protection. The present judicious members of the Board of Trustees who control the works are William Wellington, Frank Bowles and W. J. Miller. The Superintendent is M. B. Edwards, one of Toronto's most energetic and competent business men.

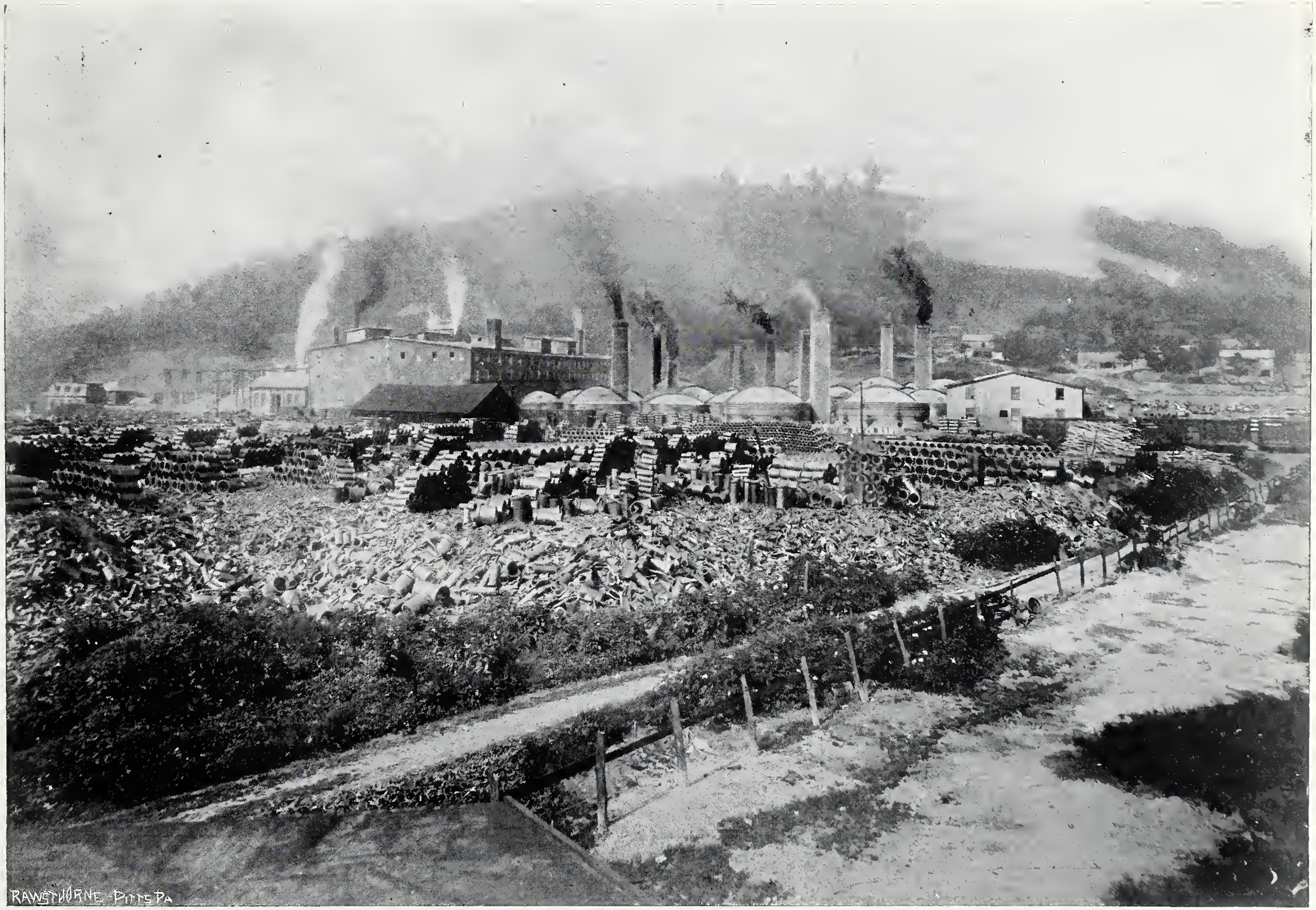
The Toronto Post Office. In 1863 the nearest postoffice to Newburg was at Jeddo, but the former growing more rapidly than the latter the office was removed to Newburg in that year and given the name of "Sloan's Station," by which name the town soon became known. The first post office was located in a box car near the Main street crossing and George Magee was the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1865 by A. C. Peters, who resigned in 1884, when George C. Pugh was appointed. In November, 1885, A. J. Stewart took charge of the office and was succeeded in July, 1889, by Fred Knagi. In October, 1890, the office was advanced from the fourth class grade to one of Presidential appointment, and Mr. Knagi reappointed for a term of four years. The present efficient postmaster is Dr. B. Dennie, who was appointed in 1894.

Residence of Robert Francy.

The City Building. In 1887 the city building, a two story brick structure on Market street, was erected at a cost of about $3,000. The first floor was occupied by the city prison and the hook and ladder room. The three rooms on the second floor were used as council chamber, engineer's room and water works trustees' office. In 1892 a two room addition to the west side of the building was erected at a cost of about $1,500. One of these rooms is used as the Mayor's office and the other is occupied by the fire department.

The Great Western Fire Clay Company. This company first began manufacturing sewer pipe July, 1882, and has been in continuous operation ever since, politics, tariff, legislation nor hard times having had no effect on the extensive business of this establishment. Beginning in a small way the company has gradually enlarged its plant and added extensive improvements until it is now numbered among the leaders in the sewer pipe business and one of the largest individual producers of sewer pipe in the world. The works were established by R. M. Francy and T. M. Daniels, but in 1883 Mr. Daniels retired and W. F. Dunspaugh became a partner. Mr. Francy is a resident of Toronto and has immediate control of the works. Mr. Dunspaugh is a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., where the company has an eastern branch office. The company employs, about one hundred and twenty-five men and manufactures high grade sewer pipe, making a specialty of large sizes, which are the strongest and smoothest that can be produced. They are equipped with the best and most modern machinery and appliances for turning out every size of pipe from two to thirty inches in all thicknesses and lengths required by the trade, and their output is from eight to ten car loads per day. The company mines all its own coal and clay from its own large shafts and has also unexcelled advantages for the rapid shipment of its products by rail or river.

John Francy, Sons & Co. This plant, known as the Forest City Works, is located in the eastern part of Toronto and is engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe, fire proofing, and various other fire clay products. The firm of John Francy & Sons was established in


RAWSTHORNE PITTS PA

The Great Western Fire Clay Company's Works.

1880, but three years later the father retired and the firm is now composed of W. B. Francy, E. E. Francy and J. W. Roller. Being enterprising and progressive business men, they have frequently enlarged their plant to meet the requirements of a constantly increasing trade. In 1895, to avail themselves of the improvements that had been made in sewer pipe machinery, they completely re-modeled and enlarged their factory, and to-day have one of the largest and best modern equipped plants in the Ohio Valley, with sufficient capacity to accept and fill promptly any contracts that may come on the market requiring any of their product. The Forest City's products are of a superior grade, and through the energy of its proprietors maintain an enviable position as one of the most prominent factories on the Ohio river. The company mines all its own clay and coal in its own banks adjoining the works. Two side tracks extend from the C. & P. railroad, affording them excellent shipping advantages, while their close proximity to the river facilitates shipping by boat.

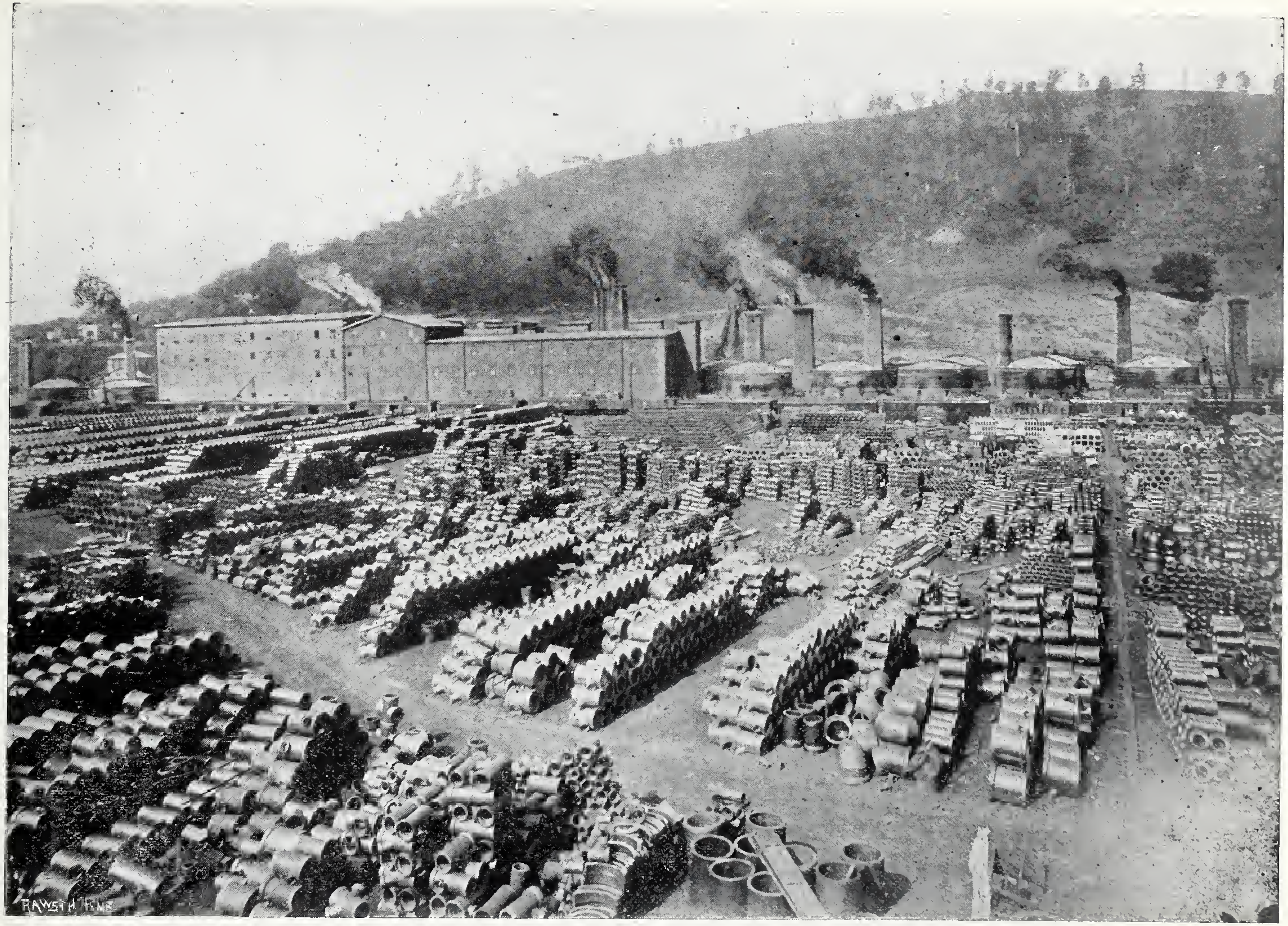
Residence of W. B. Francy.

The Calumet Fire Clay Company.

The Calumet Fire Clay Company was incorporated March 5th, 1878, with a capital stock of $60,000, by W. H. Garlick and H. D. Sizer, the latter being the first President and the former the first Secretary. The factory is located at Elliottsville (Calumet post office), about a mile and a half above Toronto. Since the works were built extensive additions, enlargements and improvements have been made from time to time until they are now four times their original size and are numbered among the largest in the United States. This factory is equipped with every modern appliance for the purpose of handling business rapidly. The company is engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe and all other fire clay products, employing one hundred and fifty men. It owns its own coal and clay mines immediately adjoining the factory. The works are lighted by a private electric light plant, and connected with its distributing agencies at Cincinnati, Louisville, New York City and other principal points by Postal and Western Union telegraph and long distance telephone in factory office. The close proximity of the plant to the river, and the railroad tracks at its doors, gives unexcelled shipping facilities. The present stockholders of this enterprising company are: W. H. Garlick, President; H. D. Sizer, Vice President; W. B. Goucher, Secretary; S. B. Goucher, General Sales Agent; Samuel McAdoo, General Superintendent and Frank Bowles.

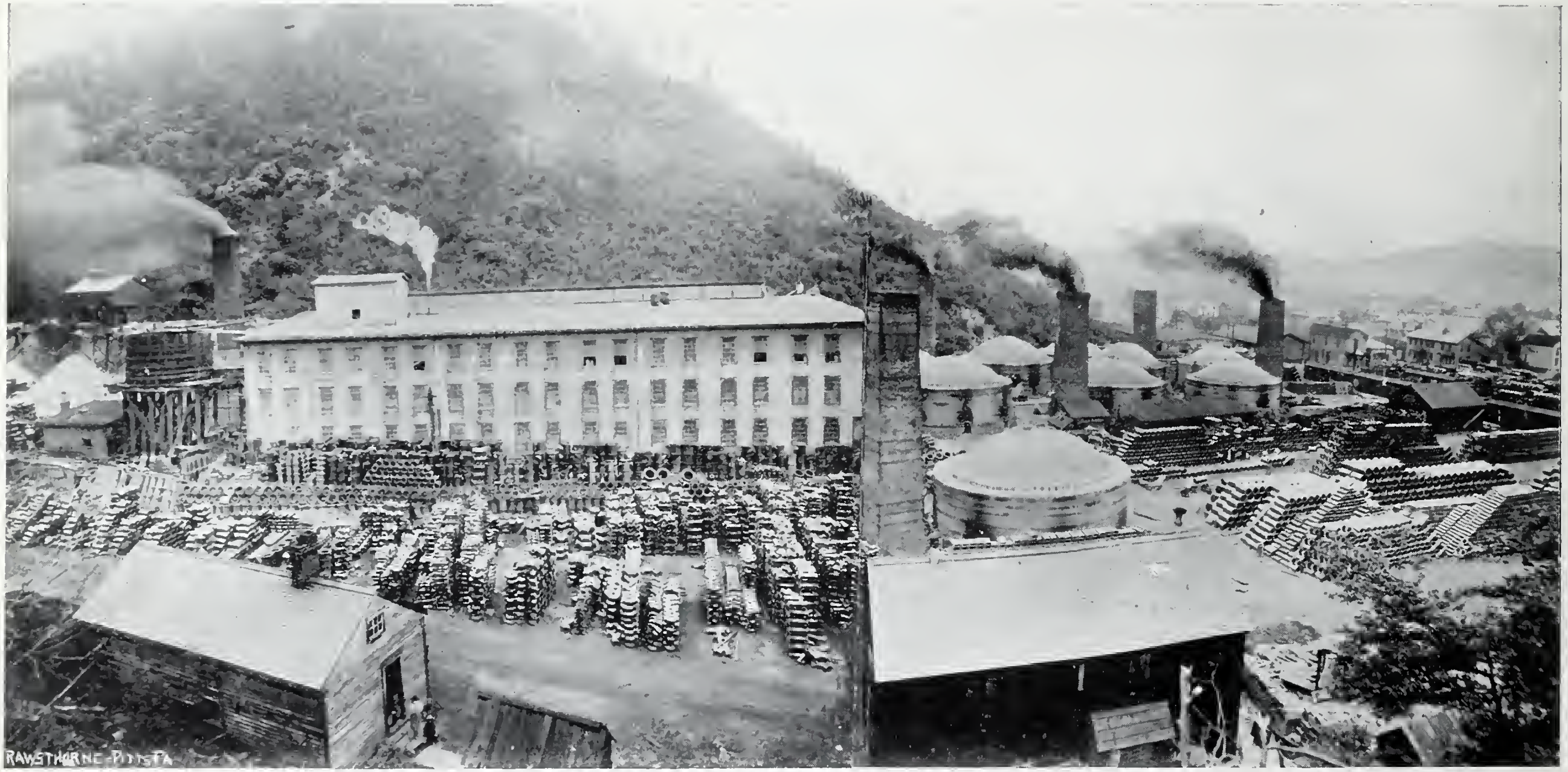
The Empire Fire Clay Company.

The Empire Fire Clay Company was incorporated February 11th, 1885, by W. H. Garlick, S. B. Goucher, Samuel McAdoo, Frank Bowles and W. Goucher, with a capital of $50,000. The works are located at Empire on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway north of Toronto. Since the works were established they have been considerably enlarged and now employ seventy-five men in the manufacture of sewer pipe and other fire clay products. The plant is equipped with the best machinery and modern methods are used in manufacturing their product, which insures ware of a high quality of excellence. The works are also as favorably located with regard to supplies of coal and clay as are the other fire clay factories of the vicinity and possess the same excellent shipping facilities. The present officers of this enterprising company are S. B. Goucher, President; W. H. Garlick, Treasurer; Frank Bowles, Secretary, and Samuel McAdoo, General Superintendent. All of these gentlemen are also prominent stockholders in the Calumet Fire Clay Company and are prominently identified with the business interests of Toronto in many other ways. Their Empire works have extensive agencies established in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York City and other large distributing points.



Forest City Sewer Pipe Works—John Francy's Sons & Co.

Representative Residences in Toronto. AMONG the many beautiful residences in Toronto the commodious home of Robert Francy on North River avenue is conceded to be the finest. It is a two and one-half story mottled brick structure containing twenty rooms with a gymnasium and nursery in the finished attic. The interior is finished in hard woods and fitted with every modern appliance for comfort and convenience. The residence is surrounded by tastefully kept grounds on which are located handsome brick barns and outbuildings. From the spacious front veranda there is a view of the river and West Virginia hills.

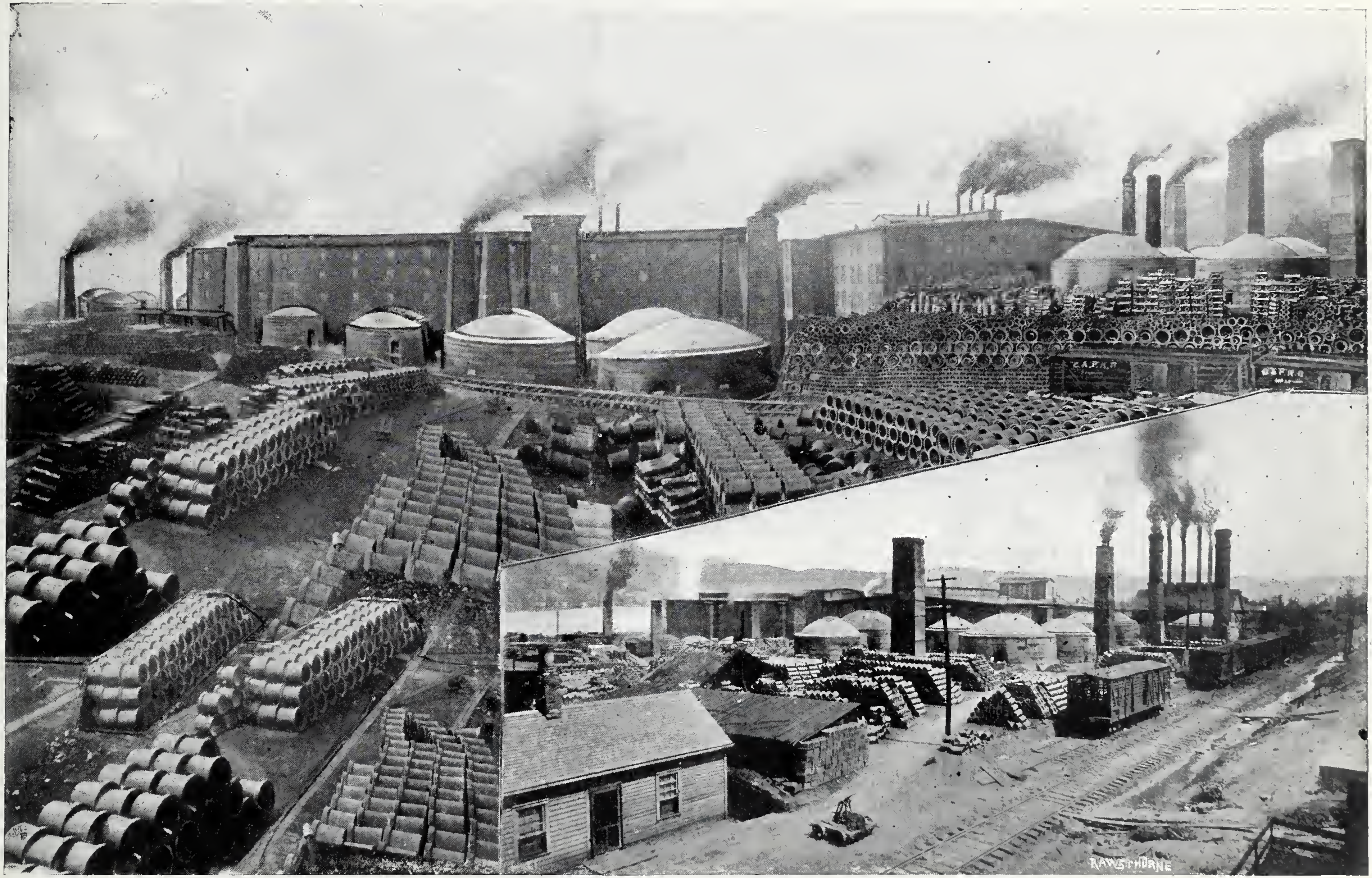


The Empire Fire Clay Works.

Another handsome home is that of H. H. Smith located on West Main street. It is an eight room Queen Anne frame structure built in 1889 and extensively remodeled and equipped with all the modern improvements in 1892.

The beautiful residence of Frank Stokes at the corner of Third and Main streets, is a strictly modern two story brick structure of eight rooms, with spacious verandas. It is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and is fitted with electric lights and every modern appliance for comfort and convenience.

Frank Bowles' residence is situated on a high terrace on West


RAWSTHORNE

The Calumet Fire Clay Company's Works.

Main street and is a two story frame structure equipped with steam heating apparatus, electric light and all other modern improvements. It is surrounded by large and beautifully arranged grounds.

S. B. Goucher's home is also located on West Main street and is a handsome two story gothic frame structure heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The interior is tastefully finished and furnished and it is also equipped with all the modern improvements.

The residence of Samuel McAdoo on River avenue is a large and commodious frame structure in a pleasant location, from which there is a magnificent view of the river and hills. Its interior is handsomely fitted, furnished and equipped with every modern improvement, including electric fans, electric lights, etc.

W. B. Goucher's home on the same street is the property which was known as the old Freeman homestead. It has been remodeled by Mr. Goucher and is now a handsome modern dwelling house with wide verandas and every appliance for comfort and convenience. Extensive grounds covered with large shade trees surround the house and a well kept carriage drive crosses the lawn to the stables in the rear.

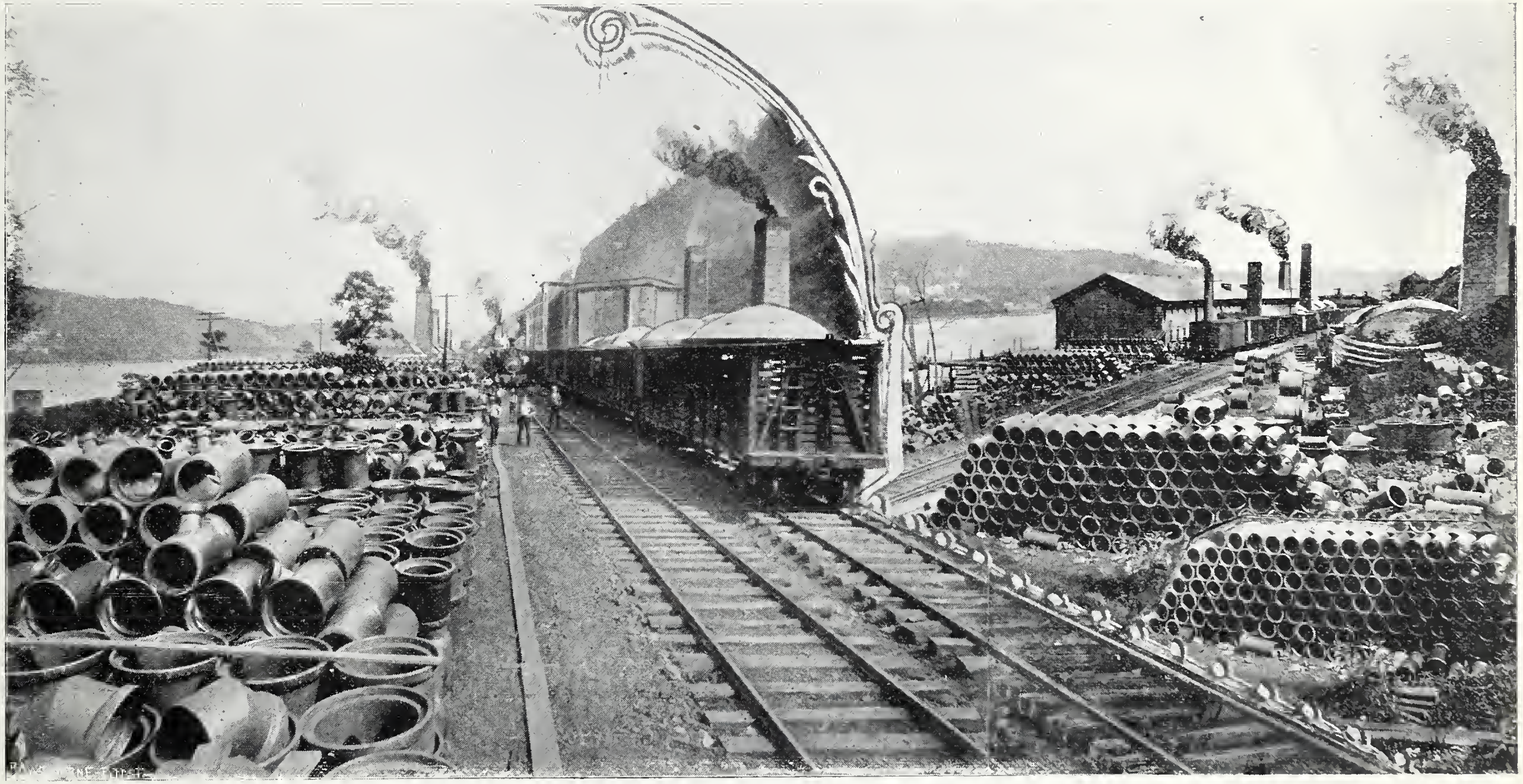
Another handsome home in Toronto is that of W. B. Francy on River avenue. It is a two story structure built of terra cotta building material, which, when painted, closely resembles blocks of stone. It is a large, commodious and well furnished home, surrounded by well kept grounds and beautiful shade trees.

Residence of E. E. Francy.

E. E. Francy's hospitable home on River avenue is also built of terra cotta building material, and is a handsome two story structure fitted and furnished in elegant style and equipped with all the modern improvements.

The residence of P. Connor on South River avenue was once owned by W. F. Dunspaugh. Mr. Connor has recently made extensive additions and improvements, and it is now a handsome and commodious dwelling surrounded by wide verandas. The large grounds covered with shade trees are specially attractive and from the lawn there is a beautiful view of the river scenery.

The Freeman Fire Clay Company. THE Freeman Fire Clay Company's Works as represented in cuts on opposite page, are located at Freeman Station and post office on the C. & P. R. R. and Ohio river about ten miles north of Steubenville, O. This plant was established in 1870 by J. L., S. D., J. M. and C. A. Freeman for the manufacture of sewer pipe, paving brick and other terra cotta articles, under the firm style of Freeman Bros. and conducted by this firm until March 31st, 1881, at which date the entire property was incorporated under the laws of Ohio and entitled, The Freeman Fire Clay Company, with C. A. Freeman as President. and J. M. Freeman as Secretary and Treasurer. During the operation of this plant as a firm and as a corporation there has been added from year to year extensive improvements, such as buildings and machinery, until at present the works consist of two large factory buildings, separated about 300 feet, containing 80,000 square feet of drying floor area, and ample modern machinery adapted to the manufacture of terra cotta in all its varieties. The kiln area consists of nineteen circular down draft kilns containing 10,000 square feet kiln floor area, which shop and kiln combination furnishes a capacity for the production of 1,500 cars of sewer pipe and 1,000 cars of paving brick per annum. The acreage of this property being extensive is underlaid with the minerals required in the operation of these works. The mines consist of the celebrated eight foot face strata of plastic fire clay, and three stratas of coal aggregating ten feet in thickness, all of excellent quality, and are delivered from the mines at the works and kilns by the mine cars. The railroad sidings, one at each factory, and the Ohio river, afford



Shop Number Two.

The Freeman Fire Clay Company's Works.

Shop Number One.

unsurpassed shipping facilities, assuring ready transportation and prompt delivery of orders to all parts of the country.

The Churches of Toronto.

TORONTO has six church organizations, of which the Methodist Protestant Church is the oldest. It was organized in January, 1851, by Rev. J. H. Hamilton and Rev. E. A. Brindley when the population of the town consisted of twenty families. In 1862 Rev. Wm. Hastings became its pastor and served for more than twenty years with the exception of two short interims. The present church, which is beautifully located on the West side of River avenue between Main and Market streets, is a modern structure built in 1888, and has a seating capacity for 800 persons. The present pastor is Rev. C. E. Shepherd, an able minister and eloquent pulpit orator.

Residence of P. Connor.

The Presbyterian Church is a handsome modern structure located on Third street and was erected in 1894 at a cost of $25,000. The history of this organization dates back to the summer of 1869, when Rev. Vincent of the Island Creek church began holding open air services in the village with a view to forming a church. On November 28, 1873, the congregation was organized with John Francy, Andrew Robertson and Thomas Hunt as ruling elders. The growth of this church has kept pace with the growth of Toronto, and it now numbers 250 members. Rev. W. F. Wier, the present pastor, has served the congregation since January, 1892, and to his efforts are largely due the present prosperous condition of the organization.

Prior to 1884 the Toronto Catholic parish was a mission attended from Steubenville. In that year a resident pastor took charge and in 1886 the present handsome St. Francis Church was erected at a cost of $10,000. The corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. J. A. Watterson, September 9, 1886, and first mass celebrated in the church on April 25, 1887. It was dedicated with solemn ceremony on October 25th, 1887 by Rt. Rev. J. A. Watterson, assisted by Very Rev. M. M. A. Hartnedy and Rev. J. J. Hartley, of Steubenville, Rev. J. A. Reynolds, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and the rector, Rev. A. M. Leyden. The parochial house, a handsome residence, was erected in 1892. Rev. J. T. McNally is the present earnest and zealous rector of the parish.

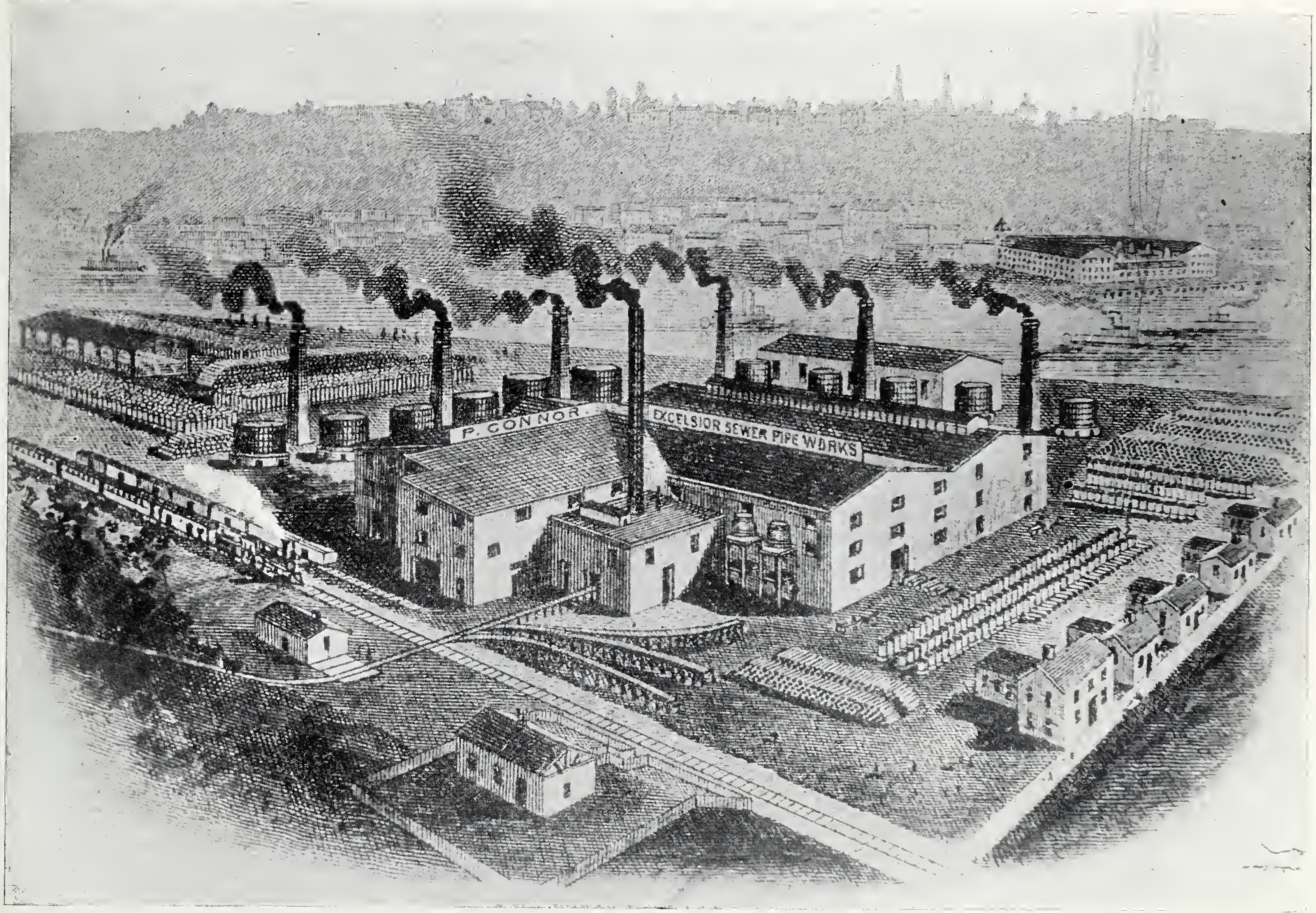
The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Toronto had its origin on the 23d of February, 1874, when Rev. J. Q. A. Miller, of Steubenville began a revival in the Toronto school house which resulted in 183 accessions to the church. J. W. Myers and James Robinson were appointed class leaders, a board of trustees elected, a neat frame building erected and Rev. J. R. Roller appointed pastor. This church is still in a flourishing condition, Rev. J. S. Secrest, an able and earnest minister, being the present pastor.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870 with twelve charter members. Hamilton Gaston and George Magee were elected elders and Wm. Myers and Charles McCullough trustees. In the same year the present church building at the corner of Fourth and Market streets was erected and the pulpit "supplied" until July, 1888, when Rev. W. H. McMurray, the present pastor, began serving in 1890. It now numbers 100 members.

The Church of Christ was organized in Toronto with thirty-five members on June 15, 1890, by Elder E. A. Bosworth, of Steubenville, and services were held in Aten's hall for two and a half years. The handsome church building on River avenue has a seating capacity for 500 persons. Rev. L. E. Hopkins is the present efficient pastor.

The Excelsior Sewer Pipe Works.

THESE extensive works are owned solely by Mr. P. Connor, one of Toronto's most enterprising and progressive citizens, who built them in 1876. They are


P. CONNOR
EXCELSIOR SEWER PIPE WORKS

P. Connor's Excelsior Sewer Pipe Works.

located at Elliottsville, a short distance above Toronto, and have recently been enlarged to some extent and other improvements made in the machinery which places them among the strictly modern factories. A department for the manufacture of bath tubs lined with porcelain made from fire clay is also a new feature at these works and promises to be a great success, as the product is of exceptionally good quality and is already in demand in the market. The works are also equipped for the rapid manufacture of sewer pipe, terra cotta goods and all other fire clay products equal to any on the market. They give employment to about one hundred hands and the monthly pay roll is quite large. About fifteen hundred cars of the finished product of these works are shipped to consumers. Like nearly all the other fire clay works in the vicinity the Excelsior is supplied with clay and coal from its own mines near the works, thus insuring an unlimited supply of fuel and raw material. The yards adjoin and the factory buildings front on both the river and the railroad, and side tracks from the latter run through the yards, affording ample opportunity for rapid and cheap shipping to all points of the country.

TORONTO TRI
DAILY & WEE
PUBLISHER.

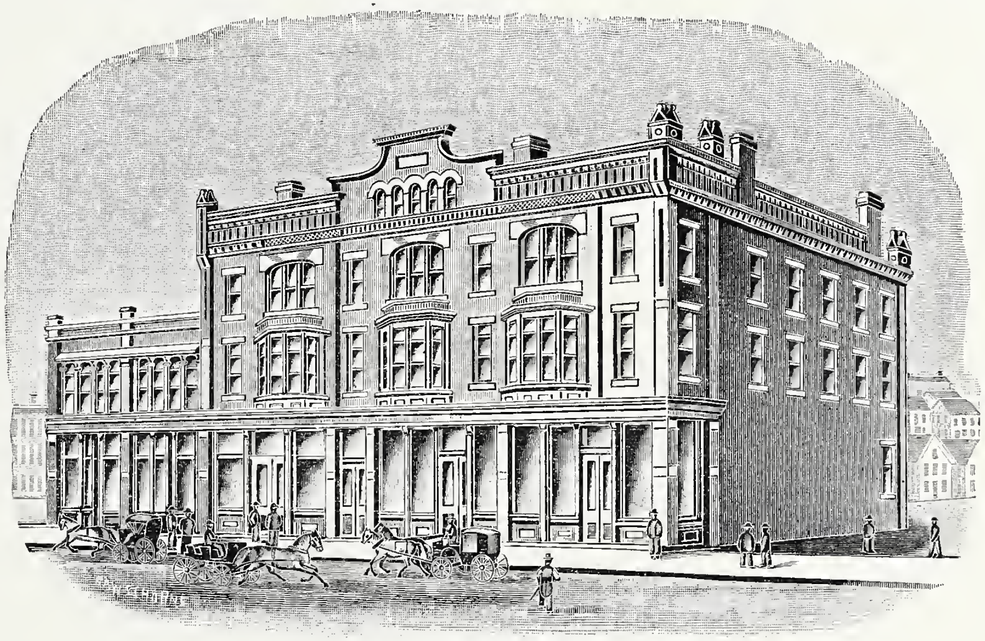
The Toronto Tribune Office.

The Daily and Weekly Toronto Tribune. TORONTO'S enterprising up-to-date newspaper is known as The Tribune. The weekly edition was established in 1879 by T. M. Daniels. In 1880 Frank Stokes entered into partnership with Mr. Daniels under the firm name of Daniels & Stokes, which firm conducted the paper until the death of Mr. Daniels in 1884. Since that time Mr. Stokes has been sole proprietor. In a field where it was thought a daily newspaper could not find sufficient support, he started the daily evening Tribune on August 17th, 1890, and not only did it live, but its subscription list has been growing steadily ever since. When Mr. Stokes was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1894 he leased the Tribune plant to C. H. Stoll, who is the present enterprising publisher of both the weekly and daily Tribune, two as bright newspapers as are to be found in the Upper Ohio Valley. C. H. Oliver is the present city editor and Miss Mary Swearingen cashier.

The Goucher Hotel. THIS hotel, which is the leading one of Toronto, and also one of the best in the Upper Ohio Valley, was built by W. B. Goucher, a liberal and enterprising citizen who is prominently identified with many of Toronto's manufacturing and business enterprises. The hotel building, a handsome structure, contains thirty-two rooms with a handsome office, sample rooms and barber shop on the ground floor. The building is heated by steam throughout, is admirably lighted and is handsomely furnished in every room.

Andrew Poe's Fight With "Big Foot." THE scene of this historic encounter with the Indians is located near Toronto. In 1781 a party of Indians visited Harmon's Creek and carried off William Jackson. Twelve settlers gave pursuit and came up with them next day at the mouth of Tomlinson's run. Andrew Poe, as he went along a high bank, saw two of the Indians below him. His gun missed fire and he then leaped over the bank alighting on the Indians and bringing them both to the ground where he held them for a while. The smaller Indian finally freed himself and almost severed Poe's right hand with a tomahawk blow. Poe got possession of his gun, killed that Indian and then grappling with the other one rolled into the river. There the fight was continued, each trying to drown the other. Poe only had the use of one hand and began to grow weak. The Indian swam to a raft and began loading his rifle. Adam Poe came to his brother's assistance and it became a question who would load first. The Indian dropped his ramrod and was delayed a second, and when he raised his gun to shoot Andrew, Adam's bullet entered his breast.

Other Toronto Industries. In addition to the industries of Toronto already named, there are a number of other industrial enterprises which add materially to the prosperity of the place, among which are the Jefferson Sewer Pipe Works, which was the pioneer factory for the manufacture of sewer pipe in the United States, the Markle Sewer Pipe Works, the Toronto Whiteware Pottery, the Nicholson Fire Clay and Building Brick Works, planing mills, etc., while on the other side of the river, opposite Toronto, the McElfresh Sewer Pipe Works, and the several fire brick manufacturing plants of the Mack Manufacturing Company, give employment to many persons from Toronto and go to swell the volume of local trade. The town also has a well equipped electric light plant, owned by local capitalists, which has been in very successful operation for a number of years.


The Hotel Goucher.

The Schools of Toronto. Toronto people appreciate the advantage to a community of having good educational facilities, and are indeed fortunate in having schools of a high class, and in this respect the advancement in its educational matters has kept pace with its industrial and commercial progress, until its schools are now of a high order. There are three main buildings, while several additional rooms in other structures have been recently put into use for school purposes. The course is a graded one, and the corps of fifteen teachers, including Prof. A. Grove, Superintendent of the Central, and S. A. Harbourt, principal of North End School, are efficient educators.

The Oldest Human Relic Known. Sam Huston, County Surveyor in 1891, discovered an implement of chert in the terrace below Brilliant, under eight feet of undisturbed gravel. At the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Springfield, Mass., in 1895, this relic was introduced to the scientific world. It belongs to the most ancient form of knife known. Prof. Putnam said it had the patina (surface incrustation) characteristic of relics which have lain buried for a very long time. Prof. Cushing said it belonged to the oldest type of implement, sharpened by the older process of striking the edge with another stone. The character of the discoverer, the observations of Prof. Wright at the place of discovery, and the prompt testimony of the expert scientists, together with the conditions surrounding the find, prove beyond doubt that this piece of chert, less than one inch wide and one and three-quarter inches long, is one of the oldest and probably the oldest human relic known.

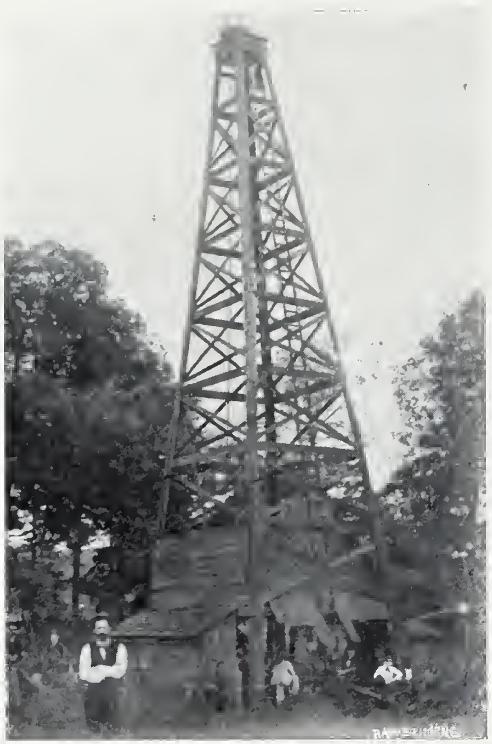
Mingo Island. In the middle of the Ohio river opposite upper end of the village of Mingo Junction is Mingo Island. It is now little more than a sandy shoal with here and there a few scraggy willow bushes, but before the great flood of 1832 the island contained about twenty acres of good land producing crops of corn and grapes in abundance. It was also studded with large foliage trees.

The Mound Builders. Several of the smaller mounds erected by this pre-historic race of people are found in Jefferson county, and one recently opened near Tiltonville contained stone implements and specimens of their peculiar pottery. Many other rare geological and minerological specimens have been found, as well as bones and teeth of prehistoric animals, while Indain relics are to be found all over the county.

MINGO JUNCTION.

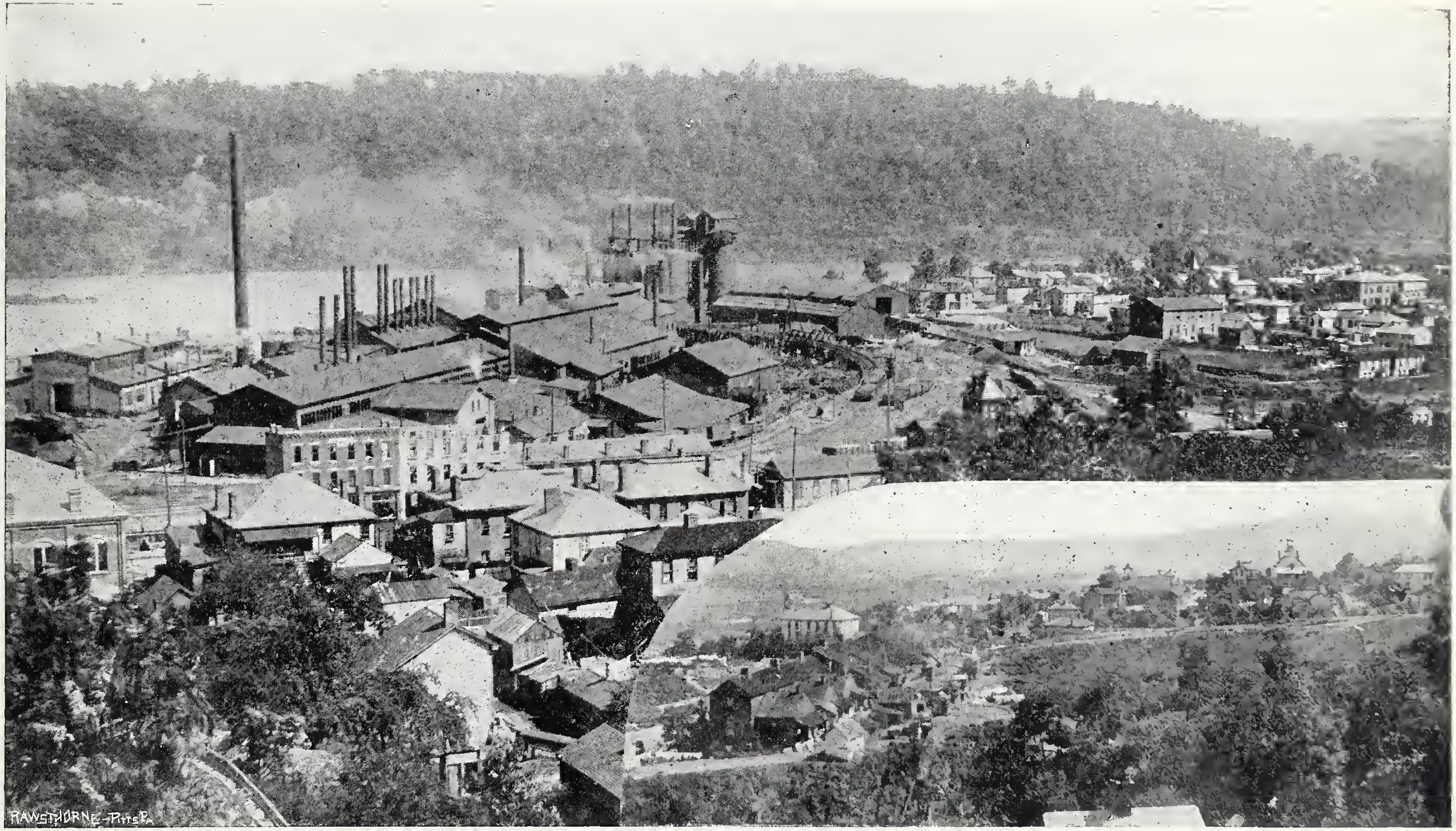
Historical Sketch of the Thriving Manufacturing Town Situated on the Site of the Old Seneca Indian Village.

The thrifty and prosperous village of Mingo Junction is located about one mile down the river from the southern limits of Steubenville. It is situated on Mingo bottoms, the site of the old Indian town of the same name, and subsequently the place of rendezvous for the people of the frontier in their expeditions against the Indians. The land on which Mingo Junction stands was included in a tract of 600 acres purchased in 1800 by the Rev. Lyman Potter and his son-in-law, Jasper Murdock, the former being at the time a missionary through Ohio from the Presbyterian Church. After Rev. Potter's death the property was divided into two farms, which subsequently became known as the Potter and Means farms. Rev. Potter's son Daniel remained on the former and the Murdock heirs took the latter. Daniel Potter died in September, 1869, and his son, Daniel Jr., Mr. Abrahams and Robert Sherrard were made his executors. About this time large iron works were to be erected on Mingo bottoms and the executors of Daniel Potter conceived the idea of laying out a town there also. In June, 1871, they employed J. M. Rickey, a surveyor, and had the original plot of forty-five lots laid out. Many additions have been made to this original plot as the rapid growth of the place demanded, and preparations are now being made to extend the village limits south to Cross Creek and take in another large tract of territory. Mingo Junction is incorporated as a village but is growing at a rate that seems to indicate that ere long it will be re-incorporated as a town. Its population at present numbers about 1,800 to 2,000 persons, and its wide-awake enterprising citizens have recently organized a Board of Trade to further advance the manufacturing and commercial interests of the town. David Simpson is President of this organization and Richard A. Byrant Secretary. The latter is also editor and proprietor of "The Jefferson County Advocate," a bright weekly newspaper with an extensive circulation, which is also published at Mingo Junction. The principal industrial establishment of the village is known as the Mingo Iron and Steel Works, recently the property of the Junction Iron and Steel Company, but purchased within the last two months by the Ætna Standard Iron and Steel Company. It is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Upper Ohio Valley, and includes a furnace, steel plant, bar and continuous mill, while preparations are now being made by the company to erect two other finishing mil's. Among the other manufacturing establishments are Dangler & Becker's pottery and Risher's planing mill. The village has three schools and four churches, St. Agnes Catholic Church, Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal. The latter congregation is at present erecting a handsome and commodious new church building, which, when completed, will cost about $7,000.



Featner Oil Well, the first in the Gould or Steubenville Field.

The present excellent government of the village is attributable to the men entrusted to manage its municipal affairs. They are William H. Bryson, Mayor; Sherred Cox, Marshal; Ellsworth Pflugh, Clerk; Samuel S. Dean, Treasurer; John H. McKee, Solicitor; Councilmen—George A. Dean, James G. Smith, Henry Becker, Dr. W. J. O'Connell, John Breen and O. C. Moore. Members of Board of Education—Jas. McKay, Henry Becker, S. M. Holstein, Jas. Smith, Jno. Quinn, Jno. G. Brandt.


RAWSTHORNE-Pitts Pa

Mingo Junction, Ohio.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

The Original Five Townships. Their Boundaries Altered and Others Established Later. Pioneer Settlers. Early Industries and Subsequent Growth.

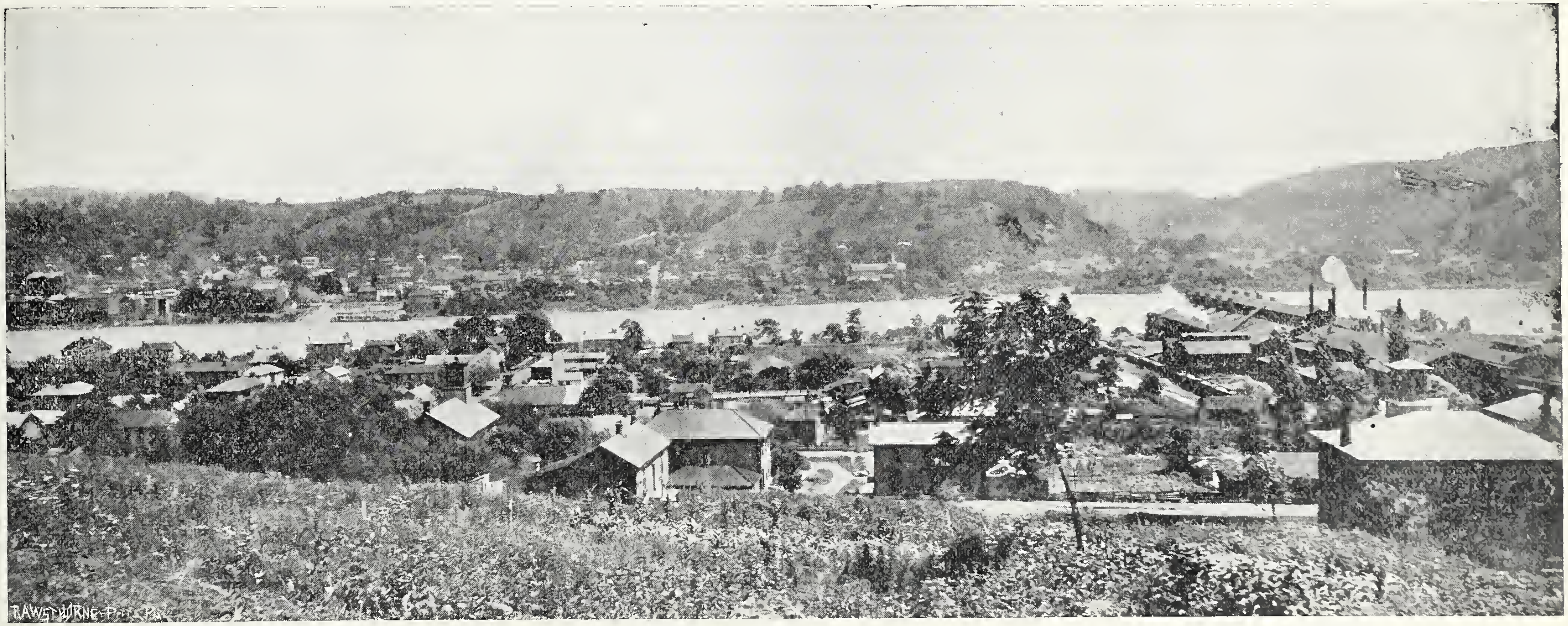
Prior to the year 1800, under the territorial government Jefferson county was divided into seven townships known as St. Clair, Knox, Wayne, Warren, Kirkwood, Richland and York.

Pursuant to one of the first acts of the Legislature after the organization of the State of Ohio in 1802, James Pritchard, Philip Cable and Jacob Martin, who had been elected associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Jefferson, met in the Court House at Steubenville and proceeded to lay off the county into five townships, known as Warren, Short Creek, Archer, Steubenville and Knox. Subsequent changes have eliminated Short Creek and Archer townships from the map of Jefferson county and materially changed the boundaries of the other three original townships.

There are now fourteen townships in Jefferson county. Of these Steubenville township, although the smallest in area, ranks first in importance and population. It was incorporated May 30, 1803, and originally embraced what is now Island Creek, Cross Creek and Salem townships, the two former being taken away June 4, 1806, and the latter June 3, 1807. The first township election was held in the Court House at Steubenville, and the following officers elected: Clerk, John Black; Trustees, Zaccheus Biggs, James Dunlevy and James Shane; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Johnson and Jonathan Nottingham; Fence Viewers, Thomas Hitchcock, William Engle and Richard Lee; Appraisers of Houses, Matthew Adams and Samuel Hunter; Lister of Taxable Property, Andrew McCullough; Supervisors of Highways, Thomas Gray, George Friend, Daniel Dunlevy and Thomas Wintringer; Constables, Anthony Black and Andrew McCullough.

Main Street, Smithfield.

Wells Township. This township was originally a part of Warren, and was made a separate township in 1823, and was named for Bezaleel Wells, one of the founders of Steubenville. There were settlements in this township, among the first on the Ohio side of the river. As early as 1790 the block house at the mouth of a small stream called Block House Run, about one-half mile below Brilliant, was a frontier post for the hardy pioneer of the northwest territory. This house was erected by Henry Nations and Daniel Schammerhorn, who were waylaid and killed by the Indians about 1793. It was not until after the treaty of Gen. Wayne in 1795 that any permanent settlement was made in this township. Thomas Taylor, one of the earliest settlers, came from Pennsylvania and located on Section 30. Henry Oliver and Ebenezer Spriggs settled near him in 1778. Among the other pioneers were the Tarr family, Johnsons, Armstrongs, Roberts, Carsons, Daughertys, Milhollands, Dawsons, Grahams and others. John Barrett, the first Justice of the Peace of Wells township, settled there in 1800, and was appointed to office before Ohio became a State.



Brilliant, O., and Wellsburg, W. Va., across the River.

Brilliant is the principal town in this township. It was originally named Phillipsburg, the La Grange. This place was laid out by Philip Doddridge in 1819 on land purchased from James Ross, one of the founders of Steubenville. Doddridge named the town Phillipsburg, in in honor of himself. In the early times the main thoroughfare for driving stock from the back counties to the eastern market was through Wells township, crossing the river at Phillipsburg, consequently the taverns at that place became widely known and frequented. Doddridge, the founder of the town, built the first house for tavern purposes in 1819, and in 1820 it was purchased by James H. Moore, who first opened it for the accommodation of the public. In 1822 Mr. Moore was appointed postmaster, and Hardin Wheeler and Joseph Rose opened the first store. In 1836, Messrs. Means, Wilson and Collier made an addition to the village, which they called La Grange. At present the village has —— inhabitants; its chief industry is the Brilliant iron works. It is incorporated and governed by municipal officers. It has excellent schools and prosperous churches. Two railroads, the

C. & P. and W. & L. E., run through the town, and the ferry connects it with the town of Wellsburg, across the river.

Smithfield Township. The terrritory comprised within this township was detached from the Short Creek by the Commissioners Nov. 7, 1805, when the first election was ordered to be held in the house of Wm. Stewart. The township was named for Smithfield, the chief town within its boundaries. Probably the first settlers in the township were two squatters named Simpson and Tyson, but nearly all the first settlers were members of the society of Friends, who came from North Carolina. Among them were the Kinseys, Millers, Jelkes, Jollys and Elbersons. Other early settlers were Mortons, Ongs, McGrews, Evans, Copes, Purviances, Naylors, Kirks, Carrs, Logans, Francis, Collins, Cramlets, Kollums, Minteers, McLaughlins, Hamiltons, Wallaces. The chief dependence of the farmers for the support of their families was the raising of wheat and corn, which was manufactured into flour and shipped in flat-boats down the Ohio to New Orleans. The corn was fed to hogs, which were slaughtered here, their meat made into bacon and carried across the mountains in wagons to the market in Baltimore. The township is still a strictly farming community, with three villages: Smithfield, York and Adena, of which Smithfield is much the largest.

A. W. McDonald's Residence.

H. J. Howard and Abel Townsend were the first proprietors of the section on which Smithfield is located; they sold it out in small tracts, James Carr buying the east half of the northeast quarter, on which the town is located. Mr. Carr laid out the town in 1803; subsequent additions were made in 1805 and 1815. The first house built was a log cabin, which stood on High street, and the first hotel (the Sherman House) built in 1804 by Josiah Glover. The house has had several additions to it, but the old log building is still a portion of the structure. The first tannery in the village was started by a man named Moore in 1804, and a second one by a man named Louis Carey in 1809, the third by Wm. Sharon, the father of Senator Sharon, the California millionaire, in 1815.

Pork packing was among the early industries of the village, Benj. Ladd being the first to engage in the business about 1815. Wm. Burrell was the first doctor in 1807; Wm. Carr, the first blacksmith; Joel Hutton, shoemaker; Isaac Wickersham constructed the first hand mill in 1804, and James Carr the first horse mill in 1808. Among the early store keepers were Blackstone and Ladd, Finley McGrew and Wm. Matthews. The village was incorporated in 1832, and the incorporation act was amended in 1833. It has a number of thriving business houses, a prosperous bank and a population of about 900. The county fair is held at this place.

The village of York was laid out by David Updegraff in 1815, and numbers about 100 people. Adena is a small village of 50 inhabitants in the southwest corner of the township.

Salem Township. Salem township, originally a part of Steubenville township, was detached on June 3, 1807, and contains 36 square miles. Among its earliest settlers were the Moores, Devines, Hobsons, Talbotts, Farquhars, Coles and Baileys. There are three villages in the township—Richmond, East Springfield and Salem.

The ground on which Richmond, the largest village, stands, was purchased in 1799, by Joseph Talbott from Bezaleel Wells for $2.50 per acre. In 1800 Talbott settled on the land, and in 1815 employed Isaac Jenkins, a surveyor, to lay out a town. The work was completed Sept. 20, 1850, and the village named Richmond. The first house was a log dwelling, 18x28, built by Benj. Hartman, a blacksmith, who also kept hotel. Allen Farquhar kept the first store and Anderson Judkins was the first Doctor. In 1817 there were five families in the town—Wm. Talbott, B. Hartman, Wm. McCarroll, A. Judkins and Wm. Bahan. Richmond was incorporated in 1835, and now has about 400 inhabitants.

East Springfield, situated on the northwest corner of Section 35, township 10, range 3, was laid out by John Gillis, Jr., February, 1803, and in 1809 there were but three houses in the place. The village at the present time has a population of about 250.

Salem lies partially in Harrison county, and was laid out by Isaac Helmich in 1802. The first house was built by John Sunderland, the first store kept by John Wilson and the first hotel by Wm. Mugg. The postoffice was established in 1815, with Robert Beard as postmaster. It now numbers about 175 inhabitants.

Main Street, Richmond.

Wayne Township. WAS organized June 12, 1805. It is probable that the first settlements were made in 1796, and it is conceded that John Mansfield, who was born December, 1797, was the first white child born within its limits. Among the early settlers were the Blackburns, the Maxwells and the Ongs, who came here in 1806. In the southern part of the township there is an interesting settlement of colored people called Hayti. About 1840 a Mr. Buford, of Charles City county, Va., liberated about 18 or 20 slaves and sent them north under the care of Robert Ladd, who bought a quantity of land for them where Hayti is located. By Mr. Buford's will this land was to be divided among the children of these colored people when they became of age. This was done, and each heir received from 5 to 15 acres. The settlement now numbers over 100 persons.

The village of Bloomfield, or Bloomingdale, in this township, was laid out in 1817 by David Craig, and now has a population of about 300.

Unionport, the most important village of the township, is situated on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad at Cross Creek, was laid out by William Hervey in July, 1859. It is the largest shipping point on the railroad between Steubenville and Dennison.

A. W. McDonald's Farm and Residence. THE 300 acre farm of A. W. McDonald, located in Section 9 and 10, Salem township, is one of the most fertile tracts of land in the county. It is on rolling ground, sloping towards the southeast, with springs on every slope, and a stream of water runs for three-quarters of a mile through the entire farm. The farm is stocked with four hundred head of sheep, twenty head of cattle and twenty horses. The McDonald residence is located on the Richmond and Cadiz turnpike, about one-half mile from Richmond and four and one-half miles from the P., C., C. & St. L. railway. It is a commodious two-story frame structure of nine rooms and a large hall fitted with every modern appliance for comfort and convenience, water being piped through the entire building from a spring on a neighboring hillside. Mr. McDonald is an extensive contractor engaged in constructing railroads and other large work in and about Pittsburg. In his absence the farm is in charge of Mrs. Martha Thompson McDonald, his wife, and their two sons, James and Clifford McDonald.

H. G. Smith, Attorney at Law, Emerson, O.

Springfield Township. SPRINGFIELD township was originally a part of several townships. Among its early settlers was Solmon Miller, Henry Miser, Stewart McClave, John Stutz, Joseph Gordon, Jacob Springer, Thomas Peterson, James Allmon, Henry Isinogle, George Albaugh, James Rutledge, Robert Young, A. Calhoun, W. S. Jenkins, James Campbell, S. Dorrance and Philip Burgett. Bergholz, the largest village, is a thriving mining town located at the terminus of the railroad.

Amsterdam, the second village, was laid out in 1828 by David Johnson.

Brush Creek Township. WHEN the boundary line between Jefferson and Columbiana was re-arranged Dec. 15, 1832, considerable territory again became a part of Jefferson county. On March 5, 1833, the County Commissioners attached to it a tier of sections from the north side of Ross, forming a new township, which they named Brush Creek. The township contains but one village, Monroeville, which was laid out by Abraham Crexton, and named in honor of President James Monroe.

Island Creek Township. THIS township was erected in 1806, out of Steubenville township. Among its earliest settlers were George Alban, the Shanes, Aults, Viers, Palmers, Jackmans, Cables and Lees. Toronto lies partly in this township, and Alikanna, a small village located about the Steubenville water works pumping station, is also in the township.

Saline Township. THE historic Yellow Creek flows through the entire length of this township. About 1800 Wm. McCullough, one of the earliest permanent settlers, erected his cabin at the mouth of this creek. Saline township contains three villages: Hammondsville, laid out by Chas. Hammond in 1852, is a prosperous mining town located on the C. & P. railroad; Irondale, now an incorporated village, is located on Yellow Creek, where Joshua Downer first discovered salt water in 1806. It was about this time that the village was founded, and it was originally named Pottsdale. It is one of the most prosperous towns in the county, supporting a weekly newspaper, a bank, churches and schools. The large Irondale tin mill and coal mines give steady employment to most of the inhabitants.

Cross Creek Township. CROSS CREEK township was organized about 1806, and takes its name from the stream passing through it. The first settlements were said to have been made by Wm. Whitcraft, Geo. Mahon and Wm. McElroy in the spring of 1797. A year later the Bickerstaffs and Johnsons settled in the township. In this township petroleum has lately been found in what is known as the Gould oil field. The two principal villages of the township are Wintersville and New Alexandria. The former was laid out by John Winters in 1831,

W. J. Hussey Stock Farm.

although the first house had been built by David Freelin sometime before. New Alexandria was laid out by Alexander Smith in 1831.

Knox Township. THIS township was one of the five original ones. Its first settlers were Michael Myers, James Alexander, Isaac White, James McCoy, Baltzer Culp and John Johnson. Part of Toronto is located in this township, as is also Empire. Knoxville, a village located in the center of the township, was laid out by Henry Boyle, March, 1816. Oil has recently been discovered in and about Knoxville in paying quantities. New Somerset, a small village in the northwestern part of the township, was laid out by Baltzer Culp in February, 1816.

RAWSTHORNE

Main Street, Mt. Pleasant.

Warren Township. THIS was another of the original townships. Among the first settlements in the county were those made in what is now Warren township. Carpenter's fort, built by Geo. Carpenter in 1785, was perhaps the first block house in the county. The following year Enos Kimberly, Robert McCleary, Benedict Wells, John McElroy, John Humphrey and several others made a settlement at the mouth of Short Creek. The village of Warrenton, on the river bank immediately above the mouth of Short Creek, was laid out by Enos Kimberly and a public sale of lots held in 1805. Portland Station, adjoining it, contains about 75 inhabitants. Tiltonville, located a few miles below, is a prosperous village on the C. & P. railroad. Its chief industry is the Tiltonville pottery. Yorkville, also in the township, is a small mining town, and Rush Run Station, located on the C. & P. railroad, has about 150 inhabitants.

Ross Township. Ross township was founded in 1812, and named in honor of James Ross. In this township is the small village of Mooretown, with about 25 inhabitants. Near this place are a number of salt licks. The earliest settlers used these springs for the manufacture of salt, and as early as 1802 Henry Daniels erected a furnace for boiling out salt. A number of other salt works were erected there in later years, when wells were bored and a flow of stronger brine came.

Walter J. Hussey's Stock Farm. WALTER J. HUSSEY'S farm of 109 acres joins Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. The beautiful residence is one-quarter of a mile out of town, located on the Adena and Martin's Ferry turnpike. The farm is well located for agricultural purposes, and is under a high state of cultivation, well watered and splendidly adapted for the raising of fine stock. The barn is a commodious double-decked affair, which not only holds a large number of cattle, but immense stores of hay and grain. Attached is a large 110-ton silo, which is filled annually with the heavy growth of ensilage corn. About four years ago Mr. Hussey embarked in the Jersey cattle business. Few young men have developed so much general knowledge about any breed of cattle in so short a space of time and secured a membership in the American Jersey cattle club, of which he is a member. Ninety head of these beautiful cattle now adorn his farm, and his herd is headed by one of the best pure St. Lambert bulls in the world, and makes his cattle desirable for breeding stock. For the past four years he has sold $10,000 worth of stock, furnished the creamery in three and a half years 284,000 pounds milk and pay for 16,000 pounds of butter fat.

Mount Pleasant Township. Mt. Pleasant township was organized March 3, 1807, from Short Creek township. In its early days flour mills were built on every available spot along Short Creek, there being no less than 23 of them in operation at one time. Their product was shipped to New Orleans in flat boats. Robert Carothers and Jesse Thomas were the first settlers in 1796, and they laid out the village of Mt. Pleasant in 1804. During the war of 1812 Mt. Pleasant grew rapidly, business sprung up and a bank was incorporated with Joseph Gill president. The first store in the town was started by Enoch Harris in 1804, and the second by Joseph Gill in 1806. On Sept. 8, 1817, the first issue of a weekly newspaper called The Philanthropist, was published in Mt. Pleasant by Mr. Osborne. In 1821 Benj. Lundy published The Genius of Universal Emancipation. The paper was printed at Steubenville, and Mr. Lunday, who was a saddler, traveled on foot from Mt. Pleasant with his manuscript and returned with his printed paper. This was the first newspaper in the United States published exclusively in the interests of the abolition of slavery. The Village Banner was published in 1835, The Life Boat and one or two other papers and periodicals a few years later. The first anti-slavery State Convention in Ohio was also held in Mt. Pleasant in the spring of 1837. The inhabitants of the village were intensely opposed to slavery, and established in 1848 a free labor store, from the shelves of which everything was excluded which was not the product of free paid labor. Mt. Pleasant became famed as a leading station on the underground railroad.

RAWSTHORNE

Dillonvale.

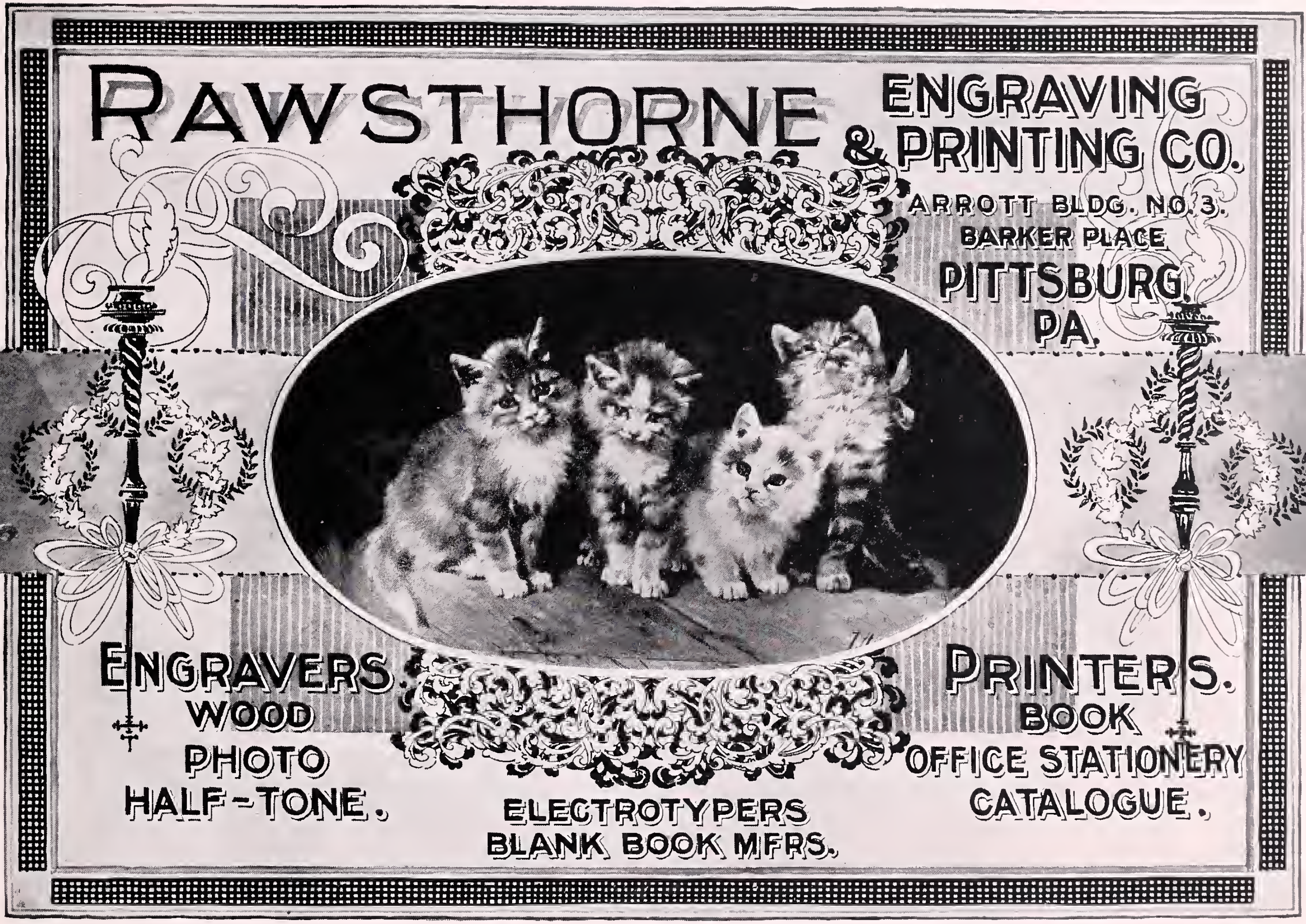
First Silk Flag Made in the United States. One of the first silk factories in the United States was established in Mt. Pleasant village by John W. Gill, Esq., in 1842. Silk, velvet, hat plush, dress silks of various colors and ribbons were woven there, and the first figured silk and the first silk flag made in the United States were manufactured at this establishment. In 1846 the factory was moved to Wheeling.

Society of Friends. In the year 1800 many members of the Society of Friends settled in what is now Mt. Pleasant township. The first Friends meeting west of the Ohio river was held about five miles from Mt. Pleasant. In 1804 a log meeting house was built one-half mile west of Mt. Pleasant. In 1807 Short Creek quarterly meeting was organized and the Ohio yearly meeting was set off from the yearly meeting at Baltimore in 1812. In 1815-16 the yearly meeting house at Mt. Pleasant was built. It is a large brick structure still standing. On Jan. 23, 1837, the Friends boarding school was opened, but was destroyed by fire January 17, 1875.

Extensive Coal Mines. The entire township of Mount Pleasant is underlaid with extensive coal strata, and at present there are large coal mines at Dillonvale and Long Run, where many miners are employed. H. G. Smith, a member of the bar, resides at Emerson, another village.

The County's Distinguished Sons. Among many sons of Jefferson county who have distinguished themselves in other localities are Hon. Wm. H. West, the famous blind orator, who nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency; Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, of Columbia University, New York, whose life of Napoleon is recognized as a standard of the world; Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, who has made valuable contributions to early American history; Rev. Henry C. McCook, who has enriched science through his original studies of insect life; Gen. Wm. Gibson, the famous general and orator; Wm. Johnson, the jurist; Bishop Merrill, of the M. E. Church; Commander F. P. Gilmore, U. S. Navy.

9912



RAWSTHORNE ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.

ARROTT BLDG. NO. 3.
BARKER PLACE
PITTSBURG.
PA.

ENGRAVERS.
WOOD
PHOTO
HALF-TONE.

PRINTERS.
BOOK
OFFICE STATIONERY
CATALOGUE.

ELECTROTYPERS
BLANK BOOK MFRS.

20TH CENTURY